



# **Red Hat 3scale 2.2**

## **Deployment Options**

For Use with Red Hat 3scale 2.2



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## Abstract

This guide documents deployment options for Red Hat 3scale 2.2.

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## CHAPTER 1. APICAST OVERVIEW

APIcast is an NGINX based API gateway used to integrate your internal and external API services with 3scale API Management Platform.

The latest released and supported version of APIcast is 2.0.

In this guide you'll learn more about deployment options, environments provided, and how to get started.

### 1.1. PREREQUISITES

APIcast is not a standalone API gateway, it needs connection to 3scale API Manager. In case you don't yet have a 3scale account please follow these steps:

- [Sign up](#) for a new account at [3scale.net](#)
- Activate your 3scale account
- Log in to your 3scale Admin Portal

The Admin Portal URL should look like <https://<DOMAIN>-admin.3scale.net>, where **<DOMAIN>** is the domain you specified on sign up.

### 1.2. DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS

You can use APIcast hosted or self-managed, in both cases, it needs connection to the rest of the 3scale API management platform:

- **APIcast hosted:** 3scale hosts APIcast in the cloud. In this case, APIcast is already deployed for you and it's limited to 50,000 calls per day.
- **APIcast built-in:** Two APIcast (staging and production) come by default with the 3scale API Management Platform (AMP) installation. They come pre-configured and ready to use out-of-the-box.
- **APIcast self-managed:** You can deploy APIcast wherever you want. The self-managed mode is the intended mode of operation for production environments. Here are a few recommended options to deploy APIcast:
- **the Docker containerized environment:** Download a ready to use Docker-formatted container image, which includes all of the dependencies to run APIcast in a Docker-formatted container.
- **OpenShift:** Run APIcast on a [supported version](#) of OpenShift. You can connect self-managed APIcasts both to a 3scale AMP installation or to a 3scale online account.

### 1.3. ENVIRONMENTS

By default, when you create a 3scale account, you get APIcast **hosted** in two different environments:

- **Staging:** Intended to be used only while configuring and testing your API integration. When you have confirmed that your setup is working as expected, then you can choose to deploy it to the production environment.
- **Production:** Limited to 50,000 calls per day and supports the following out-of-the-box authentication options: API key, and App ID and App key pair.



## 1.4. API CONFIGURATION

Follow the next steps to configure APIcast in no time.

## 1.5. CONFIGURE THE INTEGRATION SETTINGS

Go to the **Dashboard** → **API** tab and click on the Integration link. If you have more than one API in your account, you'll need to select the API first.

On top of the Integration page you will see your integration options. By default, the deployment option is APIcast hosted, and the authentication mode is API key. You can change these settings by clicking on **edit integration settings** in the top right corner. Note that OAuth 2.0 authentication is only available for the Self-managed deployment.

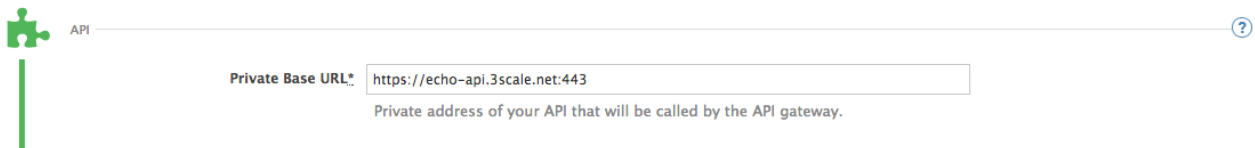
## 1.6. CONFIGURE YOUR SERVICE

You will need to declare your API backend in the Private Base URL field, which is the endpoint host of your API backend. APIcast will redirect all traffic to your API backend after all authentication, authorization, rate limits and statistics have been processed.

Typically, the Private Base URL of your API will be something like <https://api-backend.yourdomain.com:443>, on the domain that you manage ([yourdomain.com](https://yourdomain.com)). For instance, if you were integrating with the Twitter API the Private Base URL would be <https://api.twitter.com/>. In this example will use the Echo API hosted by 3scale – a simple API that accepts any path and returns information about the request (path, request parameters, headers, etc.). Its Private Base URL is <https://echo-api.3scale.net:443>. Private Base URL

**Staging: configure & test your integration** [documentation](#)

[deployed](#) | [deployment history](#)



The screenshot shows a configuration page for an API. On the left, there is a green puzzle piece icon labeled 'API'. To the right, there is a search bar with a question mark icon. Below the search bar, there is a label 'Private Base URL\*' followed by a text input field containing the value 'https://echo-api.3scale.net:443'. Below the input field, there is a small text description: 'Private address of your API that will be called by the API gateway.'

Test your private (unmanaged) API is working. For example, for the Echo API we can make the following call with **curl** command:

```
curl "https://echo-api.3scale.net:443"
```

We'll get the following response:

```
{
  "method": "GET",
  "path": "/",
  "args": "",
  "body": "",
  "headers": {
    "HTTP_VERSION": "HTTP/1.1",
    "HTTP_HOST": "echo-api.3scale.net",
    "HTTP_ACCEPT": "*/*",
    "HTTP_USER_AGENT": "curl/7.51.0",
    "HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR": "2.139.235.79, 10.0.103.58",
    "HTTP_X_FORWARDED_HOST": "echo-api.3scale.net",
```

```

    "HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT": "443",
    "HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO": "https",
    "HTTP_FORWARDED": "for=10.0.103.58;host=echo-
api.3scale.net;proto=https"
  },
  "uuid": "ee626b70-e928-4cb1-a1a4-348b8e361733"
}

```

Once you've confirmed that your API is working, you will need to configure the test call for the hosted staging environment. Enter a path existing in your API in the *API test GET request field* (for example, `/v1/word/good.json`).

Save the settings by clicking on the **Update & Test Staging Configuration** button in the bottom right part of the page. This will deploy the APIcast configuration to the 3scale hosted staging environment. If everything is configured correctly, the vertical line on the left should turn green.

**If you are using one of the Self-managed deployment options**, save the configuration from the GUI and make sure it is pointing to your deployed API gateway by adding the correct host in the staging or production Public base URL field. Before making any calls to your production gateway, don't forget to click on the **Promote v.x to Production** button.

Find the sample `curl` at the bottom of the staging section and run it from the console:

```

curl "https://XXX.staging.apicast.io:443/v1/word/good.json?
user_key=YOUR_USER_KEY"

```



## NOTE

You should get the same response as above, however, this time the request will go through the 3scale hosted APIcast instance. Note: You should make sure you have an application with valid credentials for the service. If you are using the default API service created on sign up to 3scale, you should already have an application. Otherwise, if you see **USER\_KEY** or **APP\_ID** and **APP\_KEY** values in the test curl, you need to create an application for this service first.

**And that's it! You have your API integrated with 3scale.**

3scale hosted APIcast gateway does the validation of the credentials and applies the rate limits that you defined for the application plan of the application. If you try to make a call without credentials, or with invalid credentials, you will see an error message. The code and the text of the message can be configured, check out the [Advanced APIcast configuration](#) article for more information.

## 1.7. MAPPING RULES

By default we start with a very simple mapping rule,

▼ MAPPING RULES

?

Verb	Pattern		Metric or Method (Define)
GET	/	1	hits

Add Mapping Rule

This rule means that any **GET** request that starts with `/` will increment the metric **hits** by 1. This mapping rule will match any request to your API. Most likely you will change this rule since it is too generic.

