



# OpenShift Container Platform 4.6

## CLI tools

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



# OpenShift Container Platform 4.6 CLI tools

---

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

## Legal Notice

Copyright © 2021 Red Hat, Inc.

The text of and illustrations in this document are licensed by Red Hat under a Creative Commons Attribution–Share Alike 3.0 Unported license ("CC-BY-SA"). An explanation of CC-BY-SA is available at

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>

. In accordance with CC-BY-SA, if you distribute this document or an adaptation of it, you must provide the URL for the original version.

Red Hat, as the licensor of this document, waives the right to enforce, and agrees not to assert, Section 4d of CC-BY-SA to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Red Hat, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, the Shadowman logo, the Red Hat logo, JBoss, OpenShift, Fedora, the Infinity logo, and RHCE are trademarks of Red Hat, Inc., registered in the United States and other countries.

Linux<sup>®</sup> is the registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the United States and other countries.

Java<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

XFS<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Silicon Graphics International Corp. or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries.

MySQL<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of MySQL AB in the United States, the European Union and other countries.

Node.js<sup>®</sup> is an official trademark of Joyent. Red Hat is not formally related to or endorsed by the official Joyent Node.js open source or commercial project.

The OpenStack<sup>®</sup> Word Mark and OpenStack logo are either registered trademarks/service marks or trademarks/service marks of the OpenStack Foundation, in the United States and other countries and are used with the OpenStack Foundation's permission. We are not affiliated with, endorsed or sponsored by the OpenStack Foundation, or the OpenStack community.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

## Abstract

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

## Table of Contents

<b>CHAPTER 1. OPENSIFT CLI (OC)</b> .....	<b>10</b>
1.1. GETTING STARTED WITH THE OPENSIFT CLI	10
1.1.1. About the OpenShift CLI	10
1.1.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI	10
1.1.2.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI by downloading the binary	10
1.1.2.1.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux	10
1.1.2.1.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows	11
1.1.2.1.3. Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS	11
1.1.2.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using an RPM	12
1.1.3. Logging in to the OpenShift CLI	12
1.1.4. Using the OpenShift CLI	13
1.1.4.1. Creating a project	13
1.1.4.2. Creating a new app	14
1.1.4.3. Viewing pods	14
1.1.4.4. Viewing pod logs	14
1.1.4.5. Viewing the current project	15
1.1.4.6. Viewing the status for the current project	15
1.1.4.7. Listing supported API resources	15
1.1.5. Getting help	15
1.1.6. Logging out of the OpenShift CLI	17
1.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSIFT CLI	17
1.2.1. Enabling tab completion	17
1.3. EXTENDING THE OPENSIFT CLI WITH PLUG-INS	17
1.3.1. Writing CLI plug-ins	18
1.3.2. Installing and using CLI plug-ins	19
1.4. OPENSIFT CLI DEVELOPER COMMANDS	20
1.4.1. Basic CLI commands	20
1.4.1.1. explain	20
1.4.1.2. login	20
1.4.1.3. new-app	20
1.4.1.4. new-project	21
1.4.1.5. project	21
1.4.1.6. projects	21
1.4.1.7. status	21
1.4.2. Build and Deploy CLI commands	21
1.4.2.1. cancel-build	21
1.4.2.2. import-image	21
1.4.2.3. new-build	22
1.4.2.4. rollback	22
1.4.2.5. rollout	22
1.4.2.6. start-build	22
1.4.2.7. tag	23
1.4.3. Application management CLI commands	23
1.4.3.1. annotate	23
1.4.3.2. apply	23
1.4.3.3. autoscale	23
1.4.3.4. create	23
1.4.3.5. delete	24
1.4.3.6. describe	24
1.4.3.7. edit	24
1.4.3.8. expose	24

---

1.4.3.9. get	25
1.4.3.10. label	25
1.4.3.11. scale	25
1.4.3.12. secrets	25
1.4.3.13. serviceaccounts	25
1.4.3.14. set	26
1.4.4. Troubleshooting and debugging CLI commands	26
1.4.4.1. attach	26
1.4.4.2. cp	26
1.4.4.3. debug	26
1.4.4.4. exec	26
1.4.4.5. logs	26
1.4.4.6. port-forward	27
1.4.4.7. proxy	27
1.4.4.8. rsh	27
1.4.4.9. rsync	27
1.4.4.10. run	27
1.4.4.11. wait	27
1.4.5. Advanced developer CLI commands	28
1.4.5.1. api-resources	28
1.4.5.2. api-versions	28
1.4.5.3. auth	28
1.4.5.4. cluster-info	28
1.4.5.5. convert	28
1.4.5.6. extract	29
1.4.5.7. idle	29
1.4.5.8. image	29
1.4.5.9. observe	29
1.4.5.10. patch	29
1.4.5.11. policy	30
1.4.5.12. process	30
1.4.5.13. registry	30
1.4.5.14. replace	30
1.4.6. Settings CLI commands	30
1.4.6.1. completion	30
1.4.6.2. config	30
1.4.6.3. logout	31
1.4.6.4. whoami	31
1.4.7. Other developer CLI commands	31
1.4.7.1. help	31
1.4.7.2. plugin	31
1.4.7.3. version	31
1.5. OPENSIFT CLI ADMINISTRATOR COMMANDS	32
1.5.1. Cluster management CLI commands	32
1.5.1.1. inspect	32
1.5.1.2. must-gather	32
1.5.1.3. top	32
1.5.2. Node management CLI commands	32
1.5.2.1. cordon	32
1.5.2.2. drain	33
1.5.2.3. node-logs	33
1.5.2.4. taint	33
1.5.2.5. uncordon	33

1.5.3. Security and policy CLI commands	33
1.5.3.1. certificate	33
1.5.3.2. groups	34
1.5.3.3. new-project	34
1.5.3.4. pod-network	34
1.5.3.5. policy	34
1.5.4. Maintenance CLI commands	34
1.5.4.1. migrate	34
1.5.4.2. prune	35
1.5.5. Configuration CLI commands	35
1.5.5.1. create-bootstrap-project-template	35
1.5.5.2. create-error-template	35
1.5.5.3. create-kubeconfig	35
1.5.5.4. create-login-template	35
1.5.5.5. create-provider-selection-template	35
1.5.6. Other Administrator CLI commands	36
1.5.6.1. build-chain	36
1.5.6.2. completion	36
1.5.6.3. config	36
1.5.6.4. release	36
1.5.6.5. verify-image-signature	36
1.6. USAGE OF OC AND KUBECTL COMMANDS	37
1.6.1. The oc binary	37
1.6.2. The kubectl binary	37
<b>CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPER CLI (ODO)</b>	<b>38</b>
2.1. UNDERSTANDING ODO	38
2.1.1. Key features	38
2.1.2. Core concepts	38
2.1.2.1. Officially supported languages and corresponding container images	38
2.1.2.1.1. Listing available container images	39
2.2. INSTALLING ODO	40
2.2.1. Installing odo on Linux	40
2.2.1.1. Binary installation	40
2.2.1.2. Tarball installation	40
2.2.2. Installing odo on Linux on IBM Power	41
2.2.2.1. Binary installation	41
2.2.2.2. Tarball installation	41
2.2.3. Installing odo on Linux on IBM Z and LinuxONE	41
2.2.3.1. Binary installation	41
2.2.3.2. Tarball installation	41
2.2.4. Installing odo on Windows	42
2.2.4.1. Binary installation	42
Setting the PATH variable for Windows 7/8	42
Setting the PATH variable for Windows 10	42
2.2.5. Installing odo on macOS	42
2.2.5.1. Binary installation	42
2.2.5.2. Tarball installation	43
2.2.6. Installing odo on VS Code	43
2.3. CREATING AND DEPLOYING APPLICATIONS WITH ODO	43
2.3.1. Working with projects	43
2.3.1.1. Creating a project	43
2.3.2. Creating a single-component application with odo	44

2.3.2.1. Creating a project	44
2.3.2.2. Creating a Node.js application with <code>odo</code>	44
2.3.2.3. Modifying your application code	45
2.3.2.4. Adding storage to the application components	46
2.3.2.5. Adding a custom builder to specify a build image	46
2.3.2.6. Connecting your application to multiple services using OpenShift Service Catalog	47
2.3.2.7. Deleting an application	47
2.3.3. Creating a multicomponent application with <code>odo</code>	48
2.3.3.1. Creating a project	48
2.3.3.2. Deploying the back-end component	49
2.3.3.3. Deploying the front-end component	52
2.3.3.4. Linking both components	53
2.3.3.5. Exposing components to the public	54
2.3.3.6. Modifying the running application	55
2.3.3.7. Deleting an application	55
2.3.4. Creating an application with a database	56
2.3.4.1. Creating a project	56
2.3.4.2. Deploying the front-end component	57
2.3.4.3. Deploying a database in interactive mode	58
2.3.4.4. Deploying a database manually	59
2.3.4.5. Connecting the database to the front-end application	60
2.3.5. Using devfiles in <code>odo</code>	61
2.3.5.1. About the devfile in <code>odo</code>	61
2.3.5.2. Creating a Java application by using a devfile	61
2.3.5.2.1. Creating a project	61
2.3.5.2.2. Listing available devfile components	62
2.3.5.2.3. Deploying a Java application using a devfile	62
2.3.5.3. Converting an S2I component into a devfile component	64
2.3.6. Working with storage	65
2.3.6.1. Adding storage to the application components	65
2.3.7. Deleting applications	66
2.3.7.1. Deleting an application	66
2.3.8. Debugging applications in <code>odo</code>	66
2.3.8.1. Debugging an application	67
2.3.8.2. Configuring debugging parameters	68
2.3.9. Sample applications	69
2.3.9.1. Examples from Git repositories	69
2.3.9.1.1. <code>httpd</code>	69
2.3.9.1.2. <code>java</code>	69
2.3.9.1.3. <code>nodejs</code>	69
2.3.9.1.4. <code>perl</code>	70
2.3.9.1.5. <code>php</code>	70
2.3.9.1.6. <code>python</code>	70
2.3.9.1.7. <code>ruby</code>	70
2.3.9.1.8. <code>wildfly</code>	70
2.3.9.2. Binary examples	70
2.3.9.2.1. <code>java</code>	70
2.3.9.2.2. <code>wildfly</code>	71
2.4. USING ODO IN A RESTRICTED ENVIRONMENT	71
2.4.1. About <code>odo</code> in a restricted environment	71
2.4.2. Pushing the <code>odo</code> init image to the restricted cluster registry	71
2.4.2.1. Prerequisites	71
2.4.2.2. Pushing the <code>odo</code> init image to a mirror registry	72



---

2.4.2.2.1. Pushing the init image to a mirror registry on Linux	72
2.4.2.2.2. Pushing the init image to a mirror registry on MacOS	72
2.4.2.2.3. Pushing the init image to a mirror registry on Windows	73
2.4.2.3. Pushing the odo init image to an internal registry directly	73
2.4.2.3.1. Pushing the init image directly on Linux	73
2.4.2.3.2. Pushing the init image directly on MacOS	75
2.4.2.3.3. Pushing the init image directly on Windows	76
2.4.3. Creating and deploying a component to the disconnected cluster	77
2.4.3.1. Prerequisites	77
2.4.3.2. Mirroring a supported builder image	77
2.4.3.3. Overwriting the mirror registry	79
2.4.3.4. Creating a Node.js application with odo	79
2.5. CREATING INSTANCES OF SERVICES MANAGED BY OPERATORS	80
2.5.1. Prerequisites	80
2.5.2. Creating a project	80
2.5.3. Listing available services from the Operators installed on the cluster	80
2.5.4. Creating a service from an Operator	81
2.5.5. Creating services from YAML files	81
2.6. MANAGING ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES	82
2.6.1. Setting and unsetting environment variables	82
2.7. CONFIGURING THE ODO CLI	83
2.7.1. Using command completion	83
2.7.2. Ignoring files or patterns	83
2.8. ODO CLI REFERENCE	84
2.8.1. Basic odo CLI commands	84
2.8.1.1. app	84
2.8.1.2. catalog	84
2.8.1.3. component	84
2.8.1.4. config	85
2.8.1.5. create	86
2.8.1.6. debug	87
2.8.1.7. delete	88
2.8.1.8. describe	88
2.8.1.9. link	88
2.8.1.10. list	89
2.8.1.11. log	89
2.8.1.12. login	89
2.8.1.13. logout	89
2.8.1.14. preference	90
2.8.1.15. project	90
2.8.1.16. push	91
2.8.1.17. registry	91
2.8.1.18. service	92
2.8.1.19. storage	92
2.8.1.20. unlink	92
2.8.1.21. update	93
2.8.1.22. url	93
2.8.1.23. utils	94
2.8.1.24. version	94
2.8.1.25. watch	94
2.9. ODO ARCHITECTURE	94
2.9.1. Developer setup	94
2.9.2. OpenShift source-to-image	95

---

2.9.3. OpenShift cluster objects	95
2.9.3.1. Init Containers	95
2.9.3.1.1. copy-supervisord	95
2.9.3.1.2. copy-files-to-volume	96
2.9.3.2. Application container	96
2.9.3.3. Persistent volumes and persistent volume claims	96
2.9.3.4. emptyDir volume	97
2.9.3.5. Service	97
2.9.4. odo push workflow	97
2.10. ODO RELEASE NOTES	98
2.10.1. Notable changes and improvements in odo	98
2.10.2. Getting support	98
2.10.3. Known issues	99
<b>CHAPTER 3. HELM CLI</b>	<b>100</b>
3.1. GETTING STARTED WITH HELM 3 ON OPENSIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM	100
3.1.1. Understanding Helm	100
3.1.1.1. Key features	100
3.1.2. Installing Helm	100
3.1.2.1. On Linux	100
3.1.2.2. On Windows 7/8	101
3.1.2.3. On Windows 10	101
3.1.2.4. On MacOS	101
3.1.3. Installing a Helm chart on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster	102
3.1.4. Creating a custom Helm chart on OpenShift Container Platform	102
3.2. CONFIGURING CUSTOM HELM CHART REPOSITORIES	104
3.2.1. Adding custom Helm chart repositories	104
3.2.2. Creating credentials and CA certificates to add Helm chart repositories	104
<b>CHAPTER 4. KNATIVE CLI (KN) FOR USE WITH OPENSIFT SERVERLESS</b>	<b>107</b>
4.1. KEY FEATURES	107
4.2. INSTALLING THE KNATIVE CLI	107
<b>CHAPTER 5. PIPELINES CLI (TKN)</b>	<b>108</b>
5.1. INSTALLING TKN	108
5.1.1. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on Linux	108
5.1.2. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on Linux using an RPM	108
5.1.3. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on Windows	109
5.1.4. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on macOS	109
5.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSIFT PIPELINES TKN CLI	110
5.2.1. Enabling tab completion	110
5.3. OPENSIFT PIPELINES TKN REFERENCE	110
5.3.1. Basic syntax	110
5.3.2. Global options	110
5.3.3. Utility commands	110
5.3.3.1. tkn	110
5.3.3.2. completion [shell]	111
5.3.3.3. version	111
5.3.4. Pipelines management commands	111
5.3.4.1. pipeline	111
5.3.4.2. pipeline delete	111
5.3.4.3. pipeline describe	111
5.3.4.4. pipeline list	111
5.3.4.5. pipeline logs	112

---

5.3.4.6. pipeline start	112
5.3.5. PipelineRun commands	112
5.3.5.1. pipelinerun	112
5.3.5.2. pipelinerun cancel	112
5.3.5.3. pipelinerun delete	112
5.3.5.4. pipelinerun describe	112
5.3.5.5. pipelinerun list	113
5.3.5.6. pipelinerun logs	113
5.3.6. Task management commands	113
5.3.6.1. task	113
5.3.6.2. task delete	113
5.3.6.3. task describe	113
5.3.6.4. task list	113
5.3.6.5. task logs	114
5.3.6.6. task start	114
5.3.7. TaskRun commands	114
5.3.7.1. taskrun	114
5.3.7.2. taskrun cancel	114
5.3.7.3. taskrun delete	114
5.3.7.4. taskrun describe	114
5.3.7.5. taskrun list	115
5.3.7.6. taskrun logs	115
5.3.8. Condition management commands	115
5.3.8.1. condition	115
5.3.8.2. condition delete	115
5.3.8.3. condition describe	115
5.3.8.4. condition list	115
5.3.9. Pipeline Resource management commands	116
5.3.9.1. resource	116
5.3.9.2. resource create	116
5.3.9.3. resource delete	116
5.3.9.4. resource describe	116
5.3.9.5. resource list	116
5.3.10. ClusterTask management commands	116
5.3.10.1. clustertask	117
5.3.10.2. clustertask delete	117
5.3.10.3. clustertask describe	117
5.3.10.4. clustertask list	117
5.3.10.5. clustertask start	117
5.3.11. Trigger management commands	117
5.3.11.1. eventlistener	117
5.3.11.2. eventlistener delete	118
5.3.11.3. eventlistener describe	118
5.3.11.4. eventlistener list	118
5.3.11.5. triggerbinding	118
5.3.11.6. triggerbinding delete	118
5.3.11.7. triggerbinding describe	118
5.3.11.8. triggerbinding list	118
5.3.11.9. triggertemplate	119
5.3.11.10. triggertemplate delete	119
5.3.11.11. triggertemplate describe	119
5.3.11.12. triggertemplate list	119
5.3.11.13. clustertriggerbinding	119

---

5.3.11.14. clustertriggerbinding delete	119
5.3.11.15. clustertriggerbinding describe	120
5.3.11.16. clustertriggerbinding list	120
<b>CHAPTER 6. OPM CLI</b> .....	<b>121</b>
6.1. ABOUT OPM	121
6.2. INSTALLING OPM	121
6.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	122



# CHAPTER 1. OPENSIFT CLI (OC)

## 1.1. GETTING STARTED WITH THE OPENSIFT CLI

### 1.1.1. About the OpenShift CLI

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

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

### 1.1.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI

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

#### 1.1.2.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI by downloading the binary

You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) in order 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 4.6. Download and install the new version of **oc**.

##### 1.1.2.1.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux

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

#### Procedure

1. Navigate to the [Infrastructure Provider](#) page on the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager site.
2. Select your infrastructure provider, and, if applicable, your installation type.
3. In the **Command line interface** section, select **Linux** from the drop-down menu and click **Download command-line tools**.
4. Unpack the archive:

```
$ tar xvzf <file>
```

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

```
$ echo $PATH
```

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

#### 1.1.2.1.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

##### Procedure

1. Navigate to the [Infrastructure Provider](#) page on the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager site.
2. Select your infrastructure provider, and, if applicable, your installation type.
3. In the **Command line interface** section, select **Windows** from the drop-down menu and click **Download command-line tools**.
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
```

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

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

#### 1.1.2.1.3. Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS

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

##### Procedure

1. Navigate to the [Infrastructure Provider](#) page on the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager site.
2. Select your infrastructure provider, and, if applicable, your installation type.
3. In the **Command line interface** section, select **MacOS** from the drop-down menu and click **Download command-line tools**.
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
```

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

### 1.1.2.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using an RPM

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

#### Prerequisites

- Must have root or sudo privileges.

