Configuring OpenShift Dedicated for your applications
Abstract

This document provides information about configuring OpenShift Dedicated for your application deployments. This includes setting up custom wildcard domains.
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CHAPTER 1. DEPLOYMENTS

1.1. CONFIGURING CUSTOM DOMAINS FOR APPLICATIONS

1.1.1. Configuring custom domains for applications

Custom domains are specific wildcard domains that can be used with OpenShift Dedicated applications. The top-level domains (TLDs) are owned by the customer that is operating the OpenShift Dedicated cluster. The Custom Domains Operator sets up a new ingresscontroller with a custom certificate as a second day operation. The public DNS record for this ingresscontroller can then be used by an external DNS to create a wildcard CNAME record for use with a custom domain.

NOTE
Custom API domains are not supported because Red Hat controls the API domain. However, customers can change their application domains. For private custom domains with a private IngressController, set .spec.scope to Internal in the CustomDomain CR.

Prerequisites

- A user account with dedicated-admin privileges
- A unique wildcard domain, such as *.apps.<company_name>.io
- A wildcard custom certificate, such as CN=*.apps.<company_name>.io
- Access to a cluster with the latest version of the oc CLI installed

IMPORTANT
Do not use the reserved names default or apps*, such as apps or apps2, in the metadata/name: section of the CustomDomain CR.

Procedure

1. Create a new TLS secret from a private key and a public certificate, where fullchain.pem and privkey.pem are your public or private wildcard certificates.

Example

```bash
$ oc create secret tls <name>-tls --cert=fullchain.pem --key=privkey.pem -n <my_project>
```

2. Create a new CustomDomain custom resource (CR):

Example <company_name>-custom-domain.yaml

```yaml
apiVersion: managed.openshift.io/v1alpha1
kind: CustomDomain
metadata:
  name: <company_name>
spec:
  domain: apps.companyname.io
```

1
3. Apply the CR:

   Example

   $ oc apply -f <company_name>-custom-domain.yaml

4. Get the status of your newly created CR:

   Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;company_name&gt;</td>
<td>xxrywp.&lt;company_name&gt;.cluster-01.opln.s1.openshiftapps.com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.apps.&lt;company_name&gt;.io</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;company_name&gt;.io</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Using the endpoint value, add a new wildcard CNAME recordset to your managed DNS provider, such as Route53, Azure DNS, or Google DNS.

   Example

   *.apps.<company_name>.io -> xxrywp.<company_name>.cluster-01.opln.s1.openshiftapps.com

6. Create a new application and expose it:

   Example

   $ oc new-app --docker-image=docker.io/openshift/hello-openshift -n my-project
   $ oc create route edge --service=hello-openshift hello-openshift-tls --hostname hello-openshift-tls-my-project.apps.acme.io -n my-project
   $ oc get route -n my-project
   $ curl https://hello-openshift-tls-my-project.apps.<company_name>.io
   Hello OpenShift!