OpenShift Dedicated 4

CLI tools

Learning how to use the OpenShift CLI
OpenShift Dedicated 4 CLI tools

Learning how to use the OpenShift CLI
Abstract

This document provides information about configuring and using the OpenShift CLI (oc). It also contains a reference of CLI commands and examples of how to use them.
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CHAPTER 1. OPENSSHIFT CLI (OC)

1.1. GETTING STARTED WITH THE CLI

1.1.1. About the CLI

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

- Work directly with project source code.
- Script OpenShift Dedicated operations.
- Are restricted by bandwidth resources and cannot use the web console.

1.1.2. Installing the CLI

You can install the CLI in order to interact with OpenShift Dedicated using a command-line interface.

**IMPORTANT**

If you installed an earlier version of `oc`, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Dedicated 4. Download and install the new version of `oc`.

Procedure

1. From the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager site, navigate to the page for your installation type and click **Download Command-line Tools**.

2. Click the folder for your operating system and architecture and click the compressed file.

**NOTE**

You can install `oc` on Linux, Windows, or macOS.

3. Save the file to your file system.

4. Extract the compressed file.

5. Place it in a directory that is on your **PATH**.

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

1.1.3. Logging in to the CLI

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

**Prerequisites**

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

Procedure

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

```bash
$ oc login
```

Server [https://localhost:8443]: https://openshift.example.com:6443

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

Authentication required for https://openshift.example.com:6443 (openshift)

Username: user1

Password:

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 Dedicated 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 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.

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

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.

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

--> 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.

```bash
$ oc get pods -o wide
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>
<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.

```bash
$ oc logs cakephp-ex-1-deploy
--> 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.

```bash
$ oc project
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, DeploymentConfigs, and BuildConfigs.

```bash
$ oc status
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.
1.1.5. Getting help

You can get help with CLI commands and OpenShift Dedicated 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
  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
  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
  KIND: Pod
  VERSION: v1
  ```
1.6. Logging out of the CLI

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

- Use the `oc logout` command.

  
  ```sh
  $ oc logout
  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 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.

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

2. Copy the file to `/etc/bash_completion.d/`.

   ```sh
   $ 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. DEVELOPER CLI COMMANDS
1.3.1. Basic CLI commands

1.3.1.1. explain
Display documentation for a certain resource.

Example: Display documentation for Pods

$ oc explain pods

1.3.1.2. login
Log in to the OpenShift Dedicated server and save login information for subsequent use.

Example: Interactive login

$ oc login

Example: Log in specifying a user name

$ oc login -u user1

1.3.1.3. 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

1.3.1.4. 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

1.3.1.5. project
Switch to another project and make it the default in your configuration.
Example: Switch to a different project

$ oc project test-project

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

Example: List all projects

$ oc projects

1.3.1.7. status
Show a high-level overview of the current project.

Example: Show the status of the current project

$ oc status

1.3.2. Build and Deploy CLI commands

1.3.2.1. 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 BuildConfig

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

1.3.2.2. import-image
Import the latest tag and image information from an image repository.

Example: Import the latest image information

$ oc import-image my-ruby

1.3.2.3. new-build
Create a new BuildConfig from source code.

Example: Create a BuildConfig from a local Git repository

$ oc new-build .
Example: Create a BuildConfig from a remote Git repository

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

1.3.2.4. 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

1.3.2.5. 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 DeploymentConfig with its latest state

$ oc rollout latest deploymentconfig/php

1.3.2.6. start-build

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

Example: Start a build from the specified BuildConfig

$ 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

1.3.2.7. tag

Tag existing images into imagestreams.

Example: Configure the ruby image's latest tag to refer to the image for the 2.0 tag
1.3.3. Application management CLI commands

1.3.3.1. annotate

Update the annotations on one or more resources.

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

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

**Example: Remove the annotation from the Route**

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

1.3.3.2. 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**

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

1.3.3.3. autoscale

Autoscale a DeploymentConfig or ReplicationController.

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

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

1.3.3.4. 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**

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

1.3.3.5. delete

Delete a resource.

**Example: Delete a Pod named parksmap-katacoda-1-qfqz4**

```bash
$ oc delete pod/parksmap-katacoda-1-qfqz4
```

**Example: Delete all Pods with the app=parksmap-katacoda label**