The mapping rules define which metrics (and methods) you want to report depending on the requests to your API. For instance, below you can see the rules for the Echo API that serves us as an example:

Verb	Pattern		Metric or Method (Define)
GET	/hello	1	gethello
GET	/goodbye	1	getgoodby

[Add Mapping Rule](#)

The matching of the rules is done by prefix and can be arbitrarily complex (the notation follows Swagger and ActiveDocs specification)

- You can do a match on the path over a literal string: `/hello`
- Mapping rules can contain named wildcards: `/word`

This rule will match anything in the placeholder `word`, making requests like `/morning` match the rule.

Wildcards can appear between slashes or between slash and dot.

- Mapping rules can also include parameters on the query string or in the body: `word?value=value`

Apicast will try to fetch the parameters from the query string when it's a GET and from the body when it's a POST, DELETE, PUT.

Parameters can also have named wildcards.

Note that all mapping rules are evaluated. There is no precedence (order does not matter). If we added a rule `/v1` to the example on the figure above, it would always be matched for the requests whose path starts with `/v1` regardless if it is `/v1word` or `/v1sentence`. Keep in mind that if two different rules increment the same metric by one, and the two rules are matched, the metric will be incremented by two.

## 1.8. MAPPING RULES WORKFLOW

The intended workflow to define mapping rules is as follows:

- You can add new rules by clicking the **Add Mapping Rule** button. Then you select an HTTP method, a pattern, a metric (or method) and finally its increment. When you are done, click **Update & Test Staging Configuration** to apply the changes.
- Mapping rules will be grayed out on the next reload to prevent accidental modifications.
- To edit an existing mapping rule you must enable it first by clicking the pencil icon on the right.
- To delete a rule click on the trash icon.

- Modifications and deletions will be saved when you hit the **Update & Test Staging Configuration** button.

For more advanced configuration options, you can check the [APIcast advanced configuration](#) tutorial.

## 1.9. HOST HEADER

This option is only needed for those API backends that reject traffic unless the **Host** header matches the expected one. In these cases, having a gateway in front of your API backend will cause problems since the **Host** will be the one of the gateway, e.g. **xxx-yyy.staging.apicast.io**

To avoid this issue you can define the host your API backend expects in the **Host Header** field in the Authentication Settings, and the hosted APIcast instance will rewrite the host.

### ▼ AUTHENTICATION SETTINGS

#### Host Header

Lets you define a custom `Host` request header. This is needed if your API backend only accepts traffic from a specific host.

## 1.10. PRODUCTION DEPLOYMENT

Once you have configured your API integration and verified it is working in the Staging environment, you can go ahead with one of the APIcast production deployments. See the [Deployment options](#) in the beginning of this article.

At the bottom of the Integration page you will find the *Production* section. You will find two fields here: the *Private Base URL*, which will be the same as you configured in the *Staging* section, and the *Public Base URL*.

## 1.11. PUBLIC BASE URL

The **Public Base URL** is the URL, which your developers will use to make requests to your API, protected by 3scale. This will be the URL of your APIcast instance.

In [APIcast hosted](#), the Public Base URL is set by 3scale and can't be changed.

**If you are using one of the Self-managed deployment options**, you can choose your own Public Base URL for each one of the environments provided (staging and production), on a domain name you are managing. Note that this URL should be different from the one of your API backend, and could be something like <https://api.yourdomain.com:443>, where **yourdomain.com** is the domain that belongs to you. After setting the Public Base URL make sure you save the changes and, if necessary, promote the changes in staging to production.

Please note that APIcast v2 will only accept calls to the hostname which is specified in the Public Base URL. For example, if for the Echo API used as an example above, we specify <https://echo-api.3scale.net:443> as the Public Base URL, the correct call would be be:

```
curl "https://echo-api.3scale.net:443/hello?user_key=YOUR_USER_KEY"
```

In case you don't yet have a public domain for your API, you can also use the APIcast IP in the requests, but you still need to specify a value in the Public Base URL field (even if the domain is not real), and in this case make sure you provide the host in the Host header, for example:

```
curl "http://192.0.2.12:80/hello?user_key=YOUR_USER_KEY" -H "Host: echo-api.3scale.net"
```

If you are deploying on local machine, you can also just use "localhost" as the domain, so the Public Base URL will look like <http://localhost:80>, and then you can make requests like this:

```
curl "http://localhost:80/hello?user_key=YOUR_USER_KEY"
```

In case you have multiple API services, you will need to set this Public Base URL appropriately for each service. APIcast will route the requests based on the hostname.

## 1.12. PROTECTING YOUR API BACKEND

Once you have APIcast working in production, you might want to restrict direct access to your API backend without credentials. The easiest way to do this is by using the Secret Token set by APIcast. Please refer to the [Advanced APIcast configuration](#) for information on how to set it up.

## 1.13. USING APICAST WITH PRIVATE APIS

With APIcast it is possible to protect the APIs which are not publicly accessible on the Internet. The requirements that must be met are:

- APIcast self-managed must be used as the deployment option
- APIcast needs to be accessible from the public internet and be able to make outbound calls to the 3scale Service Management API
- the API backend should be accessible by APIcast

In this case you can set your internal domain name or the IP address of your API in the *Private Base URL* field and follow the rest of the steps as usual. Note, however, that you will not be able to take advantage of the Staging environment, and the test calls will not be successful, as the Staging APIcast instance is hosted by 3scale and will not have access to your private API backend). But once you deploy APIcast in your production environment, if the configuration is correct, APIcast will work as expected.

## CHAPTER 2. APICAST HOSTED

Once you complete this tutorial, you'll have your API fully protected by a secure gateway in the cloud.

APIcast hosted is the best deployment option if you want to launch your API as fast as possible, or if you want to make the minimum infrastructure changes on your side.

### 2.1. PREREQUISITES

- You have reviewed the [deployment alternatives](#) and decided to use APIcast hosted to integrate your API with 3scale.
- Your API backend service is accessible over the public Internet (a secure communication will be established to prevent users from bypassing the access control gateway).
- You do not expect demand for your API to exceed the limit of 50,000 hits/day (beyond this, we recommend upgrading to the self-managed gateway).

### 2.2. STEP 1: DEPLOY YOUR API WITH APICAST HOSTED IN A STAGING ENVIRONMENT

The first step is to configure your API and test it in your staging environment. Define the private base URL and its endpoints, choose the placement of credentials and other configuration details that you can read about [here](#). Once you're done entering your configuration, go ahead and click on Update & Test Staging Environment button to run a test call that will go through the APIcast staging instance to your API.

**Configuration:** [configure & test immediately in the staging environment](#) [documentation](#)

The screenshot shows the 3scale configuration interface with three main sections: API, API GATEWAY, and CLIENT. Each section has a vertical line on the left with an icon (puzzle piece for API, server for API GATEWAY, and smartphone for CLIENT) and a question mark icon on the right.

**API**

- Private Base URL\***: 

Private address of your API that will be called by the API gateway.

**API GATEWAY**

- Public Base URL\***: 

Public address of your API gateway in the staging environment.
- Production Public Base URL\***: 

Public address of your API gateway in the production environment.
- MAPPING RULES**: [▶](#)
- AUTHENTICATION SETTINGS**: [▶](#)

**CLIENT**

- API test GET request**: 

Optional GET request to a API gateway endpoint. We will use this call to validate your API gateway setup using credentials of the first live application. You can try it yourself by copying the following command into your shell:

```
curl "https://api-2445581460490.staging.apicast.io:443/?user_key=063a01e356790b831f749b0b8b726e38"
```

Hit the test button to check the connections between client, gateway & API.