#### Procedure

1. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:

```
# subscription-manager register
```

2. Pull the latest subscription data:

```
# subscription-manager refresh
```

3. List the available subscriptions:

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

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

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

5. Enable the repositories required by OpenShift Container Platform 4.6.

- For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8:

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="rhocp-4.6-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms"
```

- For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7:

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="rhel-7-server-ose-4.6-rpms"
```

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

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

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

### 1.1.3. Logging in to the OpenShift CLI

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

#### Prerequisites



- You must have access to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You must have installed the CLI.



## NOTE

To access a cluster that is accessible only over an HTTP proxy server, you can set the **HTTP\_PROXY**, **HTTPS\_PROXY** and **NO\_PROXY** variables. These environment variables are respected by the **oc** CLI so that all communication with the cluster goes through the HTTP proxy.

## Procedure

- Log in to the CLI using the **oc login** command and enter the required information when prompted.

```
$ oc login
```

## Example output

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

Authentication required for https://openshift.example.com:6443 (openshift)
Username: user1 3
Password: 4
Login successful.

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

    oc new-project <projectname>

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

- 1** Enter the OpenShift Container Platform server URL.
- 2** Enter whether to use insecure connections.
- 3** Enter the user name to log in as.
- 4** Enter the user's password.

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

## 1.1.4. Using the OpenShift CLI

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

### 1.1.4.1. Creating a project

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

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

### Example output

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

### 1.1.4.2. Creating a new app

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

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

### Example output

```
--> Found image 40de956 (9 days old) in imagestream "openshift/php" under tag "7.2" for "php"
...
Run 'oc status' to view your app.
```

### 1.1.4.3. Viewing pods

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

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

### Example output

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

### 1.1.4.4. Viewing pod logs

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

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

### Example output

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

### 1.1.4.5. Viewing the current project

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

```
$ oc project
```

#### Example output

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

### 1.1.4.6. Viewing the status for the current project

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

```
$ oc status
```

#### Example output

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

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

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

### 1.1.4.7. Listing supported API resources

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

```
$ oc api-resources
```

#### Example output

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

## 1.1.5. Getting help

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

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

**Example: Get general help for the CLI**

```
$ oc help
```

### Example output

```
OpenShift Client
```

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

```
Usage:
  oc [flags]
```

```
Basic Commands:
```

```
login      Log in to a server
new-project Request a new project
new-app     Create a new application
```

```
...
```

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

### Example: Get help for the **oc create** command

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

### Example output

```
Create a resource by filename or stdin
```

```
JSON and YAML formats are accepted.
```

```
Usage:
  oc create -f FILENAME [flags]
```

```
...
```

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

### Example: View documentation for the **Pod** resource

```
$ oc explain pods
```

### Example output

```
KIND: Pod
VERSION: v1
```

```
DESCRIPTION:
```

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

**FIELDS:**

apiVersion <string>

APIVersion defines the versioned schema of this representation of an object. Servers should convert recognized schemas to the latest internal value, and may reject unrecognized values. More info:

<https://git.k8s.io/community/contributors/devel/api-conventions.md#resources>

...

## 1.1.6. Logging out of the OpenShift CLI

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

- Use the **oc logout** command.

```
$ oc logout
```

### Example output

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

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

## 1.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSIFT CLI

### 1.2.1. Enabling tab completion

After you install the **oc** CLI tool, you can enable tab completion to automatically complete **oc** commands or suggest options when you press Tab.

#### Prerequisites

- You must have the **oc** CLI tool installed.

#### Procedure

The following procedure enables tab completion for Bash.

1. Save the Bash completion code to a file.

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

2. Copy the file to **/etc/bash\_completion.d/**.

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

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

Tab completion is enabled when you open a new terminal.

## 1.3. EXTENDING THE OPENSIFT CLI WITH PLUG-INS

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

### 1.3.1. Writing CLI plug-ins

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



#### IMPORTANT

OpenShift CLI plug-ins are currently a Technology Preview feature. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs), might not be functionally complete, and Red Hat does not recommend to use them for production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process.

See the [Red Hat Technology Preview features support scope](#) for more information.

#### Procedure

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

1. Create a file called **oc-foo**.

When naming your plug-in file, keep the following in mind:

- The file must begin with **oc-** or **kubectl-** in order to be recognized as a plug-in.
- The file name determines the command that invokes the plug-in. For example, a plug-in with the file name **oc-foo-bar** can be invoked by a command of **oc foo bar**. You can also use underscores if you want the command to contain dashes. For example, a plug-in with the file name **oc-foo\_bar** can be invoked by a command of **oc foo-bar**.

2. Add the following contents to the file.

```
#!/bin/bash

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

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

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

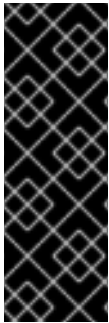
After you install this plug-in for the OpenShift Container Platform CLI, it can be invoked using the **oc foo** command.

### Additional resources

- Review the [Sample plug-in repository](#) for an example of a plug-in written in Go.
- Review the [CLI runtime repository](#) for a set of utilities to assist in writing plug-ins in Go.

### 1.3.2. Installing and using CLI plug-ins

After you write a custom plug-in for the OpenShift Container Platform CLI, you must install it to use the functionality that it provides.



#### IMPORTANT

OpenShift CLI plug-ins are currently a Technology Preview feature. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs), might not be functionally complete, and Red Hat does not recommend to use them for production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process.

See the [Red Hat Technology Preview features support scope](#) for more information.

#### Prerequisites

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

#### Procedure

1. If necessary, update the plug-in file to be executable.

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

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

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

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

```
$ oc plugin list
```

#### Example output

```
The following compatible plugins are available:
```

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

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

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

```
$ oc ns
```

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

## 1.4. OPENSIFT CLI DEVELOPER COMMANDS

### 1.4.1. Basic CLI commands

#### 1.4.1.1. explain

Display documentation for a certain resource.

**Example: Display documentation for pods**

```
$ oc explain pods
```

#### 1.4.1.2. login

Log in to the OpenShift Container Platform server and save login information for subsequent use.

**Example: Interactive login**

```
$ oc login
```

**Example: Log in specifying a user name**

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

#### 1.4.1.3. new-app

Create a new application by specifying source code, a template, or an image.

**Example: Create a new application from a local Git repository**

```
$ oc new-app .
```

**Example: Create a new application from a remote Git repository**

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

**Example: Create a new application from a private remote repository**

```
$ oc new-app https://github.com/youruser/yourprivaterepo --source-secret=yoursecret
```



#### 1.4.1.4. new-project

Create a new project and switch to it as the default project in your configuration.

##### Example: Create a new project

```
$ oc new-project myproject
```

#### 1.4.1.5. project

Switch to another project and make it the default in your configuration.

##### Example: Switch to a different project

```
$ oc project test-project
```

#### 1.4.1.6. projects

Display information about the current active project and existing projects on the server.

##### Example: List all projects

```
$ oc projects
```

#### 1.4.1.7. status

Show a high-level overview of the current project.

##### Example: Show the status of the current project

```
$ oc status
```

### 1.4.2. Build and Deploy CLI commands

#### 1.4.2.1. cancel-build

Cancel a running, pending, or new build.

##### Example: Cancel a build

```
$ oc cancel-build python-1
```

##### Example: Cancel all pending builds from the python build config

```
$ oc cancel-build buildconfig/python --state=pending
```

#### 1.4.2.2. import-image

Import the latest tag and image information from an image repository.

**Example: Import the latest image information**

```
$ oc import-image my-ruby
```

**1.4.2.3. new-build**

Create a new build config from source code.

**Example: Create a build config from a local Git repository**

```
$ oc new-build .
```

**Example: Create a build config from a remote Git repository**

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

**1.4.2.4. rollback**

Revert an application back to a previous deployment.

**Example: Roll back to the last successful deployment**

```
$ oc rollback php
```

**Example: Roll back to a specific version**

```
$ oc rollback php --to-version=3
```

**1.4.2.5. rollout**

Start a new rollout, view its status or history, or roll back to a previous revision of your application.

**Example: Roll back to the last successful deployment**

```
$ oc rollout undo deploymentconfig/php
```

**Example: Start a new rollout for a deployment with its latest state**

```
$ oc rollout latest deploymentconfig/php
```

**1.4.2.6. start-build**

Start a build from a build config or copy an existing build.

**Example: Start a build from the specified build config**

```
$ oc start-build python
```

**Example: Start a build from a previous build**

■

```
$ oc start-build --from-build=python-1
```

**Example: Set an environment variable to use for the current build**

```
$ oc start-build python --env=mykey=myvalue
```

#### 1.4.2.7. tag

Tag existing images into image streams.

**Example: Configure the ruby image's latest tag to refer to the image for the 2.0 tag**

```
$ oc tag ruby:latest ruby:2.0
```

### 1.4.3. Application management CLI commands

#### 1.4.3.1. annotate

Update the annotations on one or more resources.

**Example: Add an annotation to a route**

```
$ oc annotate route/test-route haproxy.router.openshift.io/ip_whitelist="192.168.1.10"
```

**Example: Remove the annotation from the route**

```
$ oc annotate route/test-route haproxy.router.openshift.io/ip_whitelist-
```

#### 1.4.3.2. apply

Apply a configuration to a resource by file name or standard in (stdin) in JSON or YAML format.

**Example: Apply the configuration in pod.json to a pod**

```
$ oc apply -f pod.json
```

#### 1.4.3.3. autoscale

Autoscale a deployment or replication controller.

**Example: Autoscale to a minimum of two and maximum of five pods**

```
$ oc autoscale deploymentconfig/parksmat-katacoda --min=2 --max=5
```

#### 1.4.3.4. create

Create a resource by file name or standard in (stdin) in JSON or YAML format.

**Example: Create a pod using the content in pod.json**

■

```
$ oc create -f pod.json
```

#### 1.4.3.5. delete

Delete a resource.

**Example: Delete a pod named parksmmap-katacoda-1-qfqz4**

```
$ oc delete pod/parksmmap-katacoda-1-qfqz4
```

**Example: Delete all pods with the app=parksmmap-katacoda label**

```
$ oc delete pods -l app=parksmmap-katacoda
```

#### 1.4.3.6. describe

Return detailed information about a specific object.

**Example: Describe a deployment named example**

```
$ oc describe deployment/example
```

**Example: Describe all pods**

```
$ oc describe pods
```

#### 1.4.3.7. edit

Edit a resource.

**Example: Edit a deployment using the default editor**

```
$ oc edit deploymentconfig/parksmmap-katacoda
```

**Example: Edit a deployment using a different editor**

```
$ OC_EDITOR="nano" oc edit deploymentconfig/parksmmap-katacoda
```

**Example: Edit a deployment in JSON format**

```
$ oc edit deploymentconfig/parksmmap-katacoda -o json
```

#### 1.4.3.8. expose

Expose a service externally as a route.

**Example: Expose a service**

```
$ oc expose service/parksmmap-katacoda
```

### Example: Expose a service and specify the host name

```
$ oc expose service/parksmap-katacoda --hostname=www.my-host.com
```

#### 1.4.3.9. get

Display one or more resources.

### Example: List pods in the **default** namespace

```
$ oc get pods -n default
```

### Example: Get details about the **python** deployment in JSON format

```
$ oc get deploymentconfig/python -o json
```

#### 1.4.3.10. label

Update the labels on one or more resources.

### Example: Update the **python-1-mz2rf** pod with the label **status** set to **unhealthy**

```
$ oc label pod/python-1-mz2rf status=unhealthy
```

#### 1.4.3.11. scale

Set the desired number of replicas for a replication controller or a deployment.

### Example: Scale the **ruby-app** deployment to three pods

```
$ oc scale deploymentconfig/ruby-app --replicas=3
```

#### 1.4.3.12. secrets

Manage secrets in your project.

### Example: Allow **my-pull-secret** to be used as an image pull secret by the **default** service account

```
$ oc secrets link default my-pull-secret --for=pull
```

#### 1.4.3.13. serviceaccounts

Get a token assigned to a service account or create a new token or **kubeconfig** file for a service account.

### Example: Get the token assigned to the **default** service account

```
$ oc serviceaccounts get-token default
```

#### 1.4.3.14. set

Configure existing application resources.

##### **Example: Set the name of a secret on a build config**

```
$ oc set build-secret --source buildconfig/mybc mysecret
```

### 1.4.4. Troubleshooting and debugging CLI commands

#### 1.4.4.1. attach

Attach the shell to a running container.

##### **Example: Get output from the python container from pod python-1-mz2rf**

```
$ oc attach python-1-mz2rf -c python
```

#### 1.4.4.2. cp

Copy files and directories to and from containers.

##### **Example: Copy a file from the python-1-mz2rf pod to the local file system**

```
$ oc cp default/python-1-mz2rf:/opt/app-root/src/README.md ~/mydirectory/
```

#### 1.4.4.3. debug

Launch a command shell to debug a running application.

##### **Example: Debug the python deployment**

```
$ oc debug deploymentconfig/python
```

#### 1.4.4.4. exec

Execute a command in a container.

##### **Example: Execute the ls command in the python container from pod python-1-mz2rf**

```
$ oc exec python-1-mz2rf -c python ls
```

#### 1.4.4.5. logs

Retrieve the log output for a specific build, build config, deployment, or pod.

##### **Example: Stream the latest logs from the python deployment**

```
$ oc logs -f deploymentconfig/python
```

#### 1.4.4.6. port-forward

Forward one or more local ports to a pod.

**Example: Listen on port 8888 locally and forward to port 5000 in the pod**

```
$ oc port-forward python-1-mz2rf 8888:5000
```

#### 1.4.4.7. proxy

Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server.

**Example: Run a proxy to the API server on port 8011 serving static content from ./local/www/**

```
$ oc proxy --port=8011 --www=./local/www/
```

#### 1.4.4.8. rsh

Open a remote shell session to a container.

**Example: Open a shell session on the first container in the python-1-mz2rf pod**

```
$ oc rsh python-1-mz2rf
```

#### 1.4.4.9. rsync

Copy contents of a directory to or from a running pod container. Only changed files are copied using the **rsync** command from your operating system.

**Example: Synchronize files from a local directory with a pod directory**

```
$ oc rsync ~/mydirectory/ python-1-mz2rf:/opt/app-root/src/
```

#### 1.4.4.10. run

Create a pod running a particular image.

**Example: Start a pod running the perl image**

```
$ oc run my-test --image=perl
```

#### 1.4.4.11. wait

Wait for a specific condition on one or more resources.



#### NOTE

This command is experimental and might change without notice.

**Example: Wait for the python-1-mz2rf pod to be deleted**

```
$ oc wait --for=delete pod/python-1-mz2rf
```

## 1.4.5. Advanced developer CLI commands

### 1.4.5.1. api-resources

Display the full list of API resources that the server supports.

**Example: List the supported API resources**

```
$ oc api-resources
```

### 1.4.5.2. api-versions

Display the full list of API versions that the server supports.

**Example: List the supported API versions**

```
$ oc api-versions
```

### 1.4.5.3. auth

Inspect permissions and reconcile RBAC roles.

**Example: Check whether the current user can read pod logs**

```
$ oc auth can-i get pods --subresource=log
```

**Example: Reconcile RBAC roles and permissions from a file**

```
$ oc auth reconcile -f policy.json
```

### 1.4.5.4. cluster-info

Display the address of the master and cluster services.

**Example: Display cluster information**

```
$ oc cluster-info
```

### 1.4.5.5. convert

Convert a YAML or JSON configuration file to a different API version and print to standard output (stdout).

**Example: Convert pod.yaml to the latest version**

```
$ oc convert -f pod.yaml
```



### 1.4.5.6. extract

Extract the contents of a config map or secret. Each key in the config map or secret is created as a separate file with the name of the key.

**Example: Download the contents of the `ruby-1-ca` config map to the current directory**

```
$ oc extract configmap/ruby-1-ca
```

**Example: Print the contents of the `ruby-1-ca` config map to stdout**

```
$ oc extract configmap/ruby-1-ca --to=-
```

### 1.4.5.7. idle

Idle scalable resources. An idled service will automatically become unidled when it receives traffic or it can be manually unidled using the **oc scale** command.

**Example: Idle the `ruby-app` service**

```
$ oc idle ruby-app
```

### 1.4.5.8. image

Manage images in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example: Copy an image to another tag**

```
$ oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest myregistry.com/myimage:stable
```

### 1.4.5.9. observe

Observe changes to resources and take action on them.

**Example: Observe changes to services**

```
$ oc observe services
```

### 1.4.5.10. patch

Updates one or more fields of an object using strategic merge patch in JSON or YAML format.

**Example: Update the `spec.unschedulable` field for node `node1` to `true`**

```
$ oc patch node/node1 -p '{"spec":{"unschedulable":true}}'
```



#### NOTE

If you must patch a custom resource definition, you must include the **--type merge** option in the command.

### 1.4.5.11. policy

Manage authorization policies.

**Example: Add the `edit` role to `user1` for the current project**

```
$ oc policy add-role-to-user edit user1
```

### 1.4.5.12. process

Process a template into a list of resources.

**Example: Convert `template.json` to a resource list and pass to `oc create`**

```
$ oc process -f template.json | oc create -f -
```

### 1.4.5.13. registry

Manage the integrated registry on OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example: Display information about the integrated registry**

```
$ oc registry info
```

### 1.4.5.14. replace

Modify an existing object based on the contents of the specified configuration file.

**Example: Update a pod using the content in `pod.json`**

```
$ oc replace -f pod.json
```

## 1.4.6. Settings CLI commands

### 1.4.6.1. completion

Output shell completion code for the specified shell.

**Example: Display completion code for Bash**

```
$ oc completion bash
```

### 1.4.6.2. config

Manage the client configuration files.

**Example: Display the current configuration**

```
$ oc config view
```

### Example: Switch to a different context

```
$ oc config use-context test-context
```

#### 1.4.6.3. logout

Log out of the current session.

### Example: End the current session

```
$ oc logout
```

#### 1.4.6.4. whoami

Display information about the current session.

### Example: Display the currently authenticated user

```
$ oc whoami
```

### 1.4.7. Other developer CLI commands

#### 1.4.7.1. help

Display general help information for the CLI and a list of available commands.

### Example: Display available commands

```
$ oc help
```

### Example: Display the help for the `new-project` command

```
$ oc help new-project
```

#### 1.4.7.2. plugin

List the available plug-ins on the user's **PATH**.

### Example: List available plug-ins

```
$ oc plugin list
```

#### 1.4.7.3. version

Display the **oc** client and server versions.

### Example: Display version information

```
$ oc version
```

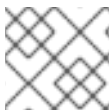
For cluster administrators, the OpenShift Container Platform server version is also displayed.

## 1.5. OPENSIFT CLI ADMINISTRATOR COMMANDS

### 1.5.1. Cluster management CLI commands

#### 1.5.1.1. inspect

Gather debugging information for a particular resource.



#### NOTE

This command is experimental and might change without notice.

**Example: Collect debugging data for the OpenShift API server cluster Operator**

```
$ oc adm inspect clusteroperator/openshift-apiserver
```

#### 1.5.1.2. must-gather

Bulk collect data about the current state of your cluster to debug issues.



#### NOTE

This command is experimental and might change without notice.

**Example: Gather debugging information**