```bash
$ oc delete pod/parksmap-katacoda-1-qfqz4
```
$ oc delete pods -l app=parksmap-katacoda

1.3.3.6. 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

1.3.3.7. edit
Edit a resource.

Example: Edit a DeploymentConfig using the default editor

$ oc edit deploymentconfig/parksmap-katacoda

Example: Edit a DeploymentConfig using a different editor

$ OC_EDITOR="nano" oc edit deploymentconfig/parksmap-katacoda

Example: Edit a DeploymentConfig in JSON format

$ oc edit deploymentconfig/parksmap-katacoda -o json

1.3.3.8. expose
Expose a Service externally as a Route.

Example: Expose a Service

$ oc expose service/parksmap-katacoda

Example: Expose a Service and specify the host name

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

1.3.3.9. get
Display one or more resources.

Example: List Pods in the default namespace

$ oc get pods -n default
Example: Get details about the python DeploymentConfig in JSON format

$ oc get deploymentconfig/python -o json

1.3.3.10. 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

1.3.3.11. scale
Set the desired number of replicas for a ReplicationController or a DeploymentConfig.

Example: Scale the ruby-app DeploymentConfig to three Pods

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

1.3.3.12. 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

1.3.3.13. 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

1.3.3.14. set
Configure existing application resources.

Example: Sets the name of a secret on a BuildConfig

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

1.3.4. Troubleshooting and debugging CLI commands

1.3.4.1. attach
Attach the shell to a running container.

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

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

1.3.4.2. cp

Copy files and directories to and from containers.

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

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

1.3.4.3. debug

Launch a command shell to debug a running application.

**Example: Debug the python Deployment**

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

1.3.4.4. exec

Execute a command in a container.

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

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

1.3.4.5. logs

Retrieve the log output for a specific build, BuildConfig, DeploymentConfig, or Pod.

**Example: Stream the latest logs from the python DeploymentConfig**

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

1.3.4.6. 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**

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

1.3.4.7. 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/

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

1.3.4.8. rsh

Open a remote shell session to a container.

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

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

1.3.4.9. 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

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

1.3.4.10. run

Create and run a particular image. By default, this creates a DeploymentConfig to manage the created containers.

Example: Start an instance of the perl image with three replicas

```bash
$ oc run my-test --image=perl --replicas=3
```

1.3.4.11. 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

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

1.3.5. Advanced developer CLI commands

1.3.5.1. api-resources

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

Example: List the supported API resources

```bash
```
$ oc api-resources

1.3.5.2. api-versions
Display the full list of API versions that the server supports.

Example: List the supported API versions

$ oc api-versions

1.3.5.3. 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

1.3.5.4. cluster-info
Display the address of the master and cluster services.

Example: Display cluster information

$ oc cluster-info

1.3.5.5. 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

1.3.5.6. extract
Extract the contents of a ConfigMap or secret. Each key in the ConfigMap or secret is created as a separate file with the name of the key.

Example: Download the contents of the ruby-1-ca ConfigMap to the current directory

$ oc extract configmap/ruby-1-ca

Example: Print the contents of the ruby-1-ca ConfigMap to stdout
1.3.5.7. 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

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

1.3.5.8. image

Manage images in your OpenShift Dedicated cluster.

Example: Copy an image to another tag

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

1.3.5.9. observe

Observe changes to resources and take action on them.

Example: Observe changes to Services

```shell
$ oc observe services
```

1.3.5.10. 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

```shell
$ 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.

1.3.5.11. policy

Manage authorization policies.

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

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

1.3.5.12. process

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Process a template into a list of resources.

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

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

1.3.5.13. registry

Manage the integrated registry on OpenShift Dedicated.

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

```bash
$ oc registry info
```

1.3.5.14. replace

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

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

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

1.3.6. Settings CLI commands

1.3.6.1. completion

Output shell completion code for the specified shell.

**Example:** Display completion code for Bash

```bash
$ oc completion bash
```

1.3.6.2. config

Manage the client configuration files.

**Example:** Display the current configuration

```bash
$ oc config view
```

**Example:** Switch to a different context

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

1.3.6.3. logout

Log out of the current session.