[Update & Test in Staging Environment](#)

[← Back to Integration & Configuration](#)

If everything was configured correctly, you should see a green confirmation message.

Before moving on to the next step, make sure that you have configured a secret token to be validated by your backend service. You can define the value for the secret token under **Authentication Settings**. This will ensure that nobody can bypass APIcast's access control.

## 2.3. STEP 2: DEPLOY YOUR API WITH THE APICAST HOSTED INTO PRODUCTION

At this point, you're ready to take your API configuration to a production environment. To deploy your 3scale-hosted APIcast instance, go back to the 'Integration and Configuration' page and click on the **'Promote to v.x to Production'** button. Repeat this step to promote further changes in your staging environment to your production environment.

[edit APIcast configuration](#)

**APIcast Configuration**

Private Base URL: `https://echo-api.3scale.net:443`

Mapping rules: `/ => hits`

Credential Location: `query`

Secret Token: `Shared_secret_sent_from_proxy_to_API_backend`

**Environments**

[Configuration history](#)

**Staging Environment**  
`https://api-244581460490.staging.apicast.io:443`

Promote v. 1 to Production

**Production Environment**  
no configuration has been saved for the production environment yet

It will take between 5 and 7 minutes for your configuration to deploy and propagate to all the cloud APIcast instances. During redeployment, your API will not experience any downtime. However, API calls may return different responses depending on which instance serves the call. You'll know it has been deployed once the box around your production environment has turned green.

Both the staging and production APIcast instances have base URLs on the apicast.io domain. You can easily tell them apart because the staging environment URLs have a staging subdomain. For example:

- staging: <https://api-2445581448324.staging.apicast.io:443>
- production: <https://api-2445581448324.apicast.io:443>

### 2.3.1. Bear in mind

- 50,000 hits/day is the maximum allowed for your API through the APIcast production cloud instance. You can check your API usage in the Analytics section of your Admin Portal.
- There is a hard throttle limit of 20 hits/second on any spike in API traffic.
- Above the throttle limit, APIcast returns a response code of **403**. This is the same as the default for an application over rate limits. If you want to differentiate the errors, please check the response body.

## CHAPTER 3. APICAST ON THE DOCKER CONTAINERIZED ENVIRONMENT

This is a step-by-step guide to deploy APIcast inside a Docker-formatted container ready to be used as a 3scale API gateway.

### 3.1. PREREQUISITES

You must configure APIcast in your 3scale Admin Portal as per the [APIcast Overview](#).

### 3.2. STEP 1: INSTALL THE DOCKER CONTAINERIZED ENVIRONMENT

This guide covers the steps to set up the Docker containerized environment on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 7.

Docker-formatted containers provided by Red Hat are released as part of the Extras channel in RHEL. To enable additional repositories, you can use either the [Subscription Manager](#) or the yum config manager. For details, see the [RHEL product documentation](#).

To deploy RHEL 7 on an AWS EC2 instance, take the following steps:

1. List all repositories: **sudo yum repolist all**.
2. Find the **\*-extras** repository.
3. Enable the **extras** repository: **sudo yum-config-manager --enable rhui-REGION-rhel-server-extras**.
4. Install the Docker containerized environment package: **sudo yum install docker**.

For other operating systems, refer to the following Docker documentation:

- [Installing the Docker containerized environment on Linux distributions](#)
- [Installing the Docker containerized environment on Mac](#)
- [Installing the Docker containerized environment on Windows](#)

### 3.3. STEP 2: RUN THE DOCKER CONTAINERIZED ENVIRONMENT GATEWAY

1. Start the Docker daemon: **sudo systemctl start docker.service**.
2. Check if the Docker daemon is running: **sudo systemctl status docker.service**. You can download a ready to use Docker-formatted container image from the Red Hat registry: **sudo docker pull registry.access.redhat.com/3scale-amp22/apicast-gateway:1.8**.
3. Run APIcast in a Docker-formatted container: **sudo docker run --name apicast --rm -p 8080:8080 -e THREESCALE\_PORTAL\_ENDPOINT=https://<access\_token>@<domain>-admin.3scale.net registry.access.redhat.com/3scale-amp22/apicast-gateway:1.8**.



Here, `<access_token>` is the [Access Token](#) for the 3scale Account Management API. You can use the [Provider Key](#) instead of the access token. `<domain>-admin.3scale.net` is the URL of your 3scale admin portal.

This command runs a Docker-formatted container called `"apicast"` on port **8080** and fetches the JSON configuration file from your 3scale portal. For other configuration options, see the [APIcast Overview](#) guide.

### 3.3.1. The Docker command options

You can use the following options with the **docker run** command:

- **--rm**: Automatically removes the container when it exits.
- **-d** or **--detach**: Runs the container in the background and prints the container ID. When it is not specified, the container runs in the foreground mode and you can stop it using **CTRL + C**. When started in the detached mode, you can reattach to the container with the **docker attach** command, for example, **docker attach apicast**.
- **-p** or **--publish**: Publishes a container's port to the host. The value should have the format `<host port>:<container port>`, so **-p 80:8080** will bind port **8080** of the container to port **80** of the host machine. For example, the [Management API](#) uses port **8090**, so you may want to publish this port by adding **-p 8090:8090** to the **docker run** command.
- **-e** or **--env**: Sets environment variables.
- **-v** or **--volume**: Mounts a volume. The value is typically represented as `<host path>:<container path>[:<options>]`. `<options>` is an optional attribute; you can set it to **ro** to specify that the volume will be read only (by default, it is mounted in read-write mode). Example: **-v /host/path:/container/path:ro**.

For more information on available options, see [Docker run reference](#).

## 3.4. STEP 3: TESTING APICAST

The preceding steps ensure that your Docker-formatted container is running with your own configuration file and the Docker-formatted image from the 3scale registry. You can test calls through APIcast on port **8080** and provide the correct authentication credentials, which you can get from your 3scale account.

Test calls will not only verify that APIcast is running correctly but also that authentication and reporting is being handled successfully.



#### NOTE

Ensure that the host you use for the calls is the same as the one configured in the **Public Base URL** field on the **Integration** page.

## 3.5. STEP 4: TROUBLESHOOTING APICAST ON THE DOCKER CONTAINERIZED ENVIRONMENT

### 3.5.1. Cannot connect to the Docker daemon error

The **docker: Cannot connect to the Docker daemon. Is the docker daemon running on this host?** error message may be because the Docker service hasn't started. You can check the status of the Docker daemon by running the **sudo systemctl status docker.service** command.

Ensure that you are run this command as the **root** user because the Docker containerized environment requires root permissions in RHEL by default. For more information, see [here](#)).

### 3.5.2. Basic Docker command-line interface commands

If you started the container in the detached mode (**-d** option) and want to check the logs for the running APIcast instance, you can use the **log** command: **sudo docker logs <container>**. Where **<container>** is the container name ("*apicast*" in the example above) or the container ID. You can get a list of the running containers and their IDs and names by using the **sudo docker ps** command.

To stop the container, run the **sudo docker stop <container>** command. You can also remove the container by running the **sudo docker rm <container>** command.

For more information on available commands, see [Docker commands reference](#).

## 3.6. STEP 5: CUSTOMISING THE GATEWAY

There are some customizations that cannot be managed through the admin portal and require writing custom logic to APIcast itself.