```
$ oc adm must-gather
```

#### 1.5.1.3. top

Show usage statistics of resources on the server.

**Example: Show CPU and memory usage for pods**

```
$ oc adm top pods
```

**Example: Show usage statistics for images**

```
$ oc adm top images
```

### 1.5.2. Node management CLI commands

#### 1.5.2.1. cordon

Mark a node as unschedulable. Manually marking a node as unschedulable blocks any new pods from being scheduled on the node, but does not affect existing pods on the node.

**Example: Mark node1 as unschedulable**

```
$ oc adm cordon node1
```

**1.5.2.2. drain**

Drain a node in preparation for maintenance.

**Example: Drain node1**

```
$ oc adm drain node1
```

**1.5.2.3. node-logs**

Display and filter node logs.

**Example: Get logs for NetworkManager**

```
$ oc adm node-logs --role master -u NetworkManager.service
```

**1.5.2.4. taint**

Update the taints on one or more nodes.

**Example: Add a taint to dedicate a node for a set of users**

```
$ oc adm taint nodes node1 dedicated=groupName:NoSchedule
```

**Example: Remove the taints with key `dedicated` from node `node1`**

```
$ oc adm taint nodes node1 dedicated-
```

**1.5.2.5. uncordon**

Mark a node as schedulable.

**Example: Mark node1 as schedulable**

```
$ oc adm uncordon node1
```

**1.5.3. Security and policy CLI commands****1.5.3.1. certificate**

Approve or reject certificate signing requests (CSRs).

**Example: Approve a CSR**

```
$ oc adm certificate approve csr-sqgzp
```

### 1.5.3.2. groups

Manage groups in your cluster.

#### Example: Create a new group

```
$ oc adm groups new my-group
```

### 1.5.3.3. new-project

Create a new project and specify administrative options.

#### Example: Create a new project using a node selector

```
$ oc adm new-project myproject --node-selector='type=user-node,region=east'
```

### 1.5.3.4. pod-network

Manage pod networks in the cluster.

#### Example: Isolate project1 and project2 from other non-global projects

```
$ oc adm pod-network isolate-projects project1 project2
```

### 1.5.3.5. policy

Manage roles and policies on the cluster.

#### Example: Add the edit role to user1 for all projects

```
$ oc adm policy add-cluster-role-to-user edit user1
```

#### Example: Add the privileged security context constraint to a service account

```
$ oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged -z myserviceaccount
```

## 1.5.4. Maintenance CLI commands

### 1.5.4.1. migrate

Migrate resources on the cluster to a new version or format depending on the subcommand used.

#### Example: Perform an update of all stored objects

```
$ oc adm migrate storage
```

#### Example: Perform an update of only pods

```
$ oc adm migrate storage --include=pods
```

### 1.5.4.2. prune

Remove older versions of resources from the server.

**Example: Prune older builds including those whose build configs no longer exist**

```
$ oc adm prune builds --orphans
```

## 1.5.5. Configuration CLI commands

### 1.5.5.1. create-bootstrap-project-template

Create a bootstrap project template.

**Example: Output a bootstrap project template in YAML format to stdout**

```
$ oc adm create-bootstrap-project-template -o yaml
```

### 1.5.5.2. create-error-template

Create a template for customizing the error page.

**Example: Output a template for the error page to stdout**

```
$ oc adm create-error-template
```

### 1.5.5.3. create-kubeconfig

Creates a basic **.kubeconfig** file from client certificates.

**Example: Create a .kubeconfig file with the provided client certificates**

```
$ oc adm create-kubeconfig \  
--client-certificate=/path/to/client.crt \  
--client-key=/path/to/client.key \  
--certificate-authority=/path/to/ca.crt
```

### 1.5.5.4. create-login-template

Create a template for customizing the login page.

**Example: Output a template for the login page to stdout**

```
$ oc adm create-login-template
```

### 1.5.5.5. create-provider-selection-template

Create a template for customizing the provider selection page.

**Example: Output a template for the provider selection page to stdout**

```
$ oc adm create-provider-selection-template
```

## 1.5.6. Other Administrator CLI commands

### 1.5.6.1. build-chain

Output the inputs and dependencies of any builds.

**Example: Output dependencies for the perl imagestream**

```
$ oc adm build-chain perl
```

### 1.5.6.2. completion

Output shell completion code for the **oc adm** commands for the specified shell.

**Example: Display oc adm completion code for Bash**

```
$ oc adm completion bash
```

### 1.5.6.3. config

Manage the client configuration files. This command has the same behavior as the **oc config** command.

**Example: Display the current configuration**

```
$ oc adm config view
```

**Example: Switch to a different context**

```
$ oc adm config use-context test-context
```

### 1.5.6.4. release

Manage various aspects of the OpenShift Container Platform release process, such as viewing information about a release or inspecting the contents of a release.

**Example: Generate a changelog between two releases and save to changelog.md**

```
$ oc adm release info --changelog=/tmp/git \
  quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.6.0-rc.7-x86_64 \
  quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.6.4-x86_64 \
  > changelog.md
```

### 1.5.6.5. verify-image-signature

Verify the image signature of an image imported to the internal registry using the local public GPG key.

**Example: Verify the nodejs image signature**



```
$ oc adm verify-image-signature \  
  sha256:2bba968aedb7dd2aafe5fa8c7453f5ac36a0b9639f1bf5b03f95de325238b288 \  
  --expected-identity 172.30.1.1:5000/openshift/nodejs:latest \  
  --public-key /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release \  
  --save
```

## 1.6. USAGE OF OC AND KUBECTL COMMANDS

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

### 1.6.1. The oc binary

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

- **Full support for OpenShift Container Platform resources**  
Resources such as **DeploymentConfig**, **BuildConfig**, **Route**, **ImageStream**, and **ImageStreamTag** objects are specific to OpenShift Container Platform distributions, and build upon standard Kubernetes primitives.
- **Authentication**  
The **oc** binary offers a built-in **login** command that allows authentication and enables you to work with OpenShift Container Platform projects, which map Kubernetes namespaces to authenticated users. See [Understanding authentication](#) for more information.
- **Additional commands**  
The additional command **oc new-app**, for example, makes it easier to get new applications started using existing source code or pre-built images. Similarly, the additional command **oc new-project** makes it easier to start a project that you can switch to as your default.

### 1.6.2. The kubectl binary

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

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

For more information, see the [kubectl documentation](#).

## CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPER CLI (ODO)

### 2.1. UNDERSTANDING ODO

**odo** is a CLI tool for creating applications on OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes. With **odo**, you can write, build, and debug applications on a cluster without the need to administer the cluster itself. Creating deployment configurations, build configurations, service routes and other OpenShift Container Platform or Kubernetes elements are all automated by **odo**.

Existing tools such as **oc** are operations-focused and require a deep understanding of Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform concepts. **odo** abstracts away complex Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform concepts allowing developers to focus on what is most important to them: code.

#### 2.1.1. Key features

**odo** is designed to be simple and concise with the following key features:

- Simple syntax and design centered around concepts familiar to developers, such as projects, applications, and components.
- Completely client based. No additional server other than OpenShift Container Platform is required for deployment.
- Official support for Node.js and Java components.
- Partial compatibility with languages and frameworks such as Ruby, Perl, PHP, and Python.
- Detects changes to local code and deploys it to the cluster automatically, giving instant feedback to validate changes in real time.
- Lists all the available components and services from the cluster.

#### 2.1.2. Core concepts

##### Project

A project is your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

##### Application

An application is a program designed for end users. An application consists of multiple microservices or components that work individually to build the entire application. Examples of applications: a video game, a media player, a web browser.

##### Component

A component is a set of Kubernetes resources which host code or data. Each component can be run and deployed separately. Examples of components: Node.js, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby.

##### Service

A service is software that your component links to or depends on. Examples of services: MariaDB, Jenkins, MySQL. In **odo**, services are provisioned from the OpenShift Service Catalog and must be enabled within your cluster.

##### 2.1.2.1. Officially supported languages and corresponding container images

Table 2.1. Supported languages, container images, package managers, and platforms

Language	Container image	Package manager	Platform
Node.js	<a href="#">rhsc1/nodejs-10-rhel7</a>	NPM	amd64, s390x, ppc64le
	<a href="#">rhsc1/nodejs-12-rhel7</a>	NPM	amd64, s390x, ppc64le
Java	<a href="#">redhat-openjdk-18/openjdk18-openshift</a>	Maven, Gradle	amd64, s390x, ppc64le
	<a href="#">openjdk/openjdk-11-rhel8</a>	Maven, Gradle	amd64, s390x, ppc64le
	<a href="#">openjdk/openjdk-11-rhel7</a>	Maven, Gradle	amd64, s390x, ppc64le

### 2.1.2.1.1. Listing available container images



#### NOTE

The list of available container images is sourced from the cluster's internal container registry and external registries associated with the cluster.

To list the available components and associated container images for your cluster:

1. Log in to the cluster with **odo**:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. List the available **odo** supported and unsupported components and corresponding container images:

```
$ odo catalog list components
```

#### Example output

Odo Devfile Components:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	REGISTRY
java-maven	Upstream Maven and OpenJDK 11	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-openliberty	Open Liberty microservice in Java	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-quarkus	Upstream Quarkus with Java+GraalVM	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-springboot	Spring Boot® using Java	DefaultDevfileRegistry
nodejs	Stack with NodeJS 12	DefaultDevfileRegistry

Odo OpenShift Components:

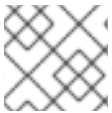
NAME	PROJECT	TAGS	SUPPORTED
java	openshift	11,8,latest	YES
dotnet	openshift	2.1,3.1,latest	NO
golang	openshift	1.13.4-ubi7,1.13.4-ubi8,latest	NO
httpd	openshift	2.4-el7,2.4-el8,latest	NO
nginx	openshift	1.14-el7,1.14-el8,1.16-el7,1.16-el8,latest	NO
nodejs	openshift	10-ubi7,10-ubi8,12-ubi7,12-ubi8,latest	NO

perl	openshift	5.26-el7,5.26-ubi8,5.30-el7,latest	NO
php	openshift	7.2-ubi7,7.2-ubi8,7.3-ubi7,7.3-ubi8,latest	NO
python	openshift	2.7-ubi7,2.7-ubi8,3.6-ubi7,3.6-ubi8,3.8-ubi7,3.8-ubi8,latest	
NO			
ruby	openshift	2.5-ubi7,2.5-ubi8,2.6-ubi7,2.6-ubi8,2.7-ubi7,latest	NO
wildfly	openshift		
		10.0,10.1,11.0,12.0,13.0,14.0,15.0,16.0,17.0,18.0,19.0,20.0,8.1,9.0,latest	NO

The **TAGS** column represents the available image versions, for example, **10** represents the **rhoar-nodejs/nodejs-10** container image. To learn more about CLI commands, go to [odo CLI reference](#).

## 2.2. INSTALLING ODO

The following section describes how to install **odo** on different platforms using the CLI or the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) IDE.



### NOTE

Currently, **odo** does not support installation in a restricted network environment.

You can also find the URL to the latest binaries from the OpenShift Container Platform web console by clicking the ? icon in the upper-right corner and selecting **Command Line Tools**

### 2.2.1. Installing odo on Linux

#### 2.2.1.1. Binary installation

##### Procedure

1. Obtain the binary:

```
# curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-linux-amd64 -o /usr/local/bin/odo
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

#### 2.2.1.2. Tarball installation

##### Procedure

1. Obtain the tarball:

```
# sh -c 'curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-linux-amd64.tar.gz | gzip -d > /usr/local/bin/odo'
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

## 2.2.2. Installing odo on Linux on IBM Power

### 2.2.2.1. Binary installation

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the binary:

```
# curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-linux-ppc64le -o /usr/local/bin/odo
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

### 2.2.2.2. Tarball installation

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the tarball:

```
# sh -c 'curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-linux-ppc64le.tar.gz | gzip -d > /usr/local/bin/odo'
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

## 2.2.3. Installing odo on Linux on IBM Z and LinuxONE

### 2.2.3.1. Binary installation

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the binary:

```
# curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-linux-s390x -o /usr/local/bin/odo
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

### 2.2.3.2. Tarball installation

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the tarball:

```
# sh -c 'curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-linux-s390x.tar.gz | gzip -d > /usr/local/bin/odo'
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

## 2.2.4. Installing odo on Windows

### 2.2.4.1. Binary installation

1. Download the latest [odo.exe](#) file.
2. Add the location of your **odo.exe** to your **GOPATH/bin** directory.

#### Setting the **PATH** variable for Windows 7/8

The following example demonstrates how to set up a path variable. Your binaries can be located in any location, but this example uses **C:\go-bin** as the location.

1. Create a folder at **C:\go-bin**.
2. Right click **Start** and click **Control Panel**.
3. Select **System and Security** and then click **System**.
4. From the menu on the left, select the **Advanced systems settings** and click the **Environment Variables** button at the bottom.
5. Select **Path** from the **Variable** section and click **Edit**.
6. Click **New** and type **C:\go-bin** into the field or click **Browse** and select the directory, and click **OK**.

#### Setting the **PATH** variable for Windows 10

Edit **Environment Variables** using search:

1. Click **Search** and type **env** or **environment**.
2. Select **Edit environment variables for your account**
3. Select **Path** from the **Variable** section and click **Edit**.
4. Click **New** and type **C:\go-bin** into the field or click **Browse** and select the directory, and click **OK**.

## 2.2.5. Installing odo on macOS

### 2.2.5.1. Binary installation

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the binary:

```
# curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-darwin-amd64 -o /usr/local/bin/odo
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

### 2.2.5.2. Tarball installation

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the tarball:

```
# sh -c 'curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/odo/latest/odo-darwin-amd64.tar.gz | gzip -d > /usr/local/bin/odo'
```

2. Change the permissions on the file:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/odo
```

### 2.2.6. Installing odo on VS Code

The [OpenShift VS Code extension](#) uses both **odo** and the **oc** binary to interact with your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. To work with these features, install the OpenShift VS Code extension on VS Code.

#### Prerequisites

- You have installed VS Code.

#### Procedure

1. Open VS Code.
2. Launch VS Code Quick Open with **Ctrl+P**.
3. Enter the following command:

```
$ ext install redhat.vscode-openshift-connector
```

## 2.3. CREATING AND DEPLOYING APPLICATIONS WITH ODO

### 2.3.1. Working with projects

Project keeps your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

#### 2.3.1.1. Creating a project

Create a project to keep your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

## Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. Create a project:

```
$ odo project create myproject
```

## Example output

```
✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
✓ New project created and now using project : myproject
```

### 2.3.2. Creating a single-component application with odo

With **odo**, you can create and deploy applications on clusters.

#### Prerequisites

- **odo** is installed.
- You have a running cluster. You can use [CodeReady Containers \(CRC\)](#) to deploy a local cluster quickly.

#### 2.3.2.1. Creating a project

Create a project to keep your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

#### Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. Create a project:

```
$ odo project create myproject
```

## Example output

```
✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
✓ New project created and now using project : myproject
```

#### 2.3.2.2. Creating a Node.js application with odo

To create a Node.js component, download the Node.js application and push the source code to your cluster with **odo**.

#### Procedure



1. Create a directory for your components:

```
$ mkdir my_components && cd my_components
```

2. Download the example Node.js application:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex
```

3. Change the current directory to the directory with your application:

```
$ cd <directory_name>
```

4. Add a component of the type Node.js to your application:

```
$ odo create nodejs
```



#### NOTE

By default, the latest image is used. You can also explicitly specify an image version by using **odo create openshift/nodejs:8**.

5. Push the initial source code to the component:

```
$ odo push
```

Your component is now deployed to OpenShift Container Platform.

6. Create a URL and add an entry in the local configuration file as follows:

```
$ odo url create --port 8080
```

7. Push the changes. This creates a URL on the cluster.

```
$ odo push
```

8. List the URLs to check the desired URL for the component.

```
$ odo url list
```

9. View your deployed application using the generated URL.

```
$ curl <url>
```

### 2.3.2.3. Modifying your application code

You can modify your application code and have the changes applied to your application on OpenShift Container Platform.

1. Edit one of the layout files within the Node.js directory with your preferred text editor.
2. Update your component:

-

```
$ odo push
```

3. Refresh your application in the browser to see the changes.

### 2.3.2.4. Adding storage to the application components

Use the **odo storage** command to add persistent data to your application. Examples of data that must persist include database files, dependencies, and build artifacts, such as a **.m2** Maven directory.

#### Procedure

1. Add the storage to your component:

```
$ odo storage create <storage_name> --path=<path_to_the_directory> --size=<size>
```

2. Push the storage to the cluster:

```
$ odo push
```

3. Verify that the storage is now attached to your component by listing all storage in the component:

```
$ odo storage list
```

#### Example output

```
The component 'nodejs' has the following storage attached:  
NAME      SIZE  PATH  STATE  
mystorage 1Gi   /data Pushed
```

4. Delete the storage from your component:

```
$ odo storage delete <storage_name>
```

5. List all storage to verify that the storage state is **Locally Deleted**:

```
$ odo storage list
```

#### Example output

```
The component 'nodejs' has the following storage attached:  
NAME      SIZE  PATH  STATE  
mystorage 1Gi   /data Locally Deleted
```

6. Push the changes to the cluster:

```
$ odo push
```

### 2.3.2.5. Adding a custom builder to specify a build image

With OpenShift Container Platform, you can add a custom image to bridge the gap between the creation of custom images.

The following example demonstrates the successful import and use of the **redhat-openjdk-18** image:

### Prerequisites

- The OpenShift CLI (oc) is installed.

### Procedure

1. Import the image into OpenShift Container Platform:

```
$ oc import-image openjdk18 \
--from=registry.access.redhat.com/redhat-openjdk-18/openjdk18-openshift \
--confirm
```

2. Tag the image to make it accessible to odo:

```
$ oc annotate istag/openjdk18:latest tags=builder
```

3. Deploy the image with odo:

```
$ odo create openjdk18 --git \
https://github.com/openshift-evangelists/Wild-West-Backend
```

### 2.3.2.6. Connecting your application to multiple services using OpenShift Service Catalog

The OpenShift service catalog is an implementation of the Open Service Broker API (OSB API) for Kubernetes. You can use it to connect applications deployed in OpenShift Container Platform to a variety of services.

### Prerequisites

- You have a running OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The service catalog is installed and enabled on your cluster.

### Procedure

- To list the services:

```
$ odo catalog list services
```

- To use service catalog-related operations:

```
$ odo service <verb> <service_name>
```

### 2.3.2.7. Deleting an application

Use the **odo app delete** command to delete your application.

## Procedure

1. List the applications in the current project:

```
$ odo app list
```

### Example output

```
The project '<project_name>' has the following applications:  
NAME  
app
```

2. List the components associated with the applications. These components will be deleted with the application:

```
$ odo component list
```

### Example output

APP	NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	STATE
app	nodejs-nodejs-ex-elyf	nodejs	file://./	Pushed

3. Delete the application:

```
$ odo app delete <application_name>
```

### Example output

```
? Are you sure you want to delete the application: <application_name> from project:  
<project_name>
```

4. Confirm the deletion with **Y**. You can suppress the confirmation prompt using the **-f** flag.

## 2.3.3. Creating a multicomponent application with odo

**odo** allows you to create a multicomponent application, modify it, and link its components in an easy and automated way.