**Example:** End the current session
$ oc logout

1.3.6.4. whoami
Display information about the current session.

Example: Display the currently authenticated user
$ oc whoami

1.3.7. Other developer CLI commands

1.3.7.1. 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

1.3.7.2. plugin
List the available plug-ins on the user’s PATH.

Example: List available plug-ins
$ oc plugin list

1.3.7.3. version
Display the oc client and server versions.

Example: Display version information
$ oc version

1.4. USAGE OF OC AND KUBECTL COMMANDS
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 Dedicated, or you can gain extended functionality by using the oc binary.

1.4.1. The oc binary
The `oc` binary offers the same capabilities as the `kubectl` binary, but it extends to natively support additional OpenShift Dedicated features, including:

- **Full support for OpenShift Dedicated resources**
  Resources such as DeploymentConfigs, BuildConfigs, Routes, ImageStreams, and ImageStreamTags are specific to OpenShift Dedicated 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 Dedicated 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.

### 1.4.2. The `kubectl` binary

The `kubectl` binary is provided as a means to support existing workflows and scripts for new OpenShift Dedicated 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 Dedicated cluster.

For more information, see the `kubectl docs`. 
CHAPTER 2. OPENSSHIFT DO DEVELOPER CLI (ODO)

2.1. UNDERSTANDING OPENS SHIFT DO

OpenShift Do (odo) is a fast and easy-to-use CLI tool for creating applications on OpenShift Dedicated. odo allows developers to concentrate on creating applications without the need to administrate an OpenShift Dedicated cluster itself. Creating deployment configurations, build configurations, service routes and other OpenShift Dedicated elements are all automated by odo.

Existing tools such as oc are more operations-focused and require a deep understanding of Kubernetes and OpenShift Dedicated concepts. odo abstracts away complex Kubernetes and OpenShift Dedicated 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 server is required within the OpenShift Dedicated cluster 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 OpenShift Dedicated 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 container images
### 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 OpenShift Dedicated cluster with `odo`:

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

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

   ```bash
   $ odo catalog list components
   Odo Supported OpenShift Components:
   NAME        PROJECT      TAGS
   java       openshift     8,latest
   nodejs     openshift     10,8,8-RHOAR,latest
   
   Odo Unsupported OpenShift Components:
   NAME                      PROJECT       TAGS
   dotnet                    openshift     1.0,1.1,2.1,2.2,latest
   fuse7-eap-openshift       openshift     1.3
   
   The `TAGS` column represents the available image versions, for example, `10` represents the `rhoar-nodejs/nodejs-10` container image.

### 2.2. ODO ARCHITECTURE

This section describes `odo` architecture and how `odo` manages OpenShift Dedicated resources on a cluster.

#### 2.2.1. Developer setup
With odo you can create and deploy applications on OpenShift Dedicated clusters from a terminal. Code editor plug-ins use odo which allows users to interact with OpenShift Dedicated 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 1.1.0 supports Node.js and Java components.

2.2.2. 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.

2.2.3. OpenShift cluster objects

2.2.3.1. 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.

2.2.3.1.1. 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.

2.2.3.1.2. 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 PersistentVolume on /opt/app-root the data in this directory is lost when PersistentVolumeClaim is mounted at the same location.

The PVC is mounted at the /mnt mount point inside the Init container.

2.2.3.2. 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 PersistentVolume 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.

2.2.3.3. PersistentVolume and PersistentVolumeClaim

PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a volume type in Kubernetes which provisions a PersistentVolume. The life of a PersistentVolume is independent of a Pod lifecycle. The data on the PersistentVolume persists across Pod restarts.

The copy-files-to-volume Init container copies necessary files onto the PersistentVolume. The main application container utilizes these files at runtime for execution.

The naming convention of the PersistentVolume is <component-name>-s2idata.
### 2.2.3.4. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>PVC Mounted at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copy-supervisord</td>
<td>/opt/odo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application container</td>
<td>/opt/odo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2.3.5. Service

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.

### 2.2.4. odo push workflow

This section describes odo push workflow. odo push deploys user code on an OpenShift Dedicated cluster with all the necessary OpenShift Dedicated resources.

1. Creating resources
   - If not already created, odo push creates the following OpenShift Dedicated resources:
     - Deployment config (DC):
       - 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.
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.

### 2.3. INSTALLING ODO

The following section describes how to install odo on different platforms.

**NOTE**

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

#### 2.3.1. Installing odo on Linux

1. **Binary installation**

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

2. **Tarball installation**

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

#### 2.3.2. Installing odo on Windows

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.

2.3.3. Installing odo on macOS

2.3.3.1. Binary installation

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

2.3.3.2. Tarball installation

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

2.4. CREATING A SINGLE-COMPONENT APPLICATION WITH odo

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

Prerequisites
- **odo** is installed.
- You have a running OpenShift Dedicated cluster. You can use CodeReady Containers (CRC) to deploy a local OpenShift Dedicated cluster quickly.

### 2.4.1. Creating a project

**Procedure**

1. Log in to an OpenShift Dedicated cluster:
   ```
   $ odo login -u developer -p developer
   ```
2. Create a new directory for your components:
   ```
   $ mkdir my_components
   $ cd my_components
   ```
3. Download the example Node.js application:
   ```
   $ git clone https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex
   ```
4. Create a new project:
   ```
   $ odo project create myproject
   ✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
   ✓ New project created and now using project : myproject
   ```

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

**Procedure**

1. Change the current directory to the front-end directory:
   ```
   $ 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 Dedicated.
4. Create a URL and add an entry in the local configuration file as follows:

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

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

   ```bash
   $ odo push
   ```

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

   ```bash
   $ odo url list
   ```

7. View your deployed application using the generated URL.

   ```bash
   $ curl <URL>
   ```

### 2.4.3. Modifying your application code

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

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

2. Update your component:

   ```bash
   $ odo push
   ```

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

### 2.4.4. Adding storage to the application components

Persistent storage keeps data available between restarts of odo. You can add storage to your components with the `odo storage` command.

**Procedure**

- Add storage to your components:

  ```bash
  $ odo storage create nodestorage --path=/opt/app-root/src/storage/ --size=1Gi
  ```

   Your component now has 1 GB storage.

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

With OpenShift Dedicated, 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 Dedicated:

   ```
   $ 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
   ```

### 2.4.6. 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 Dedicated to a variety of services.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a running OpenShift Dedicated 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> <servicename>
  ```

### 2.4.7. Deleting an application

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting an application will delete all components associated with the application.

**Procedure**

1. List the applications in the current project:

   ```
   $ odo app list
   The project '<project_name>' has the following applications:
   ```
2. List the components associated with the applications. These components will be deleted with the application:

```
$ odo component list
APP     NAME                      TYPE       SOURCE        STATE
app     nodejs-nodejs-ex-elyf     nodejs     file://./     Pushed
```

3. Delete the application:

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

### 2.5. 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 OpenShift Dedicated cluster. Developers can use CodeReady Containers (CRC) to deploy a local OpenShift Dedicated cluster quickly.
- Maven is installed.

#### 2.5.1. Creating a project

**Procedure**

1. Log in to an OpenShift Dedicated cluster:

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

2. Create a new directory for your components:

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

3. Download the example back-end and front-end applications:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift-evangelists/Wild-West-Backend backend
$ git clone https://github.com/openshift-evangelists/Wild-West-Frontend frontend
```
4. Create a new project:

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

2.5.2. Deploying the back-end component

**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
Odo Supported OpenShift Components:
NAME          PROJECT       TAGS
nodejs        openshift     10,8,8-RHOAR,latest
openjdk18     myproject     latest
```

4. Change directory to the back-end source directory and check that you have the correct files in the directory:

```
$ cd <directory-name>
$ ls
display.sh  pom.xml  src
```

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

```
$ mvn package
...[INFO] --------------------------------------
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] --------------------------------------
[INFO] Total time: 2.635 s
[INFO] Final Memory: 30M/91M
[INFO] --------------------------------------
```

6. Create a component configuration of Java component–type named `backend`:

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

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

```
$ odo config view
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
```

8. Push the component to the OpenShift Dedicated cluster.

```
$ odo push
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 Dedicated creates a container to host the back-end component, deploys the container into a Pod running on the OpenShift Dedicated cluster, and starts the `backend` component.