### 3.6.1. Custom Lua logic

The easiest way to customise APIcast logic is to rewrite the existing file with your own and attach it as a volume.

```
-v $(pwd)/path_to/file.lua:/opt/app-root/src/src/file.lua:ro
```

The **-v** flag attaches the local file to the stated path in the Docker-formatted container.

### 3.6.2. Customising the configuration files

The same steps apply to custom configuration files as the Lua scripting. If you want to add to the existing conf files rather than overwriting, ensure the name of your new file does not clash with pre-existing ones. This will automatically be included in the main *nginx.conf*.

To edit the *config.json* file, you can fetch this file from your admin portal with the following URL: <https://<account>-admin.3scale.net/admin/api/nginx/spec.json> and copy and paste the contents locally. You can pass this local JSON file with the following command to start APIcast:

```
docker run --name apicast --rm -p 8080:8080 -v  
$(pwd)/path_to/config.json:/opt/app/config.json:ro -e  
THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE=/opt/app/config.json
```

You should now be able to run APIcast on the Docker containerized environment. For other deployment options, check out the related articles.

## CHAPTER 4. RUNNING APICAST ON RED HAT OPENSIFT

This tutorial describes how to deploy the APIcast API Gateway on Red Hat OpenShift.

### 4.1. PREREQUISITES

To follow the tutorial steps below, you will first need to configure APIcast in your 3scale Admin Portal as per the [APIcast Overview](#). Make sure *Self-managed Gateway* is selected as the deployment option in the integration settings. You should have both Staging and Production environment configured to proceed.

### 4.2. STEP 1: SET UP OPENSIFT

If you already have a running OpenShift cluster, you can skip this step. Otherwise, continue reading.

For production deployments you can follow the [instructions for OpenShift installation](#). In order to get started quickly in development environments, there are a couple of ways you can install OpenShift:

- Using **oc cluster up** command – [https://github.com/openshift/origin/blob/master/docs/cluster\\_up\\_down.md](https://github.com/openshift/origin/blob/master/docs/cluster_up_down.md) (used in this tutorial, with detailed instructions for Mac and Windows in addition to Linux which we cover here)
- All-In-One Virtual Machine using Vagrant – <https://www.openshift.org/vm>

In this tutorial the OpenShift cluster will be installed using:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 7
- Docker containerized environment v1.10.3
- OpenShift Origin command line interface (CLI) - v1.3.1

#### 4.2.1. Install the Docker containerized environment

Docker-formatted container images provided by Red Hat are released as part of the Extras channel in RHEL. To enable additional repositories, you can use either the [Subscription Manager](#), or yum config manager. See the [RHEL product documentation](#) for details.

For a RHEL 7 deployed on a AWS EC2 instance we'll use the following the instructions:

1. List all repositories:

```
sudo yum repolist all
```

Find the **\*-extras** repository.

1. Enable *extras* repository:

```
sudo yum-config-manager --enable rhui-REGION-rhel-server-extras
```

2. Install Docker-formatted container images:

```
sudo yum install docker docker-registry
```

3. Add an insecure registry of **172.30.0.0/16** by adding or uncommenting the following line in **/etc/sysconfig/docker** file:

```
INSECURE_REGISTRY='--insecure-registry 172.30.0.0/16'
```

4. Start the Docker containerized environment:

```
sudo systemctl start docker
```

You can verify that the Docker containerized environment is running with the command:

```
sudo systemctl status docker
```

## 4.2.2. Start OpenShift cluster

Download the latest stable release of the client tools (**openshift-origin-client-tools-  
VERSION-linux-64bit.tar.gz**) from [OpenShift releases page](#), and place the Linux **oc** binary extracted from the archive in your **PATH**.



### NOTE

- Please be aware that the **oc cluster** set of commands are only available in the 1.3+ or newer releases.
- the docker command runs as the **root** user, so you will need to run any **oc** or docker commands with root privileges.

Open a terminal with a user that has permission to run docker commands and run:

```
oc cluster up
```

At the bottom of the output you will find information about the deployed cluster:

```
-- Server Information ...
OpenShift server started.
The server is accessible via web console at:
https://172.30.0.112:8443

You are logged in as:
User:      developer
Password:  developer

To login as administrator:
oc login -u system:admin
```

Note the IP address that is assigned to your OpenShift server, we will refer to it in the tutorial as **OPENSHIFT-SERVER-IP**.

### 4.2.2.1. Setting up OpenShift cluster on a remote server

In case you are deploying the OpenShift cluster on a remote server, you will need to explicitly specify a public hostname and a routing suffix on starting the cluster, in order to be able to access the OpenShift web console remotely.

For example, if you are deploying on an AWS EC2 instance, you should specify the following options:

```
oc cluster up --public-hostname=ec2-54-321-67-89.compute-1.amazonaws.com -
-routing-suffix=54.321.67.89.xip.io
```

where **ec2-54-321-67-89.compute-1.amazonaws.com** is the Public Domain, and **54.321.67.89** is the IP of the instance. You will then be able to access the OpenShift web console at <https://ec2-54-321-67-89.compute-1.amazonaws.com:8443>.

### 4.3. STEP 2: DEPLOY APICAST USING THE OPENSIFT TEMPLATE

1. By default you are logged in as *developer* and can proceed to the next step. Otherwise login into OpenShift using the **oc login** command from the OpenShift Client tools you downloaded and installed in the previous step. The default login credentials are *username = "developer"* and *password = "developer"*.

```
oc login https://OPENSIFT-SERVER-IP:8443
```

You should see **Login successful.** in the output.

2. Create your project. This example sets the display name as *gateway*

```
oc new-project "3scalegateway" --display-name="gateway" --
description="3scale gateway demo"
```

The response should look like this:

```
Now using project "3scalegateway" on server
"https://172.30.0.112:8443".
```

Ignore the suggested next steps in the text output at the command prompt and proceed to the next step below.

3. Create a new Secret to reference your project by replacing **<access\_token>** and **<domain>** with yours.

```
oc secret new-basicauth apicast-configuration-url-secret --
password=https://<access_token>@<domain>-admin.3scale.net
```

Here **<access\_token>** is an [Access Token](#) (not a Service Token) for the 3scale Account Management API, and **<domain>-admin.3scale.net** is the URL of your 3scale Admin Portal.

The response should look like this:

```
secret/apicast-configuration-url-secret
```

4. Create an application for your APIcast Gateway from the template, and start the deployment:

```
oc new-app -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/3scale/3scale-amp-openshift-templates/2.2.0.GA/apicast-gateway/apicast.yml
```

You should see the following messages at the bottom of the output:

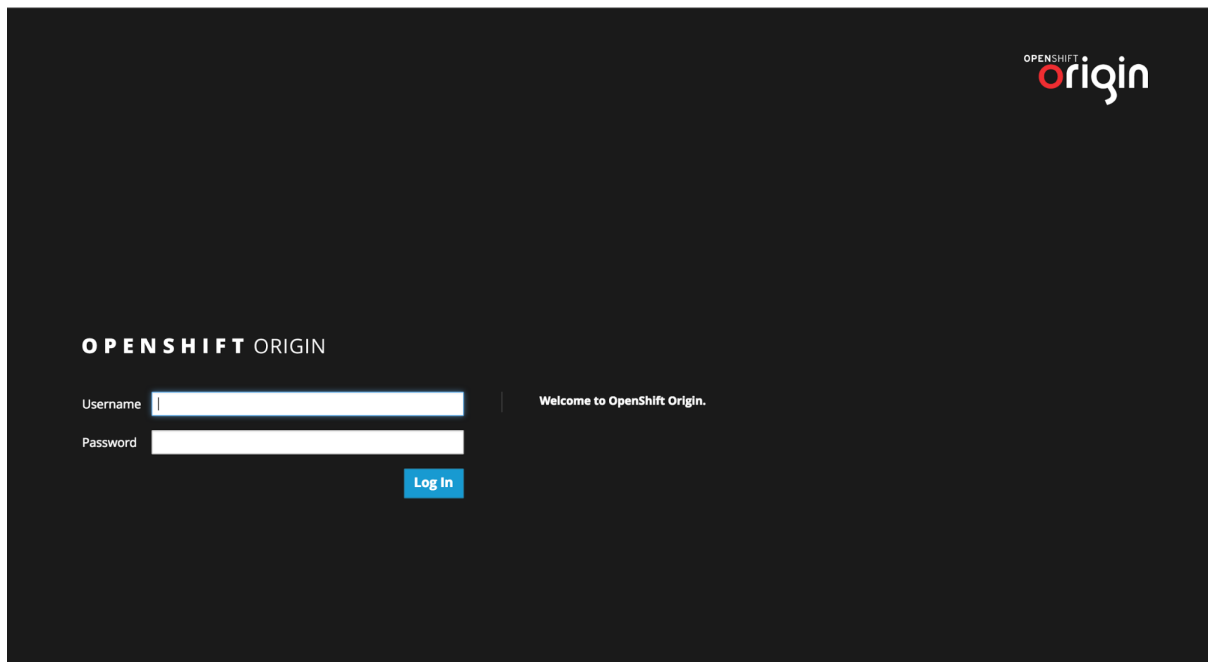
```
--> Creating resources with label app=3scale-gateway ...
      deploymentconfig "apicast" created
      service "apicast" created
--> Success
      Run 'oc status' to view your app.
```

## 4.4. STEP 3: CREATE ROUTES IN OPENSIFT CONSOLE

1. Open the web console for your OpenShift cluster in your browser: <https://OPENSIFT-SERVER-IP:8443/console/>

Use the value specified in `--public-hostname` instead of **OPENSIFT-SERVER-IP** if you started OpenShift cluster on a remote server.

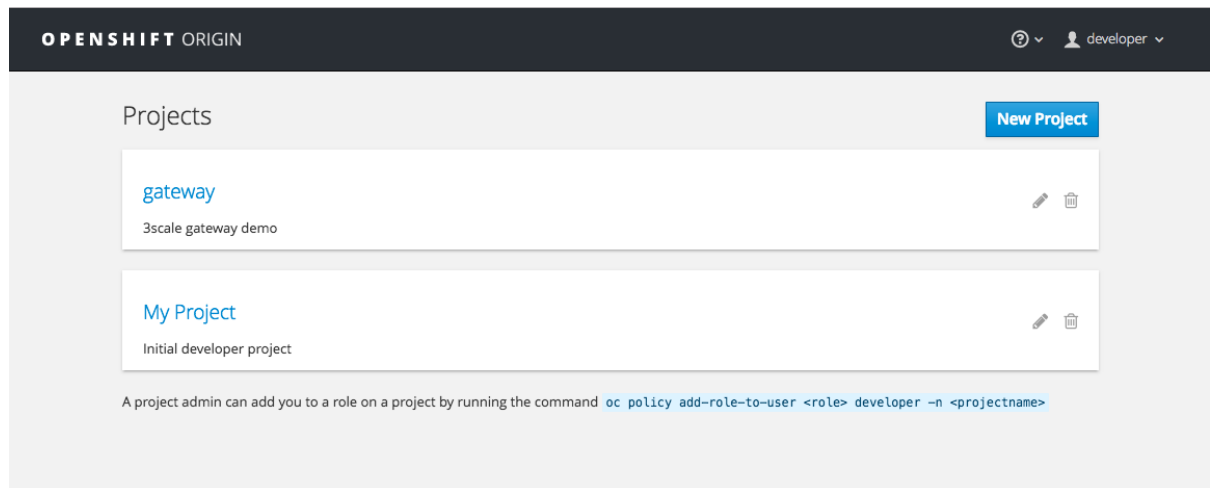
You should see the login screen:



### NOTE

You may receive a warning about an untrusted web-site. This is expected, as we are trying to access the web console through secure protocol, without having configured a valid certificate. While you should avoid this in production environment, for this test setup you can go ahead and create an exception for this address.

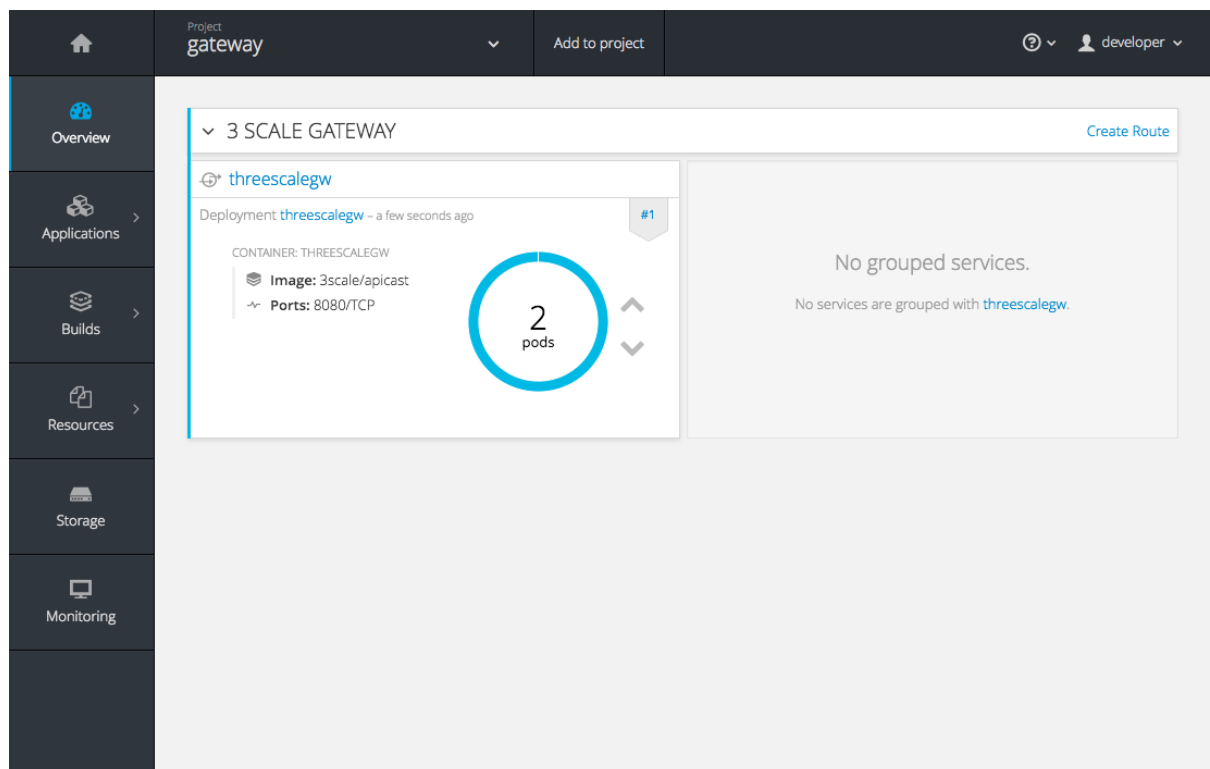
2. Log in using the *developer* credentials created or obtained in the *Setup OpenShift* section above.  
You will see a list of projects, including the *"gateway"* project you created from the command line above.