This example describes how to deploy a multicomponent application - a shooter game. The application consists of a front-end Node.js component and a back-end Java component.

### Prerequisites

- **odo** is installed.
- You have a running cluster. Developers can use [CodeReady Containers \(CRC\)](#) to deploy a local cluster quickly.
- Maven is installed.

#### 2.3.3.1. Creating a project

Create a project to keep your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

### Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. Create a project:

```
$ odo project create myproject
```

### Example output

- ✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
- ✓ New project created and now using project : myproject

### 2.3.3.2. Deploying the back-end component

To create a Java component, import the Java builder image, download the Java application and push the source code to your cluster with **odo**.

### Procedure

1. Import **openjdk18** into the cluster:

```
$ oc import-image openjdk18 \
--from=registry.access.redhat.com/redhat-openjdk-18/openjdk18-openshift --confirm
```

2. Tag the image as **builder** to make it accessible for odo:

```
$ oc annotate istag/openjdk18:latest tags=builder
```

3. Run **odo catalog list components** to see the created image:

```
$ odo catalog list components
```

### Example output

Odo Devfile Components:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	REGISTRY
java-maven	Upstream Maven and OpenJDK 11	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-openliberty	Open Liberty microservice in Java	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-quarkus	Upstream Quarkus with Java+GraalVM	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-springboot	Spring Boot® using Java	DefaultDevfileRegistry
nodejs	Stack with NodeJS 12	DefaultDevfileRegistry

Odo OpenShift Components:

NAME	PROJECT	TAGS	SUPPORTED
java	openshift	11,8,latest	YES
dotnet	openshift	2.1,3.1,latest	NO
golang	openshift	1.13.4-ubi7,1.13.4-ubi8,latest	NO

httpd	openshift	2.4-el7,2.4-el8,latest	NO	
nginx	openshift	1.14-el7,1.14-el8,1.16-el7,1.16-el8,latest		NO
nodejs	openshift	10-ubi7,10-ubi8,12-ubi7,12-ubi8,latest		NO
perl	openshift	5.26-el7,5.26-ubi8,5.30-el7,latest	NO	
php	openshift	7.2-ubi7,7.2-ubi8,7.3-ubi7,7.3-ubi8,latest		NO
python	openshift	2.7-ubi7,2.7-ubi8,3.6-ubi7,3.6-ubi8,3.8-ubi7,3.8-ubi8,latest		
NO				
ruby	openshift	2.5-ubi7,2.5-ubi8,2.6-ubi7,2.6-ubi8,2.7-ubi7,latest		NO
wildfly	openshift			
10.0,10.1,11.0,12.0,13.0,14.0,15.0,16.0,17.0,18.0,19.0,20.0,8.1,9.0,latest			NO	

4. Create a directory for your components:

```
$ mkdir my_components && cd my_components
```

5. Download the example back-end application:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift-evangelists/Wild-West-Backend backend
```

6. Change to the back-end source directory:

```
$ cd backend
```

7. Check that you have the correct files in the directory:

```
$ ls
```

### Example output

```
debug.sh pom.xml src
```

8. Build the back-end source files with Maven to create a JAR file:

```
$ mvn package
```

### Example output

```
...
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 2.635 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2019-09-30T16:11:11-04:00
[INFO] Final Memory: 30M/91M
[INFO] -----
```

9. Create a component configuration of Java component-type named **backend**:

```
$ odo create --s2i openjdk18 backend --binary target/wildwest-1.0.jar
```

### Example output

- ✓ Validating component [1ms]
- Please use `odo push` command to create the component with source deployed

Now the configuration file **config.yaml** is in the local directory of the back-end component that contains information about the component for deployment.

10. Check the configuration settings of the back-end component in the **config.yaml** file using:

```
$ odo config view
```

### Example output

```
COMPONENT SETTINGS
-----
PARAMETER      CURRENT_VALUE
Type           openjdk18
Application    app
Project        myproject
SourceType     binary
Ref
SourceLocation target/wildwest-1.0.jar
Ports          8080/TCP,8443/TCP,8778/TCP
Name           backend
MinMemory
MaxMemory
DebugPort
Ignore
MinCPU
MaxCPU
```

11. Push the component to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

```
$ odo push
```

### Example output

```
Validation
✓ Checking component [6ms]

Configuration changes
✓ Initializing component
✓ Creating component [124ms]

Pushing to component backend of type binary
✓ Checking files for pushing [1ms]
✓ Waiting for component to start [48s]
✓ Syncing files to the component [811ms]
✓ Building component [3s]
```

Using **odo push**, OpenShift Container Platform creates a container to host the back-end component, deploys the container into a pod running on the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, and starts the **backend** component.

12. Validate:

- The status of the action in `odo`:

```
$ odo log -f
```

#### Example output

```
2019-09-30 20:14:19.738 INFO 444 --- [          main] c.o.wildwest.WildWestApplication
: Starting WildWestApplication v1.0 onbackend-app-1-9tnhc with PID 444
(/deployments/wildwest-1.0.jar started by jboss in /deployments)
```

- The status of the back-end component:

```
$ odo list
```

#### Example output

APP	NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	STATE
app	backend	openjdk18	file://target/wildwest-1.0.jar	Pushed

### 2.3.3.3. Deploying the front-end component

To create and deploy a front-end component, download the Node.js application and push the source code to your cluster with **odo**.

#### Procedure

1. Download the example front-end application:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex frontend
```

2. Change the current directory to the front-end directory:

```
$ cd frontend
```

3. List the contents of the directory to see that the front end is a Node.js application.

```
$ ls
```

#### Example output

```
README.md  openshift  server.js  views
helm       package.json  tests
```



#### NOTE

The front-end component is written in an interpreted language (Node.js); it does not need to be built.

4. Create a component configuration of Node.js component-type named **frontend**:



```
$ odo create --s2i nodejs frontend
```

### Example output

```
✓ Validating component [5ms]
Please use `odo push` command to create the component with source deployed
```

5. Push the component to a running container.

```
$ odo push
```

### Example output

```
Validation
✓ Checking component [8ms]

Configuration changes
✓ Initializing component
✓ Creating component [83ms]

Pushing to component frontend of type local
✓ Checking files for pushing [2ms]
✓ Waiting for component to start [45s]
✓ Syncing files to the component [3s]
✓ Building component [18s]
✓ Changes successfully pushed to component
```

#### 2.3.3.4. Linking both components

Components running on the cluster need to be connected in order to interact. OpenShift Container Platform provides linking mechanisms to publish communication bindings from a program to its clients.

#### Procedure

1. List all the components that are running on the cluster:

```
$ odo list
```

### Example output

```
OpenShift Components:
APP   NAME      PROJECT  TYPE      SOURCETYPE  STATE
app   backend   testpro  openjdk18  binary      Pushed
app   frontend  testpro  nodejs    local       Pushed
```

2. Link the current front-end component to the back end:

```
$ odo link backend --port 8080
```

### Example output

```
✓ Component backend has been successfully linked from the component frontend
```

Following environment variables were added to frontend component:

```
- COMPONENT_BACKEND_HOST  
- COMPONENT_BACKEND_PORT
```

The configuration information of the back-end component is added to the front-end component and the front-end component restarts.

### 2.3.3.5. Exposing components to the public

#### Procedure

1. Navigate to the **frontend** directory:

```
$ cd frontend
```

2. Create an external URL for the application:

```
$ odo url create frontend --port 8080
```

#### Example output

```
✓ URL frontend created for component: frontend
```

```
To create URL on the OpenShift cluster, use `odo push`
```

3. Apply the changes:

```
$ odo push
```

#### Example output

```
Validation
```

```
✓ Checking component [21ms]
```

```
Configuration changes
```

```
✓ Retrieving component data [35ms]
```

```
✓ Applying configuration [29ms]
```

```
Applying URL changes
```

```
✓ URL frontend: http://frontend-app-myproject.192.168.42.79.nip.io created
```

```
Pushing to component frontend of type local
```

```
✓ Checking file changes for pushing [1ms]
```

```
✓ No file changes detected, skipping build. Use the '-f' flag to force the build.
```

4. Open the URL in a browser to view the application.

**NOTE**

If an application requires permissions to the active service account to access the OpenShift Container Platform namespace and delete active pods, the following error may occur when looking at **odo log** from the back-end component:

**Message: Forbidden!Configured service account doesn't have access. Service account may have been revoked**

To resolve this error, add permissions for the service account role:

```
$ oc policy add-role-to-group view system:serviceaccounts -n <project>
```

```
$ oc policy add-role-to-group edit system:serviceaccounts -n <project>
```

Do not do this on a production cluster.

### 2.3.3.6. Modifying the running application

#### Procedure

1. Change the local directory to the front-end directory:

```
$ cd frontend
```

2. Monitor the changes on the file system using:

```
$ odo watch
```

3. Edit the **index.html** file to change the displayed name for the game.

**NOTE**

A slight delay is possible before odo recognizes the change.

odo pushes the changes to the front-end component and prints its status to the terminal:

```
File /root/frontend/index.html changed
File changed
Pushing files...
✓ Waiting for component to start
✓ Copying files to component
✓ Building component
```

4. Refresh the application page in the web browser. The new name is now displayed.

### 2.3.3.7. Deleting an application

Use the **odo app delete** command to delete your application.

#### Procedure

1. List the applications in the current project:

```
$ odo app list
```

#### Example output

```
The project '<project_name>' has the following applications:
```

```
NAME
```

```
app
```

2. List the components associated with the applications. These components will be deleted with the application:

```
$ odo component list
```

#### Example output

APP	NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	STATE
app	nodejs-nodejs-ex-elyf	nodejs	file://./	Pushed

3. Delete the application:

```
$ odo app delete <application_name>
```

#### Example output

```
? Are you sure you want to delete the application: <application_name> from project:  
<project_name>
```

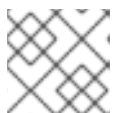
4. Confirm the deletion with **Y**. You can suppress the confirmation prompt using the **-f** flag.

### 2.3.4. Creating an application with a database

This example describes how to deploy and connect a database to a front-end application.

#### Prerequisites

- **odo** is installed.
- **oc** client is installed.
- You have a running cluster. Developers can use [CodeReady Containers \(CRC\)](#) to deploy a local cluster quickly.
- The Service Catalog is installed and enabled on your cluster.



#### NOTE

Service Catalog is deprecated on OpenShift Container Platform 4 and later.

#### 2.3.4.1. Creating a project

Create a project to keep your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

### Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. Create a project:

```
$ odo project create myproject
```

### Example output

```
✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
✓ New project created and now using project : myproject
```

### 2.3.4.2. Deploying the front-end component

To create and deploy a front-end component, download the Node.js application and push the source code to your cluster with **odo**.

### Procedure

1. Download the example front-end application:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex frontend
```

2. Change the current directory to the front-end directory:

```
$ cd frontend
```

3. List the contents of the directory to see that the front end is a Node.js application.

```
$ ls
```

### Example output

```
README.md  openshift  server.js  views
helm       package.json  tests
```



### NOTE

The front-end component is written in an interpreted language (Node.js); it does not need to be built.

4. Create a component configuration of Node.js component-type named **frontend**:

```
$ odo create --s2i nodejs frontend
```

### Example output

```

✓ Validating component [5ms]
Please use `odo push` command to create the component with source deployed

```

5. Create a URL to access the frontend interface.

```
$ odo url create myurl
```

### Example output

```
✓ URL myurl created for component: nodejs-nodejs-ex-pmdp
```

6. Push the component to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

```
$ odo push
```

### Example output

```

Validation
✓ Checking component [7ms]

Configuration changes
✓ Initializing component
✓ Creating component [134ms]

Applying URL changes
✓ URL myurl: http://myurl-app-myproject.192.168.42.79.nip.io created

Pushing to component nodejs-nodejs-ex-mhbb of type local
✓ Checking files for pushing [657850ns]
✓ Waiting for component to start [6s]
✓ Syncing files to the component [408ms]
✓ Building component [7s]
✓ Changes successfully pushed to component

```

### 2.3.4.3. Deploying a database in interactive mode

odo provides a command-line interactive mode which simplifies deployment.

#### Procedure

- Run the interactive mode and answer the prompts:

```
$ odo service create
```

### Example output

```

? Which kind of service do you wish to create database
? Which database service class should we use mongodb-persistent
? Enter a value for string property DATABASE_SERVICE_NAME (Database Service Name):
mongodb
? Enter a value for string property MEMORY_LIMIT (Memory Limit): 512Mi
? Enter a value for string property MONGODB_DATABASE (MongoDB Database Name):

```

```

sampledb
? Enter a value for string property MONGODB_VERSION (Version of MongoDB Image): 3.2
? Enter a value for string property VOLUME_CAPACITY (Volume Capacity): 1Gi
? Provide values for non-required properties No
? How should we name your service mongodb-persistent
? Output the non-interactive version of the selected options No
? Wait for the service to be ready No
  ✓ Creating service [32ms]
  ✓ Service 'mongodb-persistent' was created
Progress of the provisioning will not be reported and might take a long time.
You can see the current status by executing 'odo service list'

```



## NOTE

Your password or username will be passed to the front-end application as environment variables.

### 2.3.4.4. Deploying a database manually

1. List the available services:

```
$ odo catalog list services
```

#### Example output

NAME	PLANS
django-psql-persistent	default
jenkins-ephemeral	default
jenkins-pipeline-example	default
mariadb-persistent	default
mongodb-persistent	default
mysql-persistent	default
nodejs-mongo-persistent	default
postgresql-persistent	default
rails-pgsq-persistent	default

2. Choose the **mongodb-persistent** type of service and see the required parameters:

```
$ odo catalog describe service mongodb-persistent
```

#### Example output

```

***** | *****
Name    | default
----- | -----
Display Name |
----- | -----
Short Description | Default plan
----- | -----
Required Params without a |
default value |
----- | -----
Required Params with a default | DATABASE_SERVICE_NAME

```

```

value | (default: 'mongodb'),
      | MEMORY_LIMIT (default:
      | '512Mi'), MONGODB_VERSION
      | (default: '3.2'),
      | MONGODB_DATABASE (default:
      | 'sampledb'), VOLUME_CAPACITY
      | (default: '1Gi')
-----|-----
Optional Params | MONGODB_ADMIN_PASSWORD,
                | NAMESPACE, MONGODB_PASSWORD,
                | MONGODB_USER

```

3. Pass the required parameters as flags and wait for the deployment of the database:

```

$ odo service create mongodb-persistent --plan default --wait -p
DATABASE_SERVICE_NAME=mongodb -p MEMORY_LIMIT=512Mi -p
MONGODB_DATABASE=sampledb -p VOLUME_CAPACITY=1Gi

```

### 2.3.4.5. Connecting the database to the front-end application

1. Link the database to the front-end service:

```
$ odo link mongodb-persistent
```

#### Example output

```

✓ Service mongodb-persistent has been successfully linked from the component nodejs-
nodejs-ex-mhbb

```

Following environment variables were added to nodejs-nodejs-ex-mhbb component:

```

- database_name
- password
- uri
- username
- admin_password

```

2. See the environment variables of the application and the database in the pod:

- a. Get the pod name:

```
$ oc get pods
```

#### Example output

```

NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mongodb-1-gsznc                      1/1    Running   0          28m
nodejs-nodejs-ex-mhbb-app-4-vkn9l    1/1    Running   0          1m

```

- b. Connect to the pod:

```
$ oc rsh nodejs-nodejs-ex-mhbb-app-4-vkn9l
```

- c. Check the environment variables:



```
sh-4.2$ env
```

### Example output

```
uri=mongodb://172.30.126.3:27017
password=dHIOPYneSkX3rTLn
database_name=sampled
username=user43U
admin_password=NCn41tqmx7Rlqmfv
```

3. Open the URL in the browser and notice the database configuration in the bottom right:

```
$ odo url list
```

### Example output

```
Request information
Page view count: 24

DB Connection Info:
Type: MongoDB
URL: mongodb://172.30.126.3:27017/sampled
```

## 2.3.5. Using devfiles in odo

### 2.3.5.1. About the devfile in odo

The devfile is a portable file that describes your development environment. With the devfile, you can define a portable developmental environment without the need for reconfiguration.

With the devfile, you can describe your development environment, such as the source code, IDE tools, application runtimes, and predefined commands. To learn more about the devfile, see [the devfile documentation](#).

With **odo**, you can create components from the devfiles. When creating a component by using a devfile, **odo** transforms the devfile into a workspace consisting of multiple containers that run on OpenShift Container Platform, Kubernetes, or Docker. **odo** automatically uses the default devfile registry but users can add their own registries.

### 2.3.5.2. Creating a Java application by using a devfile

#### Prerequisites

- You have installed **odo**.
- You must know your ingress domain cluster name. Contact your cluster administrator if you do not know it. For example, **apps-crc.testing** is the cluster domain name for [Red Hat CodeReady Containers](#).

#### 2.3.5.2.1. Creating a project

Create a project to keep your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

## Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. Create a project:

```
$ odo project create myproject
```

## Example output

- ✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
- ✓ New project created and now using project : myproject

### 2.3.5.2.2. Listing available devfile components

With **odo**, you can display all the components that are available for you on the cluster. Components that are available depend on the configuration of your cluster.

## Procedure

1. To list available devfile components on your cluster, run:

```
$ odo catalog list components
```

The output lists the available **odo** components:

Odo Devfile Components:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	REGISTRY
java-maven	Upstream Maven and OpenJDK 11	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-openliberty	Open Liberty microservice in Java	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-quarkus	Upstream Quarkus with Java+GraalVM	DefaultDevfileRegistry
java-springboot	Spring Boot® using Java	DefaultDevfileRegistry
nodejs	Stack with NodeJS 12	DefaultDevfileRegistry

Odo OpenShift Components:

NAME	PROJECT	TAGS	SUPPORTED
java	openshift	11,8,latest	YES
dotnet	openshift	2.1,3.1,latest	NO
golang	openshift	1.13.4-ubi7,1.13.4-ubi8,latest	NO
httpd	openshift	2.4-el7,2.4-el8,latest	NO
nginx	openshift	1.14-el7,1.14-el8,1.16-el7,1.16-el8,latest	NO
nodejs	openshift	10-ubi7,10-ubi8,12-ubi7,12-ubi8,latest	NO
perl	openshift	5.26-el7,5.26-ubi8,5.30-el7,latest	NO
php	openshift	7.2-ubi7,7.2-ubi8,7.3-ubi7,7.3-ubi8,latest	NO
python	openshift	2.7-ubi7,2.7-ubi8,3.6-ubi7,3.6-ubi8,3.8-ubi7,3.8-ubi8,latest	NO
NO			
ruby	openshift	2.5-ubi7,2.5-ubi8,2.6-ubi7,2.6-ubi8,2.7-ubi7,latest	NO
wildfly	openshift	10.0,10.1,11.0,12.0,13.0,14.0,15.0,16.0,17.0,18.0,19.0,20.0,8.1,9.0,latest	NO

### 2.3.5.2.3. Deploying a Java application using a devfile

In this section, you will learn how to deploy a sample Java project that uses Maven and Java 8 JDK using a devfile.

## Procedure

1. Create a directory to store the source code of your component:

```
$ mkdir <directory-name>
```

2. Create a component configuration of Spring Boot component type named **myspring** and download its sample project:

```
$ odo create java-spring-boot myspring --starter
```

The previous command produces the following output:

```
Validation
✓ Checking devfile compatibility [195728ns]
✓ Creating a devfile component from registry: DefaultDevfileRegistry [170275ns]
✓ Validating devfile component [281940ns]

Please use `odo push` command to create the component with source deployed
```

The **odo create** command downloads the associated **devfile.yaml** file from the recorded devfile registries.

3. List the contents of the directory to confirm that the devfile and the sample Java application were downloaded:

```
$ ls
```

The previous command produces the following output:

```
README.md  devfile.yaml  pom.xml      src
```

4. Create a URL to access the deployed component:

```
$ odo url create --host apps-crc.testing
```

The previous command produces the following output:

```
✓ URL myspring-8080.apps-crc.testing created for component: myspring

To apply the URL configuration changes, please use odo push
```



### NOTE

You must use your cluster host domain name when creating the URL.

5. Push the component to the cluster:

```
$ odo push
```

The previous command produces the following output:

```
Validation
  ✓ Validating the devfile [81808ns]

Creating Kubernetes resources for component myspring
  ✓ Waiting for component to start [5s]

Applying URL changes
  ✓ URL myspring-8080: http://myspring-8080.apps-crc.testing created

Syncing to component myspring
  ✓ Checking files for pushing [2ms]
  ✓ Syncing files to the component [1s]

Executing devfile commands for component myspring
  ✓ Executing devbuild command "/artifacts/bin/build-container-full.sh" [1m]
  ✓ Executing devrun command "/artifacts/bin/start-server.sh" [2s]

Pushing devfile component myspring
  ✓ Changes successfully pushed to component
```

6. List the URLs of the component to verify that the component was pushed successfully:

```
$ odo url list
```

The previous command produces the following output:

```
Found the following URLs for component myspring
NAME          URL                                     PORT  SECURE
myspring-8080 http://myspring-8080.apps-crc.testing  8080  false
```

7. View your deployed application by using the generated URL:

```
$ curl http://myspring-8080.apps-crc.testing
```

### 2.3.5.3. Converting an S2I component into a devfile component

With **odo**, you can create both Source-to-Image (S2I) and devfile components. If you have an existing S2I component, you can convert it into a devfile component using the **odo utils** command.

#### Procedure

Run all the commands from the S2I component directory.

1. Run the **odo utils convert-to-devfile** command, which creates **devfile.yaml** and **env.yaml** based on your component:

```
$ odo utils convert-to-devfile
```

2. Push the component to your cluster:

```
$ odo push
```

**NOTE**

If the devfile component deployment failed, delete it by running: **odo delete -a**

3. Verify that the devfile component deployed successfully:

```
$ odo list
```

4. Delete the S2I component:

```
$ odo delete --s2i
```

### 2.3.6. Working with storage

Persistent storage keeps data available between restarts of **odo**.

#### 2.3.6.1. Adding storage to the application components

Use the **odo storage** command to add persistent data to your application. Examples of data that must persist include database files, dependencies, and build artifacts, such as a **.m2** Maven directory.

##### Procedure

1. Add the storage to your component:

```
$ odo storage create <storage_name> --path=<path_to_the_directory> --size=<size>
```

2. Push the storage to the cluster:

```
$ odo push
```

3. Verify that the storage is now attached to your component by listing all storage in the component:

```
$ odo storage list
```

##### Example output

```
The component 'nodejs' has the following storage attached:
NAME      SIZE  PATH  STATE
mystorage 1Gi   /data Pushed
```

4. Delete the storage from your component:

```
$ odo storage delete <storage_name>
```

5. List all storage to verify that the storage state is **Locally Deleted**:

```
$ odo storage list
```

##### Example output

The component 'nodejs' has the following storage attached:

NAME	SIZE	PATH	STATE
mystorage	1Gi	/data	Locally Deleted

6. Push the changes to the cluster:

```
$ odo push
```

## 2.3.7. Deleting applications

You can delete applications and all components associated with the application in your project.

### 2.3.7.1. Deleting an application

Use the **odo app delete** command to delete your application.

#### Procedure

1. List the applications in the current project:

```
$ odo app list
```

#### Example output

The project '<project\_name>' has the following applications:

NAME
app

2. List the components associated with the applications. These components will be deleted with the application:

```
$ odo component list
```

#### Example output

APP	NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	STATE
app	nodejs-nodejs-ex-elyf	nodejs	file:///	Pushed

3. Delete the application:

```
$ odo app delete <application_name>
```

#### Example output

```
? Are you sure you want to delete the application: <application_name> from project:
<project_name>
```

4. Confirm the deletion with **Y**. You can suppress the confirmation prompt using the **-f** flag.

## 2.3.8. Debugging applications in odo

With **odo**, you can attach a debugger to remotely debug your application. This feature is only supported for NodeJS and Java components.

Components created with **odo** run in the debug mode by default. A debugger agent runs on the component, on a specific port. To start debugging your application, you must start port forwarding and attach the local debugger bundled in your Integrated development environment (IDE).

### 2.3.8.1. Debugging an application

You can debug your application in **odo** with the **odo debug** command.

#### Procedure

1. Download the sample application that contains the necessary **debugrun** step within its devfile:

```
$ odo create nodejs --starter
```

#### Example output

##### Validation

- ✓ Checking devfile existence [11498ns]
- ✓ Checking devfile compatibility [15714ns]
- ✓ Creating a devfile component from registry: DefaultDevfileRegistry [17565ns]
- ✓ Validating devfile component [113876ns]

##### Starter Project

- ✓ Downloading starter project nodejs-starter from <https://github.com/odo-devfiles/nodejs-ex.git> [428ms]

Please use `odo push` command to create the component with source deployed

2. Push the application with the **--debug** flag, which is required for all debugging deployments:

```
$ odo push --debug
```

#### Example output

##### Validation

- ✓ Validating the devfile [29916ns]

##### Creating Kubernetes resources for component nodejs

- ✓ Waiting for component to start [38ms]

##### Applying URL changes

- ✓ URLs are synced with the cluster, no changes are required.

##### Syncing to component nodejs

- ✓ Checking file changes for pushing [1ms]
- ✓ Syncing files to the component [778ms]

##### Executing devfile commands for component nodejs

- ✓ Executing install command "npm install" [2s]
- ✓ Executing debug command "npm run debug" [1s]

Pushing devfile component nodejs  
✓ Changes successfully pushed to component



#### NOTE

You can specify a custom debug command by using the **--debug-command="custom-step"** flag.

3. Port forward to the local port to access the debugging interface:

```
$ odo debug port-forward
```

#### Example output

```
Started port forwarding at ports - 5858:5858
```



#### NOTE

You can specify a port by using the **--local-port** flag.

4. Check that the debug session is running in a separate terminal window:

```
$ odo debug info
```

#### Example output

```
Debug is running for the component on the local port : 5858
```

5. Attach the debugger that is bundled in your IDE of choice. Instructions vary depending on your IDE, for example: [VSCode debugging interface](#).

### 2.3.8.2. Configuring debugging parameters

You can specify a remote port with **odo config** command and a local port with the **odo debug** command.

#### Procedure

- To set a remote port on which the debugging agent should run, run:

```
$ odo config set DebugPort 9292
```



#### NOTE

You must redeploy your component for this value to be reflected on the component.

- To set a local port to port forward, run:



```
$ odo debug port-forward --local-port 9292
```



#### NOTE

The local port value does not persist. You must provide it every time you need to change the port.

### 2.3.9. Sample applications

**odo** offers partial compatibility with any language or runtime listed within the OpenShift catalog of component types. For example:

NAME	PROJECT	TAGS
dotnet	openshift	2.0,latest
httpd	openshift	2.4,latest
java	openshift	8,latest
nginx	openshift	1.10,1.12,1.8,latest
nodejs	openshift	0.10,4,6,8,latest
perl	openshift	5.16,5.20,5.24,latest
php	openshift	5.5,5.6,7.0,7.1,latest
python	openshift	2.7,3.3,3.4,3.5,3.6,latest
ruby	openshift	2.0,2.2,2.3,2.4,latest
wildfly	openshift	10.0,10.1,8.1,9.0,latest



#### NOTE

For **odo** Java and Node.js are the officially supported component types. Run **odo catalog list components** to verify the officially supported component types.

In order to access the component over the web, create a URL using **odo url create**.

#### 2.3.9.1. Examples from Git repositories

##### 2.3.9.1.1. httpd

This example helps build and serve static content using httpd on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [Apache HTTP Server container image repository](#).

```
$ odo create httpd --git https://github.com/openshift/httpd-ex.git
```

##### 2.3.9.1.2. java

This example helps build and run fat JAR Java applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [Java S2I Builder image](#).

```
$ odo create java --git https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic.git
```

##### 2.3.9.1.3. nodejs

Build and run Node.js applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [Node.js 8 container image](#).

```
$ odo create nodejs --git https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git
```

#### 2.3.9.1.4. perl

This example helps build and run Perl applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [Perl 5.26 container image](#).

```
$ odo create perl --git https://github.com/openshift/dancer-ex.git
```

#### 2.3.9.1.5. php

This example helps build and run PHP applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [PHP 7.1 Docker image](#).

```
$ odo create php --git https://github.com/openshift/cakephp-ex.git
```

#### 2.3.9.1.6. python

This example helps build and run Python applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [Python 3.6 container image](#).

```
$ odo create python --git https://github.com/openshift/django-ex.git
```

#### 2.3.9.1.7. ruby

This example helps build and run Ruby applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see [Ruby 2.5 container image](#).

```
$ odo create ruby --git https://github.com/openshift/ruby-ex.git
```

#### 2.3.9.1.8. wildfly

This example helps build and run WildFly applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Container Platform considerations, see the [Wildfly - CentOS Docker images for OpenShift](#).

```
$ odo create wildfly --git https://github.com/openshift/openshift-jee-sample.git
```

### 2.3.9.2. Binary examples

#### 2.3.9.2.1. java

Java can be used to deploy a binary artifact as follows:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic.git
```

```
$ cd spring-petclinic
$ mvn package
$ odo create java test3 --binary target/*.jar
$ odo push
```

### 2.3.9.2.2. wildfly

WildFly can be used to deploy a binary application as follows:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift demos/os-sample-java-web.git
$ cd os-sample-java-web
$ mvn package
$ cd ..
$ mkdir example && cd example
$ mv ../os-sample-java-web/target/ROOT.war example.war
$ odo create wildfly --binary example.war
```

## 2.4. USING ODO IN A RESTRICTED ENVIRONMENT

### 2.4.1. About odo in a restricted environment

To run **odo** in a disconnected cluster or a cluster provisioned in a restricted environment, you must ensure that a cluster administrator has created a cluster with a mirrored registry.

To start working in a disconnected cluster, you must first [push the odo init image to the registry of the cluster](#) and then overwrite the **odo** init image path using the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable.

After you push the **odo** init image, you must [mirror a supported builder image](#) from the registry, [overwrite a mirror registry](#) and then [create your application](#). A builder image is necessary to configure a runtime environment for your application and also contains the build tool needed to build your application, for example npm for Node.js or Maven for Java. A mirror registry contains all the necessary dependencies for your application.

#### Additional resources

- [Mirroring images for a disconnected installation](#)
- [Accessing the registry](#)

### 2.4.2. Pushing the odo init image to the restricted cluster registry

Depending on the configuration of your cluster and your operating system you can either push the **odo** init image to a mirror registry or directly to an internal registry.

#### 2.4.2.1. Prerequisites

- Install **oc** on the client operating system.
- Install **odo** on the client operating system.
- Access to a restricted cluster with a configured internal registry or a mirror registry.

### 2.4.2.2. Pushing the **odo** init image to a mirror registry

Depending on your operating system, you can push the **odo** init image to a cluster with a mirror registry as follows:

#### 2.4.2.2.1. Pushing the init image to a mirror registry on Linux

##### Procedure

1. Use **base64** to encode the root certification authority (CA) content of your mirror registry:

```
$ echo <content_of_additional_ca> | base64 --decode > disconnect-ca.crt
```

2. Copy the encoded root CA certificate to the appropriate location:

```
$ sudo cp ./disconnect-ca.crt /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/<mirror-registry>.crt
```

3. Trust a CA in your client platform and log into the OpenShift Container Platform mirror registry:

```
$ sudo update-ca-trust enable && sudo systemctl daemon-reload && sudo systemctl restart /  
docker && docker login <mirror-registry>:5000 -u <username> -p <password>
```

4. Mirror the **odo** init image:

```
$ oc image mirror registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>  
<mirror-registry>:5000/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

5. Override the default **odo** init image path by setting the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable:

```
$ export ODO_BOOTSTRAPPER_IMAGE=<mirror-registry>:5000/openshiftdo/odo-init-  
image-rhel7:<tag>
```

#### 2.4.2.2.2. Pushing the init image to a mirror registry on MacOS

##### Procedure

1. Use **base64** to encode the root certification authority (CA) content of your mirror registry:

```
$ echo <content_of_additional_ca> | base64 --decode > disconnect-ca.crt
```

2. Copy the encoded root CA certificate to the appropriate location:

- a. Restart Docker using the Docker UI.

- b. Run the following command:

```
$ docker login <mirror-registry>:5000 -u <username> -p <password>
```

3. Mirror the **odo** init image:

```
$ oc image mirror registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
<mirror-registry>:5000/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

4. Override the default **odo** init image path by setting the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable:

```
$ export ODO_BOOTSTRAPPER_IMAGE=<mirror-registry>:5000/openshiftdo/odo-init-
image-rhel7:<tag>
```

#### 2.4.2.2.3. Pushing the init image to a mirror registry on Windows

##### Procedure

1. Use **base64** to encode the root certification authority (CA) content of your mirror registry:

```
PS C:\> echo <content_of_additional_ca> | base64 --decode > disconnect-ca.crt
```

2. As an administrator, copy the encoded root CA certificate to the appropriate location by executing the following command:

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> certutil -addstore -f "ROOT" disconnect-ca.crt
```

3. Trust a CA in your client platform and log into the OpenShift Container Platform mirror registry:
  - a. Restart Docker using the Docker UI.
  - b. Run the following command:

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> docker login <mirror-registry>:5000 -u <username> -p
<password>
```

4. Mirror the **odo** init image:

```
PS C:\> oc image mirror registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
<mirror-registry>:5000/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

5. Override the default **odo** init image path by setting the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable:

```
PS C:\> $env:ODO_BOOTSTRAPPER_IMAGE="<mirror-registry>:5000/openshiftdo/odo-
init-image-rhel7:<tag>"
```

#### 2.4.2.3. Pushing the **odo** init image to an internal registry directly

If your cluster allows images to be pushed to the internal registry directly, push the **odo** init image to the registry as follows:

##### 2.4.2.3.1. Pushing the init image directly on Linux

##### Procedure

1. Enable the default route:

```
$ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster -p '{"spec": {"defaultRoute":true}}' --type='merge' -n openshift-image-registry
```

2. Get a wildcard route CA:

```
$ oc get secret router-certs-default -n openshift-ingress -o yaml
```

### Example output

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  tls.crt: *****
  tls.key: #####
kind: Secret
metadata:
  [...]
type: kubernetes.io/tls
```

3. Use **base64** to encode the root certification authority (CA) content of your mirror registry:

```
$ echo <tls.crt> | base64 --decode > ca.crt
```

4. Trust a CA in your client platform:

```
$ sudo cp ca.crt /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/externalroute.crt && sudo update-ca-trust enable && sudo systemctl daemon-reload && sudo systemctl restart docker
```

5. Log into the internal registry:

```
$ oc get route -n openshift-image-registry
NAME      HOST/PORT  PATH  SERVICES  PORT  TERMINATION  WILDCARD
default-route <registry_path>  image-registry <all> reencrypt  None

$ docker login <registry_path> -u kubeadmin -p $(oc whoami -t)
```

6. Push the **odo** init image:

```
$ docker pull registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>

$ docker tag registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag> <registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>

$ docker push <registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

7. Override the default **odo** init image path by setting the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable:

```
$ export ODO_BOOTSTRAPPER_IMAGE=<registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:1.0.1
```

## 2.4.2.3.2. Pushing the init image directly on MacOS

## Procedure

1. Enable the default route:

```
$ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster -p '{"spec": {"defaultRoute":true}}' --type='merge' -n openshift-image-registry
```

2. Get a wildcard route CA:

```
$ oc get secret router-certs-default -n openshift-ingress -o yaml
```

## Example output

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  tls.crt: *****
  tls.key: #####
kind: Secret
metadata:
  [...]
type: kubernetes.io/tls
```

3. Use **base64** to encode the root certification authority (CA) content of your mirror registry:

```
$ echo <tls.crt> | base64 --decode > ca.crt
```

4. Trust a CA in your client platform:

```
$ sudo security add-trusted-cert -d -r trustRoot -k /Library/Keychains/System.keychain ca.crt
```

5. Log into the internal registry:

```
$ oc get route -n openshift-image-registry
NAME      HOST/PORT  PATH  SERVICES  PORT  TERMINATION  WILDCARD
default-route <registry_path>  image-registry <all> reencrypt  None

$ docker login <registry_path> -u kubeadmin -p $(oc whoami -t)
```

6. Push the **odo** init image:

```
$ docker pull registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>

$ docker tag registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
<registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>

$ docker push <registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

7. Override the default **odo** init image path by setting the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable:

```
$ export ODO_BOOTSTRAPPER_IMAGE=<registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:1.0.1
```

### 2.4.2.3.3. Pushing the init image directly on Windows

#### Procedure

1. Enable the default route:

```
PS C:\> oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster -p '{"spec":{"defaultRoute":true}}' --type='merge' -n openshift-image-registry
```

2. Get a wildcard route CA:

```
PS C:\> oc get secret router-certs-default -n openshift-ingress -o yaml
```

#### Example output

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  tls.crt: *****
  tls.key: #####
kind: Secret
metadata:
  [...]
type: kubernetes.io/tls
```

3. Use **base64** to encode the root certification authority (CA) content of your mirror registry:

```
PS C:\> echo <tls.crt> | base64 --decode > ca.crt
```

4. As an administrator, trust a CA in your client platform by executing the following command:

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> certutil -addstore -f "ROOT" ca.crt
```

5. Log into the internal registry:

```
PS C:\> oc get route -n openshift-image-registry
NAME      HOST/PORT  PATH  SERVICES  PORT  TERMINATION  WILDCARD
default-route <registry_path>  image-registry <all> reencrypt  None
```

```
PS C:\> docker login <registry_path> -u kubeadmin -p $(oc whoami -t)
```

6. Push the **odo** init image:

```
PS C:\> docker pull registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

```
PS C:\> docker tag registry.access.redhat.com/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
<registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```

```
PS C:\> docker push <registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>
```



- Override the default **odo** init image path by setting the **ODO\_BOOTSTRAPPER\_IMAGE** environment variable:

```
PS C:\> $env:ODO_BOOTSTRAPPER_IMAGE="<registry_path>/openshiftdo/odo-init-image-rhel7:<tag>"
```

### 2.4.3. Creating and deploying a component to the disconnected cluster

After you push the **init** image to a cluster with a mirrored registry, you must mirror a supported builder image for your application with the **oc** tool, overwrite the mirror registry using the environment variable, and then create your component.