9. Validate:

- The status of the action in odo:

```
odo log -f
  : Starting WildWestApplication v1.0 on backend-app-1-9tnhc with PID 444
(/deployments/wildwest-1.0.jar started by jboss in /deployments)
```

- The status of the back-end component:
2.5.3. Deploying the front-end component

Procedure

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

   $ cd <directory-name>

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

   $ ls
   assets  bin  index.html  kwww-frontend.iml  package.json  package-lock.json  playfield.png  README.md  server.js

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

3. Create a component configuration of Node.js component-type named `frontend`:

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

4. Push the component to a running container.

   $ odo push
   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

2.5.4. Linking both components

Components running on the cluster need to be connected in order to interact. OpenShift Dedicated 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APP</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app</td>
<td>backend</td>
<td>openjdk18</td>
<td>file://target/wildwest-1.0.jar</td>
<td>Pushed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app</td>
<td>frontend</td>
<td>nodejs</td>
<td>file:///</td>
<td>Pushed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

   $ odo link backend --port 8080
   ✓ 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.

2.5.5. Exposing components to the public

Procedure

1. Create an external URL for the application:

   $ cd frontend
   $ odo url create frontend --port 8080
   ✓ URL frontend created for component: frontend

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

2. Apply the changes:

   $ odo push
   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.

3. 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 Dedicated 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.

2.5.6. 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.

2.5.7. Deleting an application

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting an application will delete all components associated with the application.

**Procedure**
1. List the applications in the current project:

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

3. Delete the application:

   $ odo app delete <application_name>
   ? 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.

2.6. 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 OpenShift Dedicated cluster. Developers can use CodeReady Containers (CRC) to deploy a local OpenShift Dedicated cluster quickly.
- Service Catalog is enabled.

2.6.1. Creating a project

Procedure

1. Log in to an OpenShift Dedicated cluster:

   $ odo login -u developer -p developer

2. Create a new directory for your components:

   $ mkdir my_components
   $ cd my_components

3. Download the example front-end application:
4. Create a new project:

$ odo project create myproject
✓ Project 'myproject' is ready for use
✓ New project created and now using project : myproject

2.6.2. Deploying the front-end component

Procedure

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

   $ cd <directory-name>

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

   $ ls
   assets  bin  index.html  kwww-frontend.iml  package.json  package-lock.json  playfield.png
   README.md  server.js

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

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

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

4. Create a URL to access the frontend interface.

   $ odo url create myurl
   ✓ URL myurl created for component: nodejs-nodejs-ex-pmdp

5. Push the component to the OpenShift Dedicated cluster.

   $ odo push
   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
2.6.3. Deploying a database in interactive mode

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

Procedure

- Run the interactive mode and answer the prompts:

```bash
$ odo service create
? 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.

2.6.4. Deploying a database manually

1. List the available services:

```bash
$ odo catalog list services
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-psql-persistent  default
```
2. Choose the **mongodb-persistent** type of service and see the required parameters:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Description</td>
<td>Default plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Params without a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Params with a default value</td>
<td>DATABASE_SERVICE_NAME (default: 'mongodb'), MEMORY_LIMIT (default: '512Mi'), MONGODB_VERSION (default: '3.2'), MONGODB_DATABASE (default: 'sampledb'), VOLUME_CAPACITY (default: '1Gi')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Params</td>
<td>MONGODB_ADMIN_PASSWORD, NAMESPACE, MONGODB_PASSWORD, MONGODB_USER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

```bash
$ 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
```

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

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

```bash
$ odo link mongodb-persistent
✓ 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:

```bash
$ oc get pods
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
```
3. Open the URL in the browser and notice the database configuration in the bottom right:

```bash
$ odo url list

Request information
Page view count: 24

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

## 2.6.6. Deleting an application

### IMPORTANT
Deleting an application will delete all components associated with the application.

**Procedure**

1. List the applications in the current project:

```bash
$ odo app list

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:

```bash
$ odo component list

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

3. Delete the application:

```bash
$ odo app delete <application_name>

? 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.

## 2.7. USING SAMPLE APPLICATIONS
odo offers partial compatibility with any language or runtime listed within the OpenShift catalog of component types. For example:

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

**NOTE**

For odo 1.1.0 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.