If you do not see your gateway project, you probably created it with a different user and will need to assign the policy role to this user.

3. Click on "gateway" and you will see the *Overview* tab. OpenShift downloaded the code for APIcast and started the deployment. You may see the message *Deployment #1 running* when the deployment is in progress.

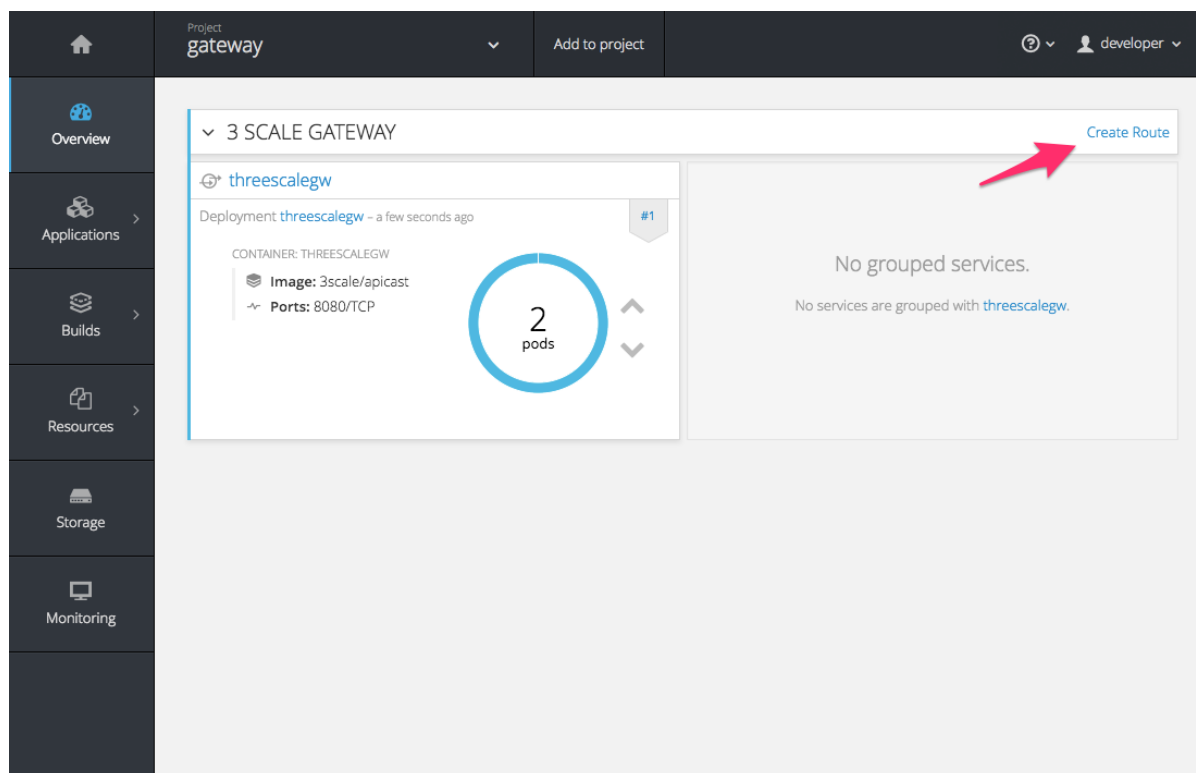
When the build completes, the UI will refresh and show two instances of APIcast ( 2 pods ) that have been started by OpenShift, as defined in the template.



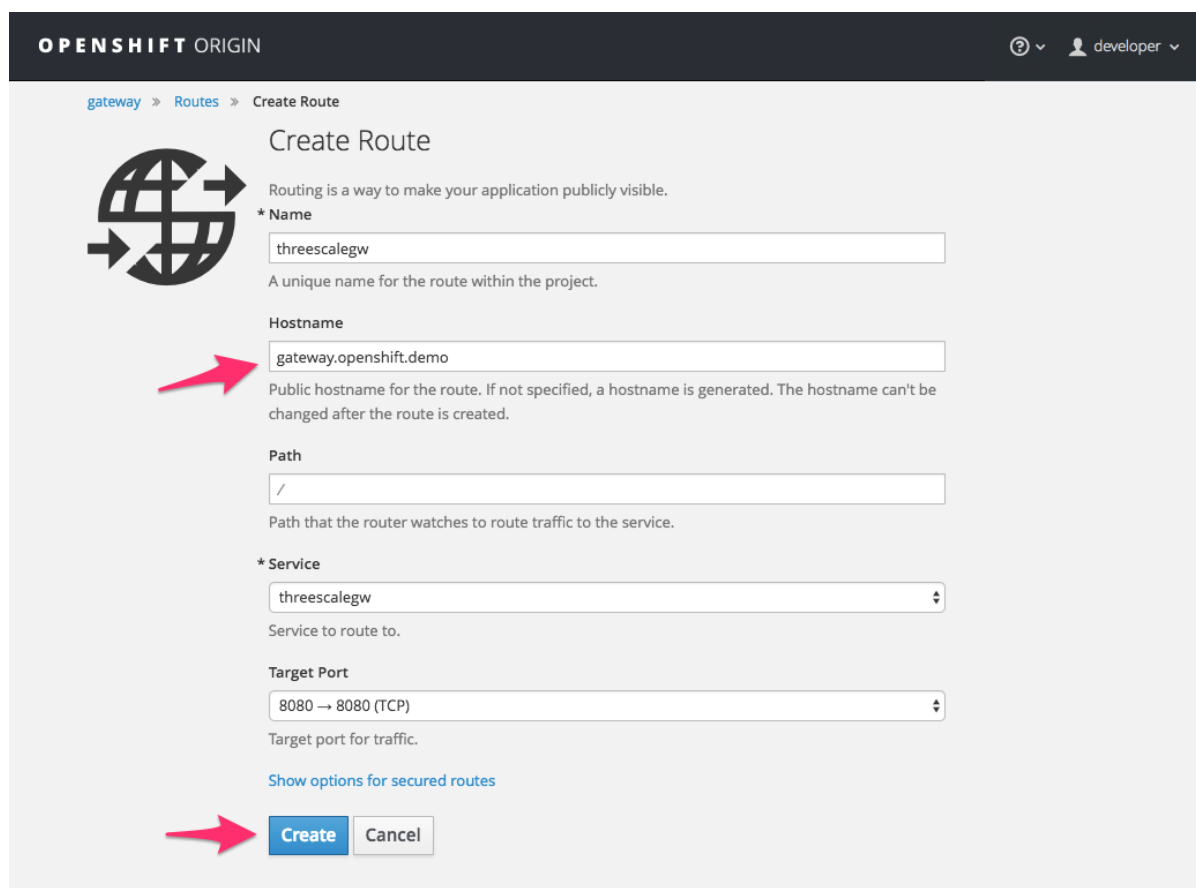
Each APIcast instance, upon starting, downloads the required configuration from 3scale using the settings you provided on the **Integration** page of your 3scale Admin Portal.

OpenShift will maintain two APIcast instances and monitor the health of both; any unhealthy APIcast instance will automatically be replaced with a new one.

4. In order to allow your APIcast instances to receive traffic, you'll need to create a route. Start by clicking on **Create Route**.



Enter the same host you set in 3scale above in the section **Public Base URL** (without the `http://` and without the port) , e.g. **gateway.openshift.demo**, then click the **Create** button.