#### 2.4.3.1. Prerequisites

- Install **oc** on the client operating system.
- Install **odo** on the client operating system.
- Access to an restricted cluster with a configured internal registry or a mirror registry.
- Push the **odo** init image to your cluster registry .

#### 2.4.3.2. Mirroring a supported builder image

To use npm packages for Node.js dependencies and Maven packages for Java dependencies and configure a runtime environment for your application, you must mirror a respective builder image from the mirror registry.

#### Procedure

- Verify that the required images tag is not imported:

```
$ oc describe is nodejs -n openshift
```

#### Example output

```
Name:          nodejs
Namespace:     openshift
[...]

10
tagged from <mirror-registry>:<port>/rhoar-nodejs/nodejs-10
prefer registry pullthrough when referencing this tag

Build and run Node.js 10 applications on RHEL 7. For more information about using this
builder image, including OpenShift considerations, see https://github.com/nodeshift/centos7-
s2i-nodejs.
Tags: builder, nodejs, hidden
Example Repo: https://github.com/sclorg/nodejs-ex.git

! error: Import failed (NotFound): dockerimage.image.openshift.io "<mirror-registry>:
<port>/rhoar-nodejs/nodejs-10:latest" not found
About an hour ago
```

```
10-SCL (latest)
tagged from <mirror-registry>:<port>/rhscl/nodejs-10-rhel7
prefer registry pullthrough when referencing this tag
```

Build and run Node.js 10 applications on RHEL 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift considerations, see <https://github.com/nodeshift/centos7-s2i-nodejs>.

Tags: builder, nodejs

Example Repo: <https://github.com/sclorg/nodejs-ex.git>

```
! error: Import failed (NotFound): dockerimage.image.openshift.io "<mirror-registry>:
<port>/rhscl/nodejs-10-rhel7:latest" not found
About an hour ago
```

```
[...]
```

2. Mirror the supported image tag to the private registry:

```
$ oc image mirror registry.access.redhat.com/rhscl/nodejs-10-rhel7:<tag>
<private_registry>/rhscl/nodejs-10-rhel7:<tag>
```

3. Import the image:

```
$ oc tag <mirror-registry>:<port>/rhscl/nodejs-10-rhel7:<tag> nodejs-10-rhel7:latest --
scheduled
```

You must periodically re-import the image. The **--scheduled** flag enables automatic re-import of the image.

4. Verify that the images with the given tag have been imported:

```
$ oc describe is nodejs -n openshift
```

### Example output

```
Name:          nodejs
```

```
[...]
```

```
10-SCL (latest)
tagged from <mirror-registry>:<port>/rhscl/nodejs-10-rhel7
prefer registry pullthrough when referencing this tag
```

Build and run Node.js 10 applications on RHEL 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift considerations, see <https://github.com/nodeshift/centos7-s2i-nodejs>.

Tags: builder, nodejs

Example Repo: <https://github.com/sclorg/nodejs-ex.git>

```
* <mirror-registry>:<port>/rhscl/nodejs-10-
rhel7@sha256:d669ecbc11ac88293de50219dae8619832c6a0f5b04883b480e073590fab7c54
```

```
3 minutes ago
```

```
[...]
```

### 2.4.3.3. Overwriting the mirror registry

To download npm packages for Node.js dependencies and Maven packages for Java dependencies from a private mirror registry, you must create and configure a mirror npm or Maven registry on the cluster. You can then overwrite the mirror registry on an existing component or when you create a new component.

#### Procedure

- To overwrite the mirror registry on an existing component:

```
$ odo config set --env NPM_MIRROR=<npm_mirror_registry>
```

- To overwrite the mirror registry when creating a component:

```
$ odo component create nodejs --env NPM_MIRROR=<npm_mirror_registry>
```

### 2.4.3.4. Creating a Node.js application with odo

To create a Node.js component, download the Node.js application and push the source code to your cluster with **odo**.

#### Procedure

1. Change the current directory to the directory with your application:

```
$ cd <directory_name>
```

2. Add a component of the type Node.js to your application:

```
$ odo create nodejs
```



#### NOTE

By default, the latest image is used. You can also explicitly specify an image version by using **odo create openshift/nodejs:8**.

3. Push the initial source code to the component:

```
$ odo push
```

Your component is now deployed to OpenShift Container Platform.

4. Create a URL and add an entry in the local configuration file as follows:

```
$ odo url create --port 8080
```

5. Push the changes. This creates a URL on the cluster.

```
$ odo push
```

6. List the URLs to check the desired URL for the component.

```
$ odo url list
```

7. View your deployed application using the generated URL.

```
$ curl <url>
```

## 2.5. CREATING INSTANCES OF SERVICES MANAGED BY OPERATORS

Operators are a method of packaging, deploying, and managing Kubernetes services. With **odo**, you can create instances of services from the custom resource definitions (CRDs) provided by the Operators. You can then use these instances in your projects and link them to your components.

To create services from an Operator, you must ensure that the Operator has valid values defined in its **metadata** to start the requested service. **odo** uses the **metadata.annotations.alm-examples** YAML file of an Operator to start the service. If this YAML has placeholder values or sample values, a service cannot start. You can modify the YAML file and start the service with the modified values. To learn how to modify YAML files and start services from it, see [Creating services from YAML files](#).

### 2.5.1. Prerequisites

- Install the **oc** CLI and log into the cluster.
  - Note that the configuration of the cluster determines the services available to you. To access the Operator services, a cluster administrator must install the respective Operator on the cluster first. To learn more, see [Adding Operators to the cluster](#).
- Install the **odo** CLI.

### 2.5.2. Creating a project

Create a project to keep your source code, tests, and libraries organized in a separate single unit.

#### Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
$ odo login -u developer -p developer
```

2. Create a project:

```
$ odo project create myproject
```

#### Example output

```
✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
✓ New project created and now using project : myproject
```

### 2.5.3. Listing available services from the Operators installed on the cluster

With **odo**, you can display the list of the Operators installed on your cluster, and the services they provide.

- To list the Operators installed in current project, run:

```
$ odo catalog list services
```

The command lists Operators and the CRDs. The output of the command shows the Operators installed on your cluster. For example:

```
Operators available in the cluster
NAME                CRDs
etcdoperator.v0.9.4  EtcdCluster, EtcdBackup, EtcdRestore
mongodb-enterprise.v1.4.5  MongoDB, MongoDBUser, MongoDBOpsManager
```

**etcdoperator.v0.9.4** is the Operator, **EtcdCluster**, **EtcdBackup** and **EtcdRestore** are the CRDs provided by the Operator.

## 2.5.4. Creating a service from an Operator

If an Operator has valid values defined in its **metadata** to start the requested service, you can use the service with **odo service create**.

1. Print the YAML of the service as a file on your local drive:

```
$ oc get csv/etcdoperator.v0.9.4 -o yaml
```

2. Verify that the values of the service are valid:

```
apiVersion: etcd.database.coreos.com/v1beta2
kind: EtcdCluster
metadata:
  name: example
spec:
  size: 3
  version: 3.2.13
```

3. Start an **EtcdCluster** service from the **etcdoperator.v0.9.4** Operator:

```
$ odo service create etcdoperator.v0.9.4 EtcdCluster
```

4. Verify that a service has started:

```
$ oc get EtcdCluster
```

## 2.5.5. Creating services from YAML files

If the YAML definition of the service or custom resource (CR) has invalid or placeholder data, you can use the **--dry-run** flag to get the YAML definition, specify the correct values, and start the service using the corrected YAML definition. Printing and modifying the YAML used to start a service **odo** provides the feature to print the YAML definition of the service or CR provided by the Operator before starting a service.

1. To display the YAML of the service, run:

```
$ odo service create <operator-name> --dry-run
```

For example, to print YAML definition of **EtcdCluster** provided by the **etcdoperator.v0.9.4** Operator, run:

```
$ odo service create etcdoperator.v0.9.4 --dry-run
```

The YAML is saved as the **etcd.yaml** file.

2. Modify the **etcd.yaml** file:

```
apiVersion: etcd.database.coreos.com/v1beta2
kind: EtcdCluster
metadata:
  name: my-etcd-cluster 1
spec:
  size: 1 2
  version: 3.2.13
```

1 Change the name from **example** to **my-etcd-cluster**

2 Reduce the size from **3** to **1**

3. Start a service from the YAML file:

```
$ odo service create --from-file etcd.yaml
```

4. Verify that the **EtcdCluster** service has started with one pod instead of the pre-configured three pods:

```
$ oc get pods | grep my-etcd-cluster
```

## 2.6. MANAGING ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

**odo** stores component-specific configurations and environment variables in the **config** file. You can use the **odo config** command to set, unset, and list environment variables for components without the need to modify the **config** file.

### 2.6.1. Setting and unsetting environment variables

#### Procedure

- To set an environment variable in a component:

```
$ odo config set --env <variable>=<value>
```

- To unset an environment variable in a component:

```
$ odo config unset --env <variable>
```

- To list all environment variables in a component:

```
$ odo config view
```

## 2.7. CONFIGURING THE ODO CLI

### 2.7.1. Using command completion



#### NOTE

Currently command completion is only supported for bash, zsh, and fish shells.

odo provides a smart completion of command parameters based on user input. For this to work, odo needs to integrate with the executing shell.

#### Procedure

- To install command completion automatically:

1. Run:

```
$ odo --complete
```

2. Press **y** when prompted to install the completion hook.

- To install the completion hook manually, add **complete -o nospace -C <full\_path\_to\_your\_odo\_binary> odo** to your shell configuration file. After any modification to your shell configuration file, restart your shell.

- To disable completion:

1. Run:

```
$ odo --uncomplete
```

2. Press **y** when prompted to uninstall the completion hook.



#### NOTE

Re-enable command completion if you either rename the odo executable or move it to a different directory.

### 2.7.2. Ignoring files or patterns

You can configure a list of files or patterns to ignore by modifying the **.odoignore** file in the root directory of your application. This applies to both **odo push** and **odo watch**.

If the **.odoignore** file does *not* exist, the **.gitignore** file is used instead for ignoring specific files and folders.

To ignore **.git** files, any files with the **.js** extension, and the folder **tests**, add the following to either the **.odoignore** or the **.gitignore** file:

```
.git
*.js
tests/
```

The **.odoignore** file allows any glob expressions.

## 2.8. ODO CLI REFERENCE

### 2.8.1. Basic odo CLI commands

#### 2.8.1.1. app

Perform application operations related to your OpenShift Container Platform project.

##### Example using app

```
# Delete the application
odo app delete myapp

# Describe 'webapp' application,
odo app describe webapp

# List all applications in the current project
odo app list

# List all applications in the specified project
odo app list --project myproject
```

#### 2.8.1.2. catalog

Perform catalog-related operations.

##### Example using catalog

```
# Get the supported components
odo catalog list components

# Get the supported services from service catalog
odo catalog list services

# Search for a component
odo catalog search component python

# Search for a service
odo catalog search service mysql

# Describe a service
odo catalog describe service mysql-persistent
```

#### 2.8.1.3. component

Manage components of an application.

##### Example using component

```
# Create a new component
```



```
odo component create
```

```
# Create a local configuration and create all objects on the cluster
```

```
odo component create --now
```

#### 2.8.1.4. config

Modify **odo** specific settings within the **config** file.

##### Example using config

```
# For viewing the current local configuration
```

```
odo config view
```

```
# Set a configuration value in the local configuration
```

```
odo config set Type java
```

```
odo config set Name test
```

```
odo config set MinMemory 50M
```

```
odo config set MaxMemory 500M
```

```
odo config set Memory 250M
```

```
odo config set Ignore false
```

```
odo config set MinCPU 0.5
```

```
odo config set MaxCPU 2
```

```
odo config set CPU 1
```

```
# Set an environment variable in the local configuration
```

```
odo config set --env KAFKA_HOST=kafka --env KAFKA_PORT=6639
```

```
# Create a local configuration and apply the changes to the cluster immediately
```

```
odo config set --now
```

```
# Unset a configuration value in the local config
```

```
odo config unset Type
```

```
odo config unset Name
```

```
odo config unset MinMemory
```

```
odo config unset MaxMemory
```

```
odo config unset Memory
```

```
odo config unset Ignore
```

```
odo config unset MinCPU
```

```
odo config unset MaxCPU
```

```
odo config unset CPU
```

```
# Unset an env variable in the local config
```

```
odo config unset --env KAFKA_HOST --env KAFKA_PORT
```

Application	Application is the name of application the component needs to be part of
CPU	The minimum and maximum CPU a component can consume
Ignore	Consider the .odoignore file for push and watch

Table 2.2. Available Local Parameters:

Application	The name of application that the component needs to be part of
CPU	The minimum and maximum CPU a component can consume
Ignore	Whether to consider the <b>.odoignore</b> file for push and watch
MaxCPU	The maximum CPU a component can consume
MaxMemory	The maximum memory a component can consume
Memory	The minimum and maximum memory a component can consume
MinCPU	The minimum CPU a component can consume
MinMemory	The minimum memory a component is provided
Name	The name of the component
Ports	Ports to be opened in the component
Project	The name of the project that the component is part of
Ref	Git ref to use for creating component from git source
SourceLocation	The path indicates the location of binary file or git source
SourceType	Type of component source - git/binary/local
Storage	Storage of the component
Type	The type of component
Url	The URL to access the component

### 2.8.1.5. create

Create a configuration describing a component to be deployed on OpenShift Container Platform. If a component name is not provided, it is autogenerated.

By default, builder images are used from the current namespace. To explicitly supply a namespace, use: **odo create namespace/name:version**. If a version is not specified, the version defaults to **latest**.

Use **odo catalog list** to see a full list of component types that can be deployed.

### Example using create

```
# Create new Node.js component with the source in current directory.
odo create nodejs

# Create new Node.js component and push it to the cluster immediately.
odo create nodejs --now

# A specific image version may also be specified
odo create nodejs:latest

# Create new Node.js component named 'frontend' with the source in './frontend' directory
odo create nodejs frontend --context ./frontend

# Create a new Node.js component of version 6 from the 'openshift' namespace
odo create openshift/nodejs:6 --context /nodejs-ex

# Create new Wildfly component with binary named sample.war in './downloads' directory
odo create wildfly wildfly --binary ./downloads/sample.war

# Create new Node.js component with source from remote git repository
odo create nodejs --git https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git

# Create new Node.js git component while specifying a branch, tag or commit ref
odo create nodejs --git https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git --ref master

# Create new Node.js git component while specifying a tag
odo create nodejs --git https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git --ref v1.0.1

# Create new Node.js component with the source in current directory and ports 8080-tcp,8100-tcp
and 9100-udp exposed
odo create nodejs --port 8080,8100/tcp,9100/udp

# Create new Node.js component with the source in current directory and env variables key=value
and key1=value1 exposed
odo create nodejs --env key=value,key1=value1

# Create a new Python component with the source in a Git repository
odo create python --git https://github.com/openshift/django-ex.git

# Passing memory limits
odo create nodejs --memory 150Mi
odo create nodejs --min-memory 150Mi --max-memory 300 Mi

# Passing cpu limits
odo create nodejs --cpu 2
odo create nodejs --min-cpu 200m --max-cpu 2
```

#### 2.8.1.6. debug

Debug a component.

### Example using debug

```
# Displaying information about the state of debugging
odo debug info

# Starting the port forwarding for a component to debug the application
odo debug port-forward

# Setting a local port to port forward
odo debug port-forward --local-port 9292
```

### 2.8.1.7. delete

Delete an existing component.

#### Example using delete

```
# Delete component named 'frontend'.
odo delete frontend
odo delete frontend --all-apps
```

### 2.8.1.8. describe

Describe the given component.

#### Example using describe

```
# Describe nodejs component
odo describe nodejs
```

### 2.8.1.9. link

Link a component to a service or component.

#### Example using link

```
# Link the current component to the 'my-postgresql' service
odo link my-postgresql

# Link component 'nodejs' to the 'my-postgresql' service
odo link my-postgresql --component nodejs

# Link current component to the 'backend' component (backend must have a single exposed port)
odo link backend

# Link component 'nodejs' to the 'backend' component
odo link backend --component nodejs

# Link current component to port 8080 of the 'backend' component (backend must have port 8080
exposed)
odo link backend --port 8080
```

Link adds the appropriate secret to the environment of the source component. The source component can then consume the entries of the secret as environment variables. If the source component is not provided, the current active component is assumed.

### 2.8.1.10. list

List all the components in the current application and the states of the components.

#### The states of the components

##### Pushed

A component is pushed to the cluster.

##### Not Pushed

A component is not pushed to the cluster.

##### Unknown

**odo** is disconnected from the cluster.

#### Example using list

```
# List all components in the application
odo list

# List all the components in a given path
odo list --path <path_to_your_component>
```

### 2.8.1.11. log

Retrieve the log for the given component.

#### Example using log

```
# Get the logs for the nodejs component
odo log nodejs
```

### 2.8.1.12. login

Log in to the cluster.

#### Example using login

```
# Log in interactively
odo login

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

# Log in to the given server with the given credentials (basic auth)
odo login localhost:8443 --username=myuser --password=mypass

# Log in to the given server with the given credentials (token)
odo login localhost:8443 --token=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

### 2.8.1.13. logout

Log out of the current OpenShift Container Platform session.

## Example using logout

```
# Log out
odo logout
```

### 2.8.114. preference

Modify **odo** specific configuration settings within the global preference file.

## Example using preference

```
# For viewing the current preferences
odo preference view

# Set a preference value in the global preference
odo preference set UpdateNotification false
odo preference set NamePrefix "app"
odo preference set Timeout 20

# Enable experimental mode
odo preference set experimental true

# Unset a preference value in the global preference
odo preference unset UpdateNotification
odo preference unset NamePrefix
odo preference unset Timeout

# Disable experimental mode
odo preference set experimental false
```



## NOTE

By default, the path to the global preference file is `~/.odo/preference.yaml` and it is stored in the environment variable **GLOBALODOCONFIG**. You can set up a custom path by setting the value of the environment variable to a new preference path, for example **GLOBALODOCONFIG="new\_path/preference.yaml"**

Table 2.3. Available Parameters:

NamePrefix	The default prefix is the current directory name. Use this value to set a default name prefix.
Timeout	The timeout (in seconds) for OpenShift Container Platform server connection checks.
UpdateNotification	Controls whether an update notification is shown.

### 2.8.115. project

Perform project operations.

## Example using project

```

# Set the active project
odo project set

# Create a new project
odo project create myproject

# List all the projects
odo project list

# Delete a project
odo project delete myproject

# Get the active project
odo project get

```

### 2.8.1.16. push

Push source code to a component.