### 2.7.1. Examples from Git repositories

#### 2.7.1.1. httpd

This example helps build and serve static content using httpd on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the [Apache HTTP Server container image repository](https://github.com/openshift/httpd-ex.git).

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

#### 2.7.1.2. java

This example helps build and run fat JAR Java applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the [Java S2I Builder image](https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic.git).

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

#### 2.7.1.3. nodejs

Build and run Node.js applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the [Node.js 8 container image](https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git)

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

#### 2.7.1.4. perl

This example helps build and run Perl applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the [Perl 5.26 container image](https://github.com/openshift/nodejs-ex.git).
$ odo create perl --git https://github.com/openshift/dancer-ex.git

2.7.1.5. php

This example helps build and run PHP applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the PHP 7.1 Docker image.

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

2.7.1.6. python

This example helps build and run Python applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the Python 3.6 container image.

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

2.7.1.7. ruby

This example helps build and run Ruby applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see Ruby 2.5 container image.

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

2.7.1.8. wildfly

This example helps build and run WildFly applications on CentOS 7. For more information about using this builder image, including OpenShift Dedicated considerations, see the Wildfly - CentOS Docker images for OpenShift.

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

2.7.2. Binary examples

2.7.2.1. java

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

```bash
$ git clone https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic.git
$ cd spring-petclinic
$ mvn package
$ odo create java test3 --binary target/*.jar
$ odo push
```

2.7.2.2. wildfly

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

```bash
$ git clone https://github.com/openshiftdemos/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

2.8. DEBUGGING APPLICATIONS IN odo

IMPORTANT

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

For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see https://access.redhat.com/support/offerings/techpreview/.

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).

2.8.1. Debugging an application

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

Procedure

1. After an application is deployed, start the port forwarding for your component to debug the application:

   $ odo debug port-forward

2. Attach the debugger bundled in your IDE to the component. Instructions vary depending on your IDE.

2.8.2. 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.

2.9. 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.

2.9.1. 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
  ```

2.10. CONFIGURING THE ODO CLI

2.10.1. 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:
   
   ```bash
   $ 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:

     ```bash
     $ 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.

### 2.10.2. 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:

```bash
.git
*.js
tests/
```

The `.odoignore` file allows any glob expressions.

### 2.11. ODO CLI REFERENCE

#### 2.11.1. Basic odo CLI commands

#### 2.11.1.1. app

Perform application operations related to your OpenShift Dedicated project.

**Example using app**

```bash
# 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

## 2.11.1.2. 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

## 2.11.1.3. 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

## 2.11.1.4. 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Application is the name of application the component needs to be part of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>The minimum and maximum CPU a component can consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignore</td>
<td>Consider the .odoignore file for push and watch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2. Available Local Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>The name of application that the component needs to be part of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>The minimum and maximum CPU a component can consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignore</td>
<td>Whether to consider the .odoignore file for push and watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxCPU</td>
<td>The maximum CPU a component can consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxMemory</td>
<td>The maximum memory a component can consume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Memory

The minimum and maximum memory a component can consume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MinCPU</th>
<th>The minimum CPU a component can consume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MinMemory</td>
<td>The minimum memory a component is provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>The name of the component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>Ports to be opened in the component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>The name of the project that the component is part of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Git ref to use for creating component from git source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SourceLocation</td>
<td>The path indicates the location of binary file or git source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SourceType</td>
<td>Type of component source – git/binary/local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Storage of the component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url</td>
<td>The URL to access the component</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.11.1.5. `create`

Create a configuration describing a component to be deployed on OpenShift Dedicated. 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`**

```bash
# Create new Node.js component with the source in current directory.
odo create nodejs

# 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

# For more examples, visit: https://github.com/openshift/odo/blob/master/docs/examples.adoc
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

2.11.1.6. delete
Delete an existing component.

Example using delete

# Delete component named 'frontend'.
odo delete frontend
odo delete frontend --all

2.11.1.7. describe
Describe the given component.

Example using describe

# Describe nodejs component
odo describe nodejs

2.11.1.8. link
Link a component to a service or component.
Example using link

```bash
# 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.

2.11.1.9. list

List all the components in the current application.