Create a new route for every 3scale service you define. Alternatively, you could avoid having to create a new route for every 3scale service you define by deploying a wildcard router.



## CHAPTER 5. ADVANCED APICAST CONFIGURATION

This section covers the advanced settings option of 3scale's API gateway in the staging environment.

### 5.1. DEFINE A SECRET TOKEN

For security reasons, any request from 3scale's gateway to your API backend will contain a header called **X-3scale-proxy-secret-token**. You can set the value of this header in **Authentication Settings** on the Integration page.

#### ▼ AUTHENTICATION SETTINGS

Host Header

Lets you define a custom `Host` request header. This is needed if your API backend only accepts traffic from a specific host.

Secret Token

Shared\_secret\_sent\_from\_proxy\_to\_API\_backend

Enables you to block any direct developer requests to your API backend; each 3scale API gateway call to your API backend contains a request header called `x-3scale-proxy-secret-token`. The value of this header can be set by you here. It's up to you ensure your backend only allows calls with this secret header.

Setting the secret token will act as a shared secret between the proxy and your API so that you can block all API requests that do not come from the gateway if you so wish. This gives an extra layer of security to protect your public endpoint while you're in the process of setting up your traffic management policies with the sandbox gateway.

Your API backend must have a public resolvable domain for the gateway to work, so anyone who might know your API backend could bypass the credentials checking. This should not be a problem because the API gateway in the staging environment is not meant for production use, but it's always better to have a fence available.

### 5.2. CREDENTIALS

The API credentials within 3scale are always **user\_key** or **app\_id/app\_key** depending on the authentication mode you're using (OAuth is not available for the API gateway in the staging environment). However, you might want to use different credential names in your API. In this case, you'll need to set custom names for the **user\_key** if you're using API key mode:

Auth user key

user\_key

or for the **app\_id** and **app\_key**:

**App ID parameter**

Name of the parameter that acts of behalf of app id

**App Key parameter**

Name of the parameter that acts of behalf of app key

For instance, you could rename **app\_id** to **key** if that fits your API better. The gateway will take the name **key** and convert it to **app\_id** before doing the authorization call to 3scale's backend. Note that the new credential name has to be alphanumeric.

You can decide whether your API passes credentials in the query string (or body if not a GET) or in the headers.

**CREDENTIALS  
LOCATION\***☐ As HTTP Headers☒ As query parameters (GET) or body parameters (POST/PUT/DELETE)

## 5.3. ERROR MESSAGES

Another important element for a full-fledged configuration is to define your own custom error messages.

It's important to note that 3scale's API gateway in the staging environment will do a pass through of any error message generated by your API. However, since the management layer of your API is now carried out by the gateway, there are some errors that your API will never see since some requests will be terminated by the gateway.

## AUTHENTICATION FAILED ERROR

Response Code*	403
Content-type	text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Response Body	Authentication failed

## AUTHENTICATION MISSING ERROR

Response Code*	403
Content-type	text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Response Body	Authentication parameters missing

## NO MATCH ERROR

Response Code*	404
Content-type	text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Response Body	No Mapping Rule matched

These errors are the following:

- Authentication missing: this error will be generated whenever an API request does not contain any credentials. This occurs when users forget to add their credentials to an API request.
- Authentication failed: this error will be generated whenever an API request does not contain valid credentials. This can be because the credentials are fake or because the application has been temporarily suspended.
- No match: this error means that the request did not match any mapping rule, therefore no metric is updated. This is not necessary an error, but it means that either the user is trying random paths or that your mapping rules do not cover legitimate cases.

## 5.4. CONFIGURATION HISTORY

Every time you click on the **Update & Test Staging Configuration** button, the current configuration will be saved in a JSON file. The staging gateway will pull the latest configuration with each new request. For each environment, staging or production, you can see a history of all the previous configuration files.

Note that it is not possible to automatically roll back to previous versions. Instead we provide a history of all your configuration versions with their associated JSON files. These files can be used to check what configuration you had deployed at any moment on time. If you want to, you can recreate any deployments manually.

## 5.5. DEBUGGING

Setting up the gateway configuration is easy, but still some errors can occur on the way. For those cases the gateway can return some useful debug information that will be helpful to track down what is going on.

To enable the debug mode on 3scale's API gateway in the staging environment you can add the following header with your provider key to a request to your gateway: **X-3scale-debug:**

**YOUR\_PROVIDER\_KEY**

When the header is found and the provider key is valid, the gateway will add the following information to the response headers:

```
X-3scale-matched-rules: /v1/word/{word}.json, /v1
X-3scale-credentials: app_key=APP_KEY&app_id=APP_ID
X-3scale-usage: usage[version_1]=1&usage[word]=1
```

Basically, **X-3scale-matched-rules** tells you which mapping rules have been activated by the request. Note that it is a list. The header **X-3scale-credentials** returns the credentials that have been passed to 3scale's backend. Finally **X-3scale-usage** tells you the usage that will be reported to 3scale's backend.

You can check the logic for your mapping rules and usage reporting in the Lua file, in the function **extract\_usage\_x()** where **x** is your **service\_id**.

```
...
local args = get_auth_params(nil, method)
local m = ngx.re.match(path, [^/v1/word/([\w\.-]+)\.json=])
if (m and method == "GET") then
    -- rule: /v1/word/{word}.json --
    params["word"] = m[1]
    table.insert(matched_rules, "/v1/word/{word}.json")
    usage_t["word"] = set_or_inc(usage_t, "word", 1)
    found = true
end
...
```

In this example, the comment **-- rule: /v1/word/{word}.json --** shows which particular rule the Lua code refers to. Each rule has a Lua snippet like the one above. Comments are delimited by **--**, **--[[, ]]** in Lua, and with **#** in NGINX.

Unfortunately, there is no automatic rollback for Lua files if you make any changes. However, if your current configuration is not working but the previous one was OK, you can download the previous configuration files from the deployment history.

**Staging – configure & test your integration** [visit documentation](#) deployed [deployment history](#)

**API** ?

**Private Base URL\***

Private address of your API that will be called by the API gateway.

## CHAPTER 6. APICAST POLICIES

APIcast policies are units of functionality that modify how APIcast operates. Policies can be enabled, disabled, and configured to control how they modify APIcast. Use policies to add functionality that is not available in a default APIcast deployment. You can create your own policies, or use [standard policies](#) provided by Red Hat 3scale.

Control policies for a service with a policy chain. Policy chains do the following:

- specify what policies APIcast uses
- provide configuration information for policies 3scale uses
- specify the order in which 3scale loads policies



### NOTE

Red Hat 3scale provides a method for adding custom policies, but does not support custom policies.

In order to modify APIcast behavior with custom policies, you must do the following:

- Add custom policies to APIcast
- Define a policy chain that configures APIcast policies
- Add the policy chain to APIcast

### 6.1. APICAST STANDARD POLICIES

Red Hat 3scale provides a number of standard policies:

- Authentication Caching
- CORS
- Echo
- Headers
- Token Introspection
- SOAP
- Upstream
- URL rewriting

You can [enable and configure](#) standard policies in the 3scale API Management.

#### 6.1.1. Authentication caching

The authentication caching policy caches authentication calls made to APIcast. You can select an operating mode to configure the cache operations.

Authentication caching is available in the following modes:

### 1. Strict - Cache only authorized calls.

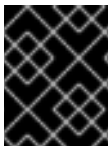
"Strict" mode only caches authorized calls. If a policy is running under the "strict" mode and if a call fails or is denied, the policy invalidates the cache entry. If the backend becomes unreachable, all cached calls are rejected, regardless of their cached status.