#### Example using push

```

# Push source code to the current component
odo push

# Push data to the current component from the original source.
odo push

# Push source code in ~/mycode to component called my-component
odo push my-component --context ~/mycode

# Push source code and display event notifications in JSON format.
odo push -o json

```

### 2.8.1.17. registry

Create and modify custom registries.

#### Example using registry

```

# Add a registry to the registry list
odo registry add <registry name> <registry URL>

# List a registry in the registry list
odo registry list

# Delete a registry from the registry list
odo registry delete <registry name>

# Update a registry in the registry list
odo registry update <registry name> <registry URL>

# List a component with a corresponding registry
odo catalog list components

```

```
# Create a component that is hosted by a specific registry
odo create <component type> --registry <registry name>
```

### 2.8.1.18. service

Perform service catalog operations.

#### Example using service

```
# Create new postgresql service from service catalog using dev plan and name my-postgresql-db.
odo service create dh-postgresql-apb my-postgresql-db --plan dev -p postgresql_user=luke -p
postgresql_password=secret

# Delete the service named 'mysql-persistent'
odo service delete mysql-persistent

# List all services in the application
odo service list
```

### 2.8.1.19. storage

Perform storage operations.

#### Example using storage

```
# Create storage of size 1Gb to a component
odo storage create mystorage --path=/opt/app-root/src/storage/ --size=1Gi

# Delete storage mystorage from the currently active component
odo storage delete mystorage

# List all storage attached or mounted to the current component and
# all unattached or unmounted storage in the current application
odo storage list

# Set the `-o json` flag to get a JSON formatted output
odo storage list -o json
```

### 2.8.1.20. unlink

Unlink component or a service.

For this command to be successful, the service or component must have been linked prior to the invocation using **odo link**.

#### Example using unlink

```
# Unlink the 'my-postgresql' service from the current component
odo unlink my-postgresql

# Unlink the 'my-postgresql' service from the 'nodejs' component
odo unlink my-postgresql --component nodejs
```



```

# Unlink the 'backend' component from the current component (backend must have a single
exposed port)
odo unlink backend

# Unlink the 'backend' service from the 'nodejs' component
odo unlink backend --component nodejs

# Unlink the backend's 8080 port from the current component
odo unlink backend --port 8080

```

### 2.8.1.21. update

Update the source code path of a component

#### Example using update

```

# Change the source code path of a currently active component to local (use the current directory as
a source)
odo update --local

# Change the source code path of the frontend component to local with source in ./frontend directory
odo update frontend --local ./frontend

# Change the source code path of a currently active component to git
odo update --git https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git

# Change the source code path of the component named node-ex to git
odo update node-ex --git https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git

# Change the source code path of the component named wildfly to a binary named sample.war in
./downloads directory
odo update wildfly --binary ./downloads/sample.war

```

### 2.8.1.22. url

Expose a component to the outside world.

#### Example using url

```

# Create a URL for the current component with a specific port
odo url create --port 8080

# Create a URL with a specific name and port
odo url create example --port 8080

# Create a URL with a specific name by automatic detection of port (only for components which
expose only one service port)
odo url create example

# Create a URL with a specific name and port for component frontend
odo url create example --port 8080 --component frontend

# Delete a URL to a component

```

```
odo url delete myurl

# List the available URLs
odo url list

# Create a URL in the configuration and apply the changes to the cluster
odo url create --now

# Create an HTTPS URL
odo url create --secure
```

The URLs that are generated using this command can be used to access the deployed components from outside the cluster.

### 2.8.1.23. utils

Utilities for terminal commands and modifying `odo` configurations.

#### Example using utils

```
# Bash terminal PS1 support
source <(odo utils terminal bash)

# Zsh terminal PS1 support
source <(odo utils terminal zsh)
```

### 2.8.1.24. version

Print the client version information.

#### Example using version

```
# Print the client version of odo
odo version
```

### 2.8.1.25. watch

`odo` starts watching for changes and updates the component upon a change automatically.

#### Example using watch

```
# Watch for changes in directory for current component
odo watch

# Watch for changes in directory for component called frontend
odo watch frontend
```

## 2.9. ODO ARCHITECTURE

This section describes **odo** architecture and how **odo** manages resources on a cluster.

### 2.9.1. Developer setup

With `odo` you can create and deploy application on OpenShift Container Platform clusters from a terminal. Code editor plug-ins use `odo` which allows users to interact with OpenShift Container Platform clusters from their IDE terminals. Examples of plug-ins that use `odo`: VS Code OpenShift Connector, OpenShift Connector for IntelliJ, Codewind for Eclipse Che.

`odo` works on Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems and from any terminal. `odo` provides autocompletion for `bash` and `zsh` command line shells.

`odo` supports Node.js and Java components.

## 2.9.2. OpenShift source-to-image

OpenShift Source-to-Image (S2I) is an open-source project which helps in building artifacts from source code and injecting these into container images. S2I produces ready-to-run images by building source code without the need of a Dockerfile. `odo` uses S2I builder image for executing developer source code inside a container.

## 2.9.3. OpenShift cluster objects

### 2.9.3.1. Init Containers

Init containers are specialized containers that run before the application container starts and configure the necessary environment for the application containers to run. Init containers can have files that application images do not have, for example setup scripts. Init containers always run to completion and the application container does not start if any of the init containers fails.

The pod created by `odo` executes two Init Containers:

- The **copy-supervisord** Init container.
- The **copy-files-to-volume** Init container.

#### 2.9.3.1.1. copy-supervisord

The **copy-supervisord** Init container copies necessary files onto an **emptyDir** volume. The main application container utilizes these files from the **emptyDir** volume.

#### Files that are copied onto the **emptyDir** volume:

- Binaries:
  - **go-init** is a minimal init system. It runs as the first process (PID 1) inside the application container. `go-init` starts the **SupervisorD** daemon which runs the developer code. `go-init` is required to handle orphaned processes.
  - **SupervisorD** is a process control system. It watches over configured processes and ensures that they are running. It also restarts services when necessary. For `odo`, **SupervisorD** executes and monitors the developer code.
- Configuration files:
  - **supervisor.conf** is the configuration file necessary for the SupervisorD daemon to start.
- Scripts:

- **assemble-and-restart** is an OpenShift S2I concept to build and deploy user-source code. The assemble-and-restart script first assembles the user source code inside the application container and then restarts SupervisorD for user changes to take effect.
  - **Run** is an OpenShift S2I concept of executing the assembled source code. The **run** script executes the assembled code created by the **assemble-and-restart** script.
  - **s2i-setup** is a script that creates files and directories which are necessary for the **assemble-and-restart** and run scripts to execute successfully. The script is executed whenever the application container starts.
- Directories:
    - **language-scripts**: OpenShift S2I allows custom **assemble** and **run** scripts. A few language specific custom scripts are present in the **language-scripts** directory. The custom scripts provide additional configuration to make **odo debug** work.

The **emptyDir** volume is mounted at the **/opt/odo** mount point for both the Init container and the application container.

#### 2.9.3.1.2. copy-files-to-volume

The **copy-files-to-volume** Init container copies files that are in **/opt/app-root** in the S2I builder image onto the persistent volume. The volume is then mounted at the same location (**/opt/app-root**) in an application container.

Without the persistent volume on **/opt/app-root** the data in this directory is lost when the persistent volume claim is mounted at the same location.

The PVC is mounted at the **/mnt** mount point inside the Init container.

#### 2.9.3.2. Application container

Application container is the main container inside of which the user-source code executes.

Application container is mounted with two volumes:

- **emptyDir** volume mounted at **/opt/odo**
- The persistent volume mounted at **/opt/app-root**

**go-init** is executed as the first process inside the application container. The **go-init** process then starts the **SupervisorD** daemon.

**SupervisorD** executes and monitors the user assembled source code. If the user process crashes, **SupervisorD** restarts it.

#### 2.9.3.3. Persistent volumes and persistent volume claims

A persistent volume claim (PVC) is a volume type in Kubernetes which provisions a persistent volume. The life of a persistent volume is independent of a pod lifecycle. The data on the persistent volume persists across pod restarts.

The **copy-files-to-volume** Init container copies necessary files onto the persistent volume. The main application container utilizes these files at runtime for execution.

The naming convention of the persistent volume is `<component_name>-s2idata`.

Container	PVC mounted at
<b>copy-files-to-volume</b>	<b>/mnt</b>
Application container	<b>/opt/app-root</b>

#### 2.9.3.4. emptyDir volume

An **emptyDir** volume is created when a pod is assigned to a node, and exists as long as that pod is running on the node. If the container is restarted or moved, the content of the **emptyDir** is removed, Init container restores the data back to the **emptyDir**. **emptyDir** is initially empty.

The **copy-supervisord** Init container copies necessary files onto the **emptyDir** volume. These files are then utilized by the main application container at runtime for execution.

Container	emptyDir volume mounted at
<b>copy-supervisord</b>	<b>/opt/odo</b>
Application container	<b>/opt/odo</b>

#### 2.9.3.5. Service

A service is a Kubernetes concept of abstracting the way of communicating with a set of pods.

odo creates a service for every application pod to make it accessible for communication.

#### 2.9.4. odo push workflow

This section describes **odo push** workflow. odo push deploys user code on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with all the necessary OpenShift Container Platform resources.

##### 1. Creating resources

If not already created, **odo push** creates the following OpenShift Container Platform resources:

- **DeploymentConfig** object:
  - Two init containers are executed: **copy-supervisord** and **copy-files-to-volume**. The init containers copy files onto the **emptyDir** and the **PersistentVolume** type of volumes respectively.
  - The application container starts. The first process in the application container is the **go-init** process with PID=1.
  - **go-init** process starts the SupervisorD daemon.



#### NOTE

The user application code has not been copied into the application container yet, so the **SupervisorD** daemon does not execute the **run** script.

- **Service** object
- **Secret** objects
- **PersistentVolumeClaim** object

## 2. Indexing files

- A file indexer indexes the files in the source code directory. The indexer traverses through the source code directories recursively and finds files which have been created, deleted, or renamed.
- A file indexer maintains the indexed information in an `odo` index file inside the **.odo** directory.
- If the `odo` index file is not present, it means that the file indexer is being executed for the first time, and creates a new `odo` index JSON file. The `odo` index JSON file contains a file map - the relative file paths of the traversed files and the absolute paths of the changed and deleted files.

## 3. Pushing code

Local code is copied into the application container, usually under `/tmp/src`.

## 4. Executing **assemble-and-restart**

On a successful copy of the source code, the **assemble-and-restart** script is executed inside the running application container.

## 2.10. ODO RELEASE NOTES

### 2.10.1. Notable changes and improvements in `odo`

- **odo** integration with devfiles is no longer a Technology Preview feature and is now fully supported. To learn more, see [Creating applications by using devfiles](#) .
- The default deployment mechanism in **odo** is the devfile deployment now.
- Added documentation about converting S2I to devfile. See [Converting an S2I component into a devfile component](#).
- Added commands to display JSON output for devfile components.
- **odo debug** is no longer a Technology Preview feature and is now fully supported. To learn more, see [Debugging applications in odo](#) .
- **odo** integration with Operators is no longer a Technology Preview feature and is now fully supported. To learn more, see [Creating instances of services managed by Operators](#) .
- **odo** now supports IBM Z.
- Improved and enhanced output for many commands.

### 2.10.2. Getting support

For Documentation

If you find an error or have suggestions for improving the documentation, file an issue in [Bugzilla](#). Choose the **OpenShift Container Platform** product type and the **Documentation** component type.

### For Product

If you find an error, encounter a bug, or have suggestions for improving the functionality of **odo**, file an issue in [Bugzilla](#). Choose the **Red Hat odo for OpenShift Container Platform** product type.

Provide as many details in the issue description as possible.

### 2.10.3. Known issues

- [Bug 1760574](#) A deleted namespace is listed in the **odo project get** command.
- [Bug 1760586](#) The **odo delete** command starts an infinite loop after a project is deleted and a component name is set.
- [Bug 1760588](#) The **odo service create** command crashes when run in Cygwin.
- [Bug 1760590](#) In Git BASH for Windows, the **odo login -u developer** command does not hide a typed password when requested.
- [Bug 1783188](#) In a disconnected cluster, the **odo component create** command throws an error **... tag not found...** despite the component being listed in the catalog list.
- [Bug 1761440](#) It is not possible to create two Services of the same type in one project.
- [Bug 1821643](#) **odo push** does not work on the .NET component tag 2.1+.  
Workaround: specify your .NET project file by running:

```
$ odo config set --env DOTNET_STARTUP_PROJECT=<path to your project file>
```

## CHAPTER 3. HELM CLI

### 3.1. GETTING STARTED WITH HELM 3 ON OPENSIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM

#### 3.1.1. Understanding Helm

Helm is a software package manager that simplifies deployment of applications and services to OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

Helm uses a packaging format called *charts*. A Helm chart is a collection of files that describes the OpenShift Container Platform resources.

A running instance of the chart in a cluster is called a *release*. A new release is created every time a chart is installed on the cluster.

Each time a chart is installed, or a release is upgraded or rolled back, an incremental revision is created.

##### 3.1.1.1. Key features

Helm provides the ability to:

- Search through a large collection of charts stored in the chart repository.
- Modify existing charts.
- Create your own charts with OpenShift Container Platform or Kubernetes resources.
- Package and share your applications as charts.

#### 3.1.2. Installing Helm

The following section describes how to install Helm on different platforms using the CLI.

You can also find the URL to the latest binaries from the OpenShift Container Platform web console by clicking the ? icon in the upper-right corner and selecting **Command Line Tools**

##### Prerequisites

- You have installed Go, version 1.13 or higher.

##### 3.1.2.1. On Linux

1. Download the Helm binary and add it to your path:

```
# curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/helm/latest/helm-linux-amd64 -  
o /usr/local/bin/helm
```

2. Make the binary file executable:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/helm
```

3. Check the installed version:



```
$ helm version
```

### Example output

```
version.BuildInfo{Version:"v3.0",
GitCommit:"b31719aab7963acf4887a1c1e6d5e53378e34d93", GitTreeState:"clean",
GoVersion:"go1.13.4"}
```

#### 3.1.2.2. On Windows 7/8

1. Download the latest [.exe file](#) and put in a directory of your preference.
2. Right click **Start** and click **Control Panel**.
3. Select **System and Security** and then click **System**.
4. From the menu on the left, select **Advanced systems settings** and click **Environment Variables** at the bottom.
5. Select **Path** from the **Variable** section and click **Edit**.
6. Click **New** and type the path to the folder with the **.exe** file into the field or click **Browse** and select the directory, and click **OK**.

#### 3.1.2.3. On Windows 10

1. Download the latest [.exe file](#) and put in a directory of your preference.
2. Click **Search** and type **env** or **environment**.
3. Select **Edit environment variables for your account**
4. Select **Path** from the **Variable** section and click **Edit**.
5. Click **New** and type the path to the directory with the exe file into the field or click **Browse** and select the directory, and click **OK**.

#### 3.1.2.4. On MacOS

1. Download the Helm binary and add it to your path:

```
# curl -L https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/helm/latest/helm-darwin-amd64
-o /usr/local/bin/helm
```

2. Make the binary file executable:

```
# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/helm
```

3. Check the installed version:

```
$ helm version
```

### Example output

```
version.BuildInfo{Version:"v3.0",  
GitCommit:"b31719aab7963acf4887a1c1e6d5e53378e34d93", GitTreeState:"clean",  
GoVersion:"go1.13.4"}
```

### 3.1.3. Installing a Helm chart on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster

#### Prerequisites

- You have a running OpenShift Container Platform cluster and you have logged into it.
- You have installed Helm.

#### Procedure

1. Create a new project:

```
$ oc new-project mysql
```

2. Add a repository of Helm charts to your local Helm client:

```
$ helm repo add stable https://kubernetes-charts.storage.googleapis.com/
```

#### Example output

```
"stable" has been added to your repositories
```

3. Update the repository:

```
$ helm repo update
```

4. Install an example MySQL chart:

```
$ helm install example-mysql stable/mysql
```

5. Verify that the chart has installed successfully:

```
$ helm list
```

#### Example output

```
NAME NAMESPACE REVISION UPDATED STATUS CHART APP VERSION  
example-mysql mysql 1 2019-12-05 15:06:51.379134163 -0500 EST deployed mysql-1.5.0  
5.7.27
```

### 3.1.4. Creating a custom Helm chart on OpenShift Container Platform

#### Procedure

1. Create a new project:

```
$ oc new-project nodejs-ex-k
```

- Download an example Node.js chart that contains OpenShift Container Platform objects:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/redhat-developer/redhat-helm-charts
```

- Go to the directory with the sample chart:

```
$ cd redhat-helm-charts/alpha/nodejs-ex-k/
```

- Edit the **Chart.yaml** file and add a description of your chart:

```
apiVersion: v2 1
name: nodejs-ex-k 2
description: A Helm chart for OpenShift 3
icon: https://static.redhat.com/libs/redhat/brand-assets/latest/corp/logo.svg 4
```

- The chart API version. It should be **v2** for Helm charts that require at least Helm 3.
- The name of your chart.
- The description of your chart.
- The URL to an image to be used as an icon.

- Verify that the chart is formatted properly:

```
$ helm lint
```

### Example output

```
[INFO] Chart.yaml: icon is recommended
1 chart(s) linted, 0 chart(s) failed
```

- Navigate to the previous directory level:

```
$ cd ..
```

- Install the chart:

```
$ helm install nodejs-chart nodejs-ex-k
```

- Verify that the chart has installed successfully:

```
$ helm list
```

### Example output

```
NAME NAMESPACE REVISION UPDATED STATUS CHART APP VERSION
nodejs-chart nodejs-ex-k 1 2019-12-05 15:06:51.379134163 -0500 EST deployed nodejs-
0.1.0 1.16.0
```

## 3.2. CONFIGURING CUSTOM HELM CHART REPOSITORIES

The **Developer Catalog**, in the **Developer** perspective of the web console, displays the Helm charts available in the cluster. By default, it lists the Helm charts from the Red Hat Helm chart repository. For a list of the charts see [the Red Hat Helm index file](#).

As a cluster administrator, you can add multiple Helm chart repositories, apart from the default one, and display the Helm charts from these repositories in the **Developer Catalog**.

### 3.2.1. Adding custom Helm chart repositories

You can add custom Helm chart repositories to your cluster, and enable access to the Helm charts from these repositories in the **Developer Catalog**.

#### Procedure

1. To add a new Helm Chart Repository, you must add the Helm Chart Repository custom resource (CR) to your cluster.

#### Sample Helm Chart Repository CR

```
apiVersion: helm.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: HelmChartRepository
metadata:
  name: <name>
spec:
  # optional name that might be used by console
  # name: <chart-display-name>
  connectionConfig:
    url: <helm-chart-repository-url>
```

For example, to add an Azure sample chart repository, run:

```
$ cat <<EOF | oc apply -f -
apiVersion: helm.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: HelmChartRepository
metadata:
  name: azure-sample-repo
spec:
  name: azure-sample-repo
  connectionConfig:
    url: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure-Samples/helm-charts/master/docs
EOF
```

2. Navigate to the **Developer Catalog** in the web console to verify that the helm charts from the Azure chart repository are displayed.