Example using list

```bash
# List all components in the application
odo list
```

2.11.1.10. log

Retrieve the log for the given component.

Example using log

```bash
# Get the logs for the nodejs component
odo log nodejs
```

2.11.1.11. login

Log in to the cluster.

Example using login

```bash
# 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=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

2.11.1.12. logout

Log out of the current OpenShift Dedicated session.

Example using logout

# Log out
odo logout

2.11.1.13. 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

# Unset a preference value in the global preference
odo preference unset UpdateNotification
odo preference unset NamePrefix
odo preference unset Timeout

NOTE

By default, the path to the global preference file is ~/.odo/preferece.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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NamePrefix</td>
<td>The default prefix is the current directory name. Use this value to set a default name prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout</td>
<td>The timeout (in seconds) for OpenShift Dedicated server connection checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateNotification</td>
<td>Controls whether an update notification is shown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.11.1.14. project
Perform project operations.

**Example using project**

```bash
# 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
```

2.11.15. push

Push source code to a component.

**Example using push**

```bash
# 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
```

2.11.16. service

Perform service catalog operations.

**Example using service**

```bash
# 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
```

2.11.17. 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

# Delete storage mystorage from component 'mongodb'
odo storage delete mystorage --component mongodb

# List all storage attached or mounted to the current component and
# all unattached or unmounted storage in the current application
odo storage list

2.11.18. 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

2.11.19. 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

## 2.11.1.20. 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

The URLs that are generated using this command can be used to access the deployed components from
outside the cluster.

## 2.11.1.21. 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)

## 2.11.1.22. version

Print the client version information.
Example using version

```
# Print the client version of odo
odo version
```

2.11.23. 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
```

2.12. odo 1.1.0 RELEASE NOTES

2.12.1. Notable improvements in odo 1.1.0

- IBM Z and PowerPC architecture binaries are now available.
- `odo catalog` has been improved to provide more useful output information.
- Information prompts have been added to the `odo service create` command, providing possible next step scenarios.
- Log verbosity can now be set with an environment variable `ODO_LOG_LEVEL`.
- Use `odo preference set PushTimeout <seconds>` to specify the number of seconds `odo` waits for a component Pod to be deployed before the command fails.
- Overall documentation improvements. The documentation now includes a description of `odo`'s inner architecture.

2.12.2. Getting support

For Documentation

If you find an error or have suggestions for improving the documentation, file an issue in Bugzilla. Choose the OpenShift Dedicated product type and the Documentation component type.

For Product

If you find an error, encountered a bug, or have suggestions for improving the functionality of odo, file an issue in Bugzilla. Choose the Red Hat odo for OpenShift Dedicated product type.

Provide as many details in the issue description as possible.

2.12.3. Fixed issues
- **Bug 1760573** The active pointer does not switch to the current active project after the deletion of a project.

- **Bug 1760578** The `odo watch` command does not fail with an error message for Git-based components, but it should.

- **Bug 1760583** The `odo config unset` command does not unset an environment variable, but says it did.

- **Bug 1760585** The `odo delete --all` command deletes the `$HOME/.odo` folder when run from `$HOME`.

- **Bug 1760589** Autocompletion does not work for the `--context` flag in `odo push`.

- **Bug 1761442** The `component create` command fails when used with the `--context` flag and `--binary` flag if the binary is located in a temporary folder.

- **Bug 1783179** When you set an environment variable, create a URL route, and then change the source code of the component, the URL route becomes inaccessible.

### 2.12.4. Known issues

- **Bug 1760574** A deleted namespace is listed in the `odo project get` command.

- **Bug 1760575** The `odo app delete` command removes application components but not Services.

- **Bug 1760577** The `odo push` command does not delete the OpenShift objects when the component name is changed.

- **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.

### 2.12.5. Technology Preview features in `odo 1.1.0`

`odo debug` is a feature that allows users to attach a local debugger to a component running in the Pod on OpenShift Dedicated.
IMPORTANT

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

For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see https://access.redhat.com/support/offerings/techpreview/.

- Use the `odo debug port-forward` command to start port forwarding.
- Use the `odo config set DebugPort 9292` command to specify the remote port that the debugging agent should run on.
- Use the `odo debug port-forward --local-port 9292` command to specify the local port for port forwarding.