### 2. Resilient – Authorize according to last request when backend is down.

The "Resilient" mode caches both authorized and denied calls. If the policy is running under the "resilient" mode, failed calls do not invalidate an existing cache entry. If the backend becomes unreachable, calls hitting the cache continue to be authorized or denied based on their cached status.

### 3. Allow - When backend is down, allow everything unless seen before and denied.

The "Allow" mode caches both authorized and denied calls. If the policy is running under the "allow" mode, cached calls continue to be denied or allowed based on the cached status. However, any new calls are cached as authorized.



#### IMPORTANT

Operating in the "allow" mode has security implications. Consider these implications and exercise caution when using the "allow" mode.

### 4. None - Disable caching.

The "None" mode disables caching. This mode is useful if you want the policy to remain active, but do not want to use caching.

#### Configuration properties

property	description	values	required?
caching_type	The <b>caching_type</b> property allows you to define which mode the cache will operate in.	data type: enumerated string [resilient, strict, allow, none]	yes

#### Policy object example

```
{
  "name": "caching",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "caching_type": "allow"
  }
}
```

For information on how to configure policies, see the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

## 6.1.2. APIcast CORS request handling Policy

The Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) request handling policy allows you to control CORS behavior by allowing you to specify:

- allowed headers
- allowed methods
- allow credentials
- allowed origin headers

The CORS request handling policy will block all unspecified CORS requests.

### Configuration properties

property	description	values	required?
allow_headers	The <b>allow_headers</b> property is an array in which you can specify which CORS headers APIcast will allow.	data type: array of strings, must be a CORS header	no
allow_methods	The <b>allow_methods</b> property is an array in which you can specify which CORS methods APIcast will allow.	data type: array of enumerated strings [GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, PATCH, OPTIONS, TRACE, CONNECT]	no
allow_origin	The <b>allow_origin</b> property allows you to specify an origin domain APIcast will allow	data type: string	no
allow_credentials	The <b>allow_credentials</b> property allows you to specify whether APIcast will allow a CORS request with credentials	data type: boolean	no

### Policy object example

```
{
  "name": "cors",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "allow_headers": [
      "App-Id", "App-Key",
      "Content-Type", "Accept"
    ],
    "allow_credentials": true,
  }
}
```

```

    "allow_methods": [
      "GET", "POST"
    ],
    "allow_origin": "https://example.com"
  }
}

```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

### 6.1.3. Echo

The echo policy prints an incoming request back to the client, along with an optional HTTP status code.

#### Configuration properties

property	description	values	required?
status	The HTTP status code the echo policy will return to the client	data type: integer	no
exit	Specifies which exit mode the echo policy will use. The <b>request</b> exit mode stops the incoming request from being processed. The <b>set</b> exit mode skips the rewrite phase.	data type: enumerated string [request, set]	yes

#### Policy object example

```

{
  "name": "echo",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "status": 404,
    "exit": "request"
  }
}

```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

### 6.1.4. APIcast Headers Policy

The APIcast Headers policy allows you to modify existing headers or define additional headers to add to or remove from an incoming request or response. You can modify both response and request headers.

#### Configuration properties



property	description	values	required?
op	The <b>op</b> property allows you to specify which operation to apply. The <b>add</b> operation adds a value to an existing header. The <b>set</b> operation creates a header and value, and will overwrite an existing header's value if one already exists. The <b>push</b> operation creates a header and value, but will not overwrite an existing header's value if one already exists. Instead, <b>push</b> will add the value to the existing header.	data type: enumerated string [add, set, push]	yes
header	The <b>header</b> property specifies the header to be created or modified.	Any string	yes
value	The <b>value</b> property specifies the associated value that will be assigned according to the <b>header</b> and <b>op</b> properties.	Any string	yes

### Policy object example

```
{
  "name": "headers",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "response": [
      {
        "op": "add",
        "header": "Custom-Header",
        "value": "any-value"
      }
    ],
    "request": [
      {
        "op": "set",
        "header": "Authorization",
        "value": "Basic dXNlcm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```
[
  }
}
```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

6.1.5. Token introspection



**NOTE**  
Red Hat does not offer support for this policy.

The Token introspection policy performs OAuth 2.0 token introspection each time a request is made. The Token introspection policy operates using the following fields:

- Client ID
- Introspection URL
- Client secret

property	description	values	required?
introspection_url	The <b>introspection_url</b> property specifies the url at which APIcast will seek the token authority	data type: string, Any valid url	yes
client_id	The <b>client_id</b> property allows you to specify an ID string which APIcast will use to identify itself to the token authority.	data type: string, any valid client ID	yes
client_secret	The <b>client_secret</b> property allows you to specify a secret string that APIcast will use to authenticate with the token authority.	data type: string, any valid client secret	yes

Policy object example

```
{
  "name": "token_introspection",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "introspection_url": "https://idp.example.com/token/introspect",
    "client_id": "myclient",
```

```

    "client_secret": "mysecret"
  }
}

```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

### 6.1.6. SOAP

The SOAP policy matches SOAP action URIs provided in the [SOAPAction](#) or [Content-Type](#) header of an HTTP request with mapping rules specified in the policy.

#### Configuration properties

property	description	values	required?
pattern	The <b>pattern</b> property allows you to specify a string that APIcast will seek matches for in the SOAPAction URI.	data type: string	yes
metric_system_name	The <b>metric_system_name</b> property allows you to specify the 3scale backend metric with which your matched pattern will register a hit.	data type: string, must be a valid <a href="#">metric</a>	yes

#### Policy object example

```

{
  "name": "soap",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "mapping_rules": [
      {
        "pattern": "http://example.com/soap#request",
        "metric_system_name": "soap",
        "delta": 1
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

### 6.1.7. Upstream policy

The upstream policy allows you to parse the Host request header using regular expressions and replace the upstream URL defined in the Private Base URL with a different URL.

For Example:

A policy with a regex **/foo**, and URL field **newexample.com** would replace the URL <https://www.example.com/foo/123/> with **newexample.com**

Policy chain reference:

property	description	values	required?
regex	The <b>regex</b> property allows you to specify the regular expression that the Upstream policy will use when searching for a match with the request path.	data type: string, Must be a valid regular expression syntax	yes
url	Using the <b>url</b> property, you can specify the replacement URL in the event of a match. Note that the upstream policy does not check whether or not this URL is valid.	data type: string, ensure this is a valid URL	yes

### Policy object example

```
{
  "name": "upstream",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "rules": [
      {
        "regex": "^/v1/.*",
        "url": "https://api-v1.example.com",
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

### 6.1.8. URL rewriting

The URL rewriting policy allows you to modify the path of a request using the OpenResty web platform [sub](#) and [gsub](#) operations.

#### Configuration properties

property	description	values	required?
op	The <b>op</b> property allows you to specify which OpenResty web platform operation to use. The <b>sub</b> operation will replace only the first occurrence of a match with your specified regular expression. The <b>gsub</b> operation will replace all occurrences of a match with your specified regular expression.	data type: enumerated string [sub, gsub]	yes
regex	The <b>regex</b> property allows you to specify the regular expression syntax the URL rewriting policy will use when searching for a match.	data type: string, must be a valid regular expression	yes
replace	The <b>replace</b> property allows you to specify a replacement string that will be used in the event of a match.	data type: string	yes
options	Using the