### 3.2.2. Creating credentials and CA certificates to add Helm chart repositories

Some Helm chart repositories need credentials and custom certificate authority (CA) certificates to connect to it. You can use the web console as well as the CLI to add credentials and certificates.

## Procedure

To configure the credentials and certificates, and then add a Helm chart repository using the CLI:

1. In the **openshift-config** namespace, create a **ConfigMap** object with a custom CA certificate in PEM encoded format, and store it under the **ca-bundle.crt** key within the config map:

```
$ oc create configmap helm-ca-cert \
  --from-file=ca-bundle.crt=/path/to/certs/ca.crt \
  -n openshift-config
```

2. In the **openshift-config** namespace, create a **Secret** object to add the client TLS configurations:

```
$ oc create secret generic helm-tls-configs \
  --from-file=tls.crt=/path/to/certs/client.crt \
  --from-file=tls.key=/path/to/certs/client.key \
  -n openshift-config
```

Note that the client certificate and key must be in PEM encoded format and stored under the keys **tls.crt** and **tls.key**, respectively.

3. Add the Helm repository as follows:

```
$ cat <<EOF | oc apply -f -
apiVersion: helm.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: HelmChartRepository
metadata:
  name: <helm-repository>
spec:
  name: <helm-repository>
  connectionConfig:
    url: <URL for the Helm repository>
    tlsConfig:
      name: helm-tls-configs
  ca:
    name: helm-ca-cert
EOF
```

The **ConfigMap** and **Secret** are consumed in the HelmChartRepository CR using the **tlsConfig** and **ca** fields. These certificates are used to connect to the Helm repository URL.

4. By default, all authenticated users have access to all configured charts. However, for chart repositories where certificates are needed, you must provide users with read access to the **helm-ca-cert** config map and **helm-tls-configs** secret in the **openshift-config** namespace, as follows:

```
$ cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f -
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  namespace: openshift-config
  name: helm-chartrepos-tls-conf-viewer
```

```
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["configmaps"]
  resourceNames: ["helm-ca-cert"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["secrets"]
  resourceNames: ["helm-tls-configs"]
  verbs: ["get"]
---
kind: RoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  namespace: openshift-config
  name: helm-chartrepos-tls-conf-viewer
subjects:
- kind: Group
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  name: 'system:authenticated'
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: helm-chartrepos-tls-conf-viewer
EOF
```

## CHAPTER 4. KNATIVE CLI (KN) FOR USE WITH OPENSIFT SERVERLESS

The Knative **kn** CLI enables simple interaction with Knative components on OpenShift Container Platform.

You can enable Knative on OpenShift Container Platform by installing OpenShift Serverless. For more information, see [Getting started with OpenShift Serverless](#).



### NOTE

OpenShift Serverless cannot be installed using the **kn** CLI. A cluster administrator must install the OpenShift Serverless Operator and set up the Knative components, as described in the [Serverless applications](#) documentation for OpenShift Container Platform.

### 4.1. KEY FEATURES

The **kn** CLI is designed to make serverless computing tasks simple and concise. Key features of the **kn** CLI include:

- Deploy serverless applications from the command line.
- Manage features of Knative Serving, such as services, revisions, and traffic-splitting.
- Create and manage Knative Eventing components, such as event sources and triggers.
- Create sink bindings to connect existing Kubernetes applications and Knative services.
- Extend the **kn** CLI with flexible plug-in architecture, similar to the **kubectI** CLI.
- Configure autoscaling parameters for Knative services.
- Scripted usage, such as waiting for the results of an operation, or deploying custom rollout and rollback strategies.

### 4.2. INSTALLING THE KNATIVE CLI

See [Installing the Knative CLI](#).

## CHAPTER 5. PIPELINES CLI (TKN)

### 5.1. INSTALLING TKN

Use the **tkn** CLI to manage Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines from a terminal. The following section describes how to install **tkn** on different platforms.

You can also find the URL to the latest binaries from the OpenShift Container Platform web console by clicking the ? icon in the upper-right corner and selecting **Command Line Tools**.

#### 5.1.1. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on Linux

For Linux distributions, you can download the CLI directly as a **tar.gz** archive.

##### Procedure

1. Download the relevant CLI.
  - [Linux \(x86\\_64, amd64\)](#)
  - [Linux on IBM Z and LinuxONE \(s390x\)](#)
  - [Linux on IBM Power Systems \(ppc64le\)](#)

2. Unpack the archive:

```
$ tar xvzf <file>
```

3. Place the **tkn** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**.

4. To check your **PATH**, run:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

#### 5.1.2. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on Linux using an RPM

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) version 8, you can install the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (**tkn**) as an RPM.

##### Prerequisites

- You have an active OpenShift Container Platform subscription on your Red Hat account.
- You have root or sudo privileges on your local system.

##### Procedure

1. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:

```
# subscription-manager register
```

2. Pull the latest subscription data:



```
# subscription-manager refresh
```

- List the available subscriptions:

```
# subscription-manager list --available --matches "*pipelines*"
```

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

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

- Enable the repositories required by Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines:

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="pipelines-1.2-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms"
```

- Install the **openshift-pipelines-client** package:

```
# yum install openshift-pipelines-client
```

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

```
$ tkn version
```

### 5.1.3. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on Windows

For Windows, the **tkn** CLI is provided as a **zip** archive.

#### Procedure

- Download the [CLI](#).
- Unzip the archive with a ZIP program.
- Add the location of your **tkn.exe** file to your **PATH** environment variable.
- To check your **PATH**, open the command prompt and run the command:

```
C:\> path
```

### 5.1.4. Installing Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI (tkn) on macOS

For macOS, the **tkn** CLI is provided as a **tar.gz** archive.

#### Procedure

- Download the [CLI](#).
- Unpack and unzip the archive.
- Move the **tkn** binary to a directory on your PATH.
- To check your **PATH**, open a terminal window and run:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

## 5.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSIFT PIPELINES TKN CLI

Configure the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines **tkn** CLI to enable tab completion.

### 5.2.1. Enabling tab completion

After you install the **tkn** CLI, you can enable tab completion to automatically complete **tkn** commands or suggest options when you press Tab.

#### Prerequisites

- You must have the **tkn** CLI tool installed.
- You must have **bash-completion** installed on your local system.

#### Procedure

The following procedure enables tab completion for Bash.

1. Save the Bash completion code to a file:

```
$ tkn completion bash > tkn_bash_completion
```

2. Copy the file to **/etc/bash\_completion.d/**:

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

Alternatively, you can save the file to a local directory and source it from your **.bashrc** file instead.

Tab completion is enabled when you open a new terminal.

## 5.3. OPENSIFT PIPELINES TKN REFERENCE

This section lists the basic **tkn** CLI commands.

### 5.3.1. Basic syntax

```
tkn [command or options] [arguments...]
```

### 5.3.2. Global options

```
--help, -h
```

### 5.3.3. Utility commands

#### 5.3.3.1. tkn

Parent command for **tkn** CLI.

### Example: Display all options

```
$ tkn
```

#### 5.3.3.2. completion [shell]

Print shell completion code which must be evaluated to provide interactive completion. Supported shells are **bash** and **zsh**.

### Example: Completion code for **bash** shell

```
$ tkn completion bash
```

#### 5.3.3.3. version

Print version information of the **tkn** CLI.

### Example: Check the **tkn** version

```
$ tkn version
```

## 5.3.4. Pipelines management commands

### 5.3.4.1. pipeline

Manage Pipelines.

### Example: Display help

```
$ tkn pipeline --help
```

### 5.3.4.2. pipeline delete

Delete a Pipeline.

### Example: Delete the **mypipeline** Pipeline from a namespace

```
$ tkn pipeline delete mypipeline -n myspace
```

### 5.3.4.3. pipeline describe

Describe a Pipeline.

### Example: Describe **mypipeline** Pipeline

```
$ tkn pipeline describe mypipeline
```

### 5.3.4.4. pipeline list

List Pipelines.

**Example: Display a list of Pipelines**

```
$ tkn pipeline list
```

**5.3.4.5. pipeline logs**

Display Pipeline logs for a specific Pipeline.

**Example: Stream live logs for the mypipeline Pipeline**

```
$ tkn pipeline logs -f mypipeline
```

**5.3.4.6. pipeline start**

Start a Pipeline.

**Example: Start mypipeline Pipeline**

```
$ tkn pipeline start mypipeline
```

**5.3.5. PipelineRun commands****5.3.5.1. pipelinerun**

Manage PipelineRuns.

**Example: Display help**

```
$ tkn pipelinerun -h
```

**5.3.5.2. pipelinerun cancel**

Cancel a PipelineRun.

**Example: Cancel the mypipelinerun PipelineRun from a namespace**

```
$ tkn pipelinerun cancel mypipelinerun -n myspace
```

**5.3.5.3. pipelinerun delete**

Delete a PipelineRun.

**Example: Delete PipelineRuns from a namespace**

```
$ tkn pipelinerun delete mypipelinerun1 mypipelinerun2 -n myspace
```

**5.3.5.4. pipelinerun describe**

Describe a PipelineRun.

**Example: Describe the mypipelinerun PipelineRun in a namespace**

```
$ tkn pipelinerun describe mypipelinerun -n myspace
```

### 5.3.5.5. pipelinerun list

List PipelineRuns.

**Example: Display a list of PipelineRuns in a namespace**

```
$ tkn pipelinerun list -n myspace
```

### 5.3.5.6. pipelinerun logs

Display the logs of a PipelineRun.

**Example: Display the logs of the mypipelinerun PipelineRun with all tasks and steps in a namespace**

```
$ tkn pipelinerun logs mypipelinerun -a -n myspace
```

## 5.3.6. Task management commands

### 5.3.6.1. task

Manage Tasks.

**Example: Display help**

```
$ tkn task -h
```

### 5.3.6.2. task delete

Delete a Task.

**Example: Delete mytask1 and mytask2 Tasks from a namespace**

```
$ tkn task delete mytask1 mytask2 -n myspace
```

### 5.3.6.3. task describe

Describe a Task.

**Example: Describe the mytask Task in a namespace**

```
$ tkn task describe mytask -n myspace
```

### 5.3.6.4. task list

List Tasks.

**Example: List all the Tasks in a namespace**

```
$ tkn task list -n myspace
```

**5.3.6.5. task logs**

Display Task logs.

**Example: Display logs for the mytaskrun TaskRun of the mytask Task**

```
$ tkn task logs mytask mytaskrun -n myspace
```

**5.3.6.6. task start**

Start a Task.

**Example: Start the mytask Task in a namespace**

```
$ tkn task start mytask -s <ServiceAccountName> -n myspace
```

**5.3.7. TaskRun commands****5.3.7.1. taskrun**

Manage TaskRuns.

**Example: Display help**

```
$ tkn taskrun -h
```

**5.3.7.2. taskrun cancel**

Cancel a TaskRun.

**Example: Cancel the mytaskrun TaskRun from a namespace**

```
$ tkn taskrun cancel mytaskrun -n myspace
```

**5.3.7.3. taskrun delete**

Delete a TaskRun.

**Example: Delete mytaskrun1 and mytaskrun2 TaskRuns from a namespace**

```
$ tkn taskrun delete mytaskrun1 mytaskrun2 -n myspace
```

**5.3.7.4. taskrun describe**

Describe a TaskRun.

**Example: Describe the mytaskrun TaskRun in a namespace**

```
$ tkn taskrun describe mytaskrun -n myspace
```

### 5.3.7.5. taskrun list

List TaskRuns.

**Example: List all TaskRuns in a namespace**

```
$ tkn taskrun list -n myspace
```

### 5.3.7.6. taskrun logs

Display TaskRun logs.

**Example: Display live logs for the mytaskrun TaskRun in a namespace**

```
$ tkn taskrun logs -f mytaskrun -n myspace
```

## 5.3.8. Condition management commands

### 5.3.8.1. condition

Manage Conditions.

**Example: Display help**

```
$ tkn condition --help
```

### 5.3.8.2. condition delete

Delete a Condition.

**Example: Delete the mycondition1 Condition from a namespace**

```
$ tkn condition delete mycondition1 -n myspace
```

### 5.3.8.3. condition describe

Describe a Condition.

**Example: Describe the mycondition1 Condition in a namespace**

```
$ tkn condition describe mycondition1 -n myspace
```

### 5.3.8.4. condition list

List Conditions.

**Example: List Conditions in a namespace**

```
$ tkn condition list -n myspace
```

**5.3.9. Pipeline Resource management commands****5.3.9.1. resource**

Manage Pipeline Resources.

**Example: Display help**

```
$ tkn resource -h
```

**5.3.9.2. resource create**

Create a Pipeline Resource.

**Example: Create a Pipeline Resource in a namespace**

```
$ tkn resource create -n myspace
```

This is an interactive command that asks for input on the name of the Resource, type of the Resource, and the values based on the type of the Resource.

**5.3.9.3. resource delete**

Delete a Pipeline Resource.

**Example: Delete the myresource Pipeline Resource from a namespace**

```
$ tkn resource delete myresource -n myspace
```

**5.3.9.4. resource describe**

Describe a Pipeline Resource.

**Example: Describe the myresource Pipeline Resource**

```
$ tkn resource describe myresource -n myspace
```

**5.3.9.5. resource list**

List Pipeline Resources.

**Example: List all Pipeline Resources in a namespace**

```
$ tkn resource list -n myspace
```

**5.3.10. ClusterTask management commands**



### 5.3.10.1. clustertask

Manage ClusterTasks.

#### Example: Display help

```
$ tkn clustertask --help
```

### 5.3.10.2. clustertask delete

Delete a ClusterTask resource in a cluster.

#### Example: Delete mytask1 and mytask2 ClusterTasks

```
$ tkn clustertask delete mytask1 mytask2
```

### 5.3.10.3. clustertask describe

Describe a ClusterTask.

#### Example: Describe the mytask ClusterTask

```
$ tkn clustertask describe mytask1
```

### 5.3.10.4. clustertask list

List ClusterTasks.

#### Example: List ClusterTasks

```
$ tkn clustertask list
```

### 5.3.10.5. clustertask start

Start ClusterTasks.

#### Example: Start the mytask ClusterTask

```
$ tkn clustertask start mytask
```

## 5.3.11. Trigger management commands

### 5.3.11.1. eventlistener

Manage EventListeners.

#### Example: Display help

```
$ tkn eventlistener -h
```

### 5.3.11.2. eventlistener delete

Delete an EventListener.

**Example: Delete mylistener1 and mylistener2 EventListeners in a namespace**

```
$ tkn eventlistener delete mylistener1 mylistener2 -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.3. eventlistener describe

Describe an EventListener.

**Example: Describe the mylistener EventListener in a namespace**

```
$ tkn eventlistener describe mylistener -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.4. eventlistener list

List EventListeners.

**Example: List all the EventListeners in a namespace**

```
$ tkn eventlistener list -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.5. triggerbinding

Manage TriggerBindings.

**Example: Display TriggerBindings help**

```
$ tkn triggerbinding -h
```

### 5.3.11.6. triggerbinding delete

Delete a TriggerBinding.

**Example: Delete mybinding1 and mybinding2 TriggerBindings in a namespace**

```
$ tkn triggerbinding delete mybinding1 mybinding2 -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.7. triggerbinding describe

Describe a TriggerBinding.

**Example: Describe the mybinding TriggerBinding in a namespace**

```
$ tkn triggerbinding describe mybinding -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.8. triggerbinding list

List TriggerBindings.

**Example: List all the TriggerBindings in a namespace**

```
$ tkn triggerbinding list -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.9. triggertemplate

Manage TriggerTemplates.

**Example: Display TriggerTemplate help**

```
$ tkn triggertemplate -h
```

### 5.3.11.10. triggertemplate delete

Delete a TriggerTemplate.

**Example: Delete mytemplate1 and mytemplate2 TriggerTemplates in a namespace**

```
$ tkn triggertemplate delete mytemplate1 mytemplate2 -n `myspace`
```

### 5.3.11.11. triggertemplate describe

Describe a TriggerTemplate.

**Example: Describe the mytemplate TriggerTemplate in a namespace**

```
$ tkn triggertemplate describe mytemplate -n `myspace`
```

### 5.3.11.12. triggertemplate list

List TriggerTemplates.

**Example: List all the TriggerTemplates in a namespace**

```
$ tkn triggertemplate list -n myspace
```

### 5.3.11.13. clustertriggerbinding

Manage ClusterTriggerBindings.

**Example: Display ClusterTriggerBindings help**

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding -h
```

### 5.3.11.14. clustertriggerbinding delete

Delete a ClusterTriggerBinding.

**Example: Delete myclusterbinding1 and myclusterbinding2 ClusterTriggerBindings**

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding delete myclusterbinding1 myclusterbinding2
```

**5.3.11.15. clustertriggerbinding describe**

Describe a ClusterTriggerBinding.

**Example: Describe the myclusterbinding ClusterTriggerBinding**

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding describe myclusterbinding
```

**5.3.11.16. clustertriggerbinding list**

List ClusterTriggerBindings.

**Example: List all ClusterTriggerBindings**

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding list
```

## CHAPTER 6. OPM CLI

### 6.1. ABOUT OPM

The **opm** CLI tool is provided by the Operator Framework for use with the Operator Bundle Format. This tool allows you to create and maintain catalogs of Operators from a list of bundles, called an *index*, that are similar to software repositories. The result is a container image, called an *index image*, which can be stored in a container registry and then installed on a cluster.

An index contains a database of pointers to Operator manifest content that can be queried through an included API that is served when the container image is run. On OpenShift Container Platform, Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) can use the index image as a catalog by referencing it in a **CatalogSource** object, which polls the image at regular intervals to enable frequent updates to installed Operators on the cluster.

#### Additional resources

- See [Operator Framework packaging formats](#) for more information about the Bundle Format.
- To create a bundle image using the Operator SDK, see [Working with bundle images](#).

### 6.2. INSTALLING OPM

You can install the **opm** CLI tool on your Linux, macOS, or Windows workstation.

#### Prerequisites

- For Linux, you must provide the following packages:
  - **podman** version 1.9.3+ (version 2.0+ recommended)
  - **glibc** version 2.28+

#### Procedure

1. Navigate to the [OpenShift mirror site](#) and download the latest version of the tarball that matches your operating system.
2. Unpack the archive.
  - For Linux or macOS:

```
$ tar xvf <file>
```
  - For Windows, unzip the archive with a ZIP program.
3. Place the file anywhere in your **PATH**.
  - For Linux or macOS:
    - a. Check your **PATH**:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

- b. Move the file. For example:

```
$ sudo mv ./opm /usr/local/bin/
```

- For Windows:

- a. Check your **PATH**:

```
C:\> path
```

- b. Move the file:

```
C:\> move opm.exe <directory>
```

## Verification

- After you install the **opm** CLI, verify that it is available:

```
$ opm version
```

### Example output

```
Version: version.Version{OpmVersion:"v1.14.3-29-ge82c4649",  
GitCommit:"e82c4649b208cd0b08dbd5b88da55450f97b3a2d", BuildDate:"2021-02-  
13T02:20:52Z", GoOs:"linux", GoArch:"amd64"}
```

## 6.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- See [Managing custom catalogs](#) for **opm** procedures including creating, updating, and pruning index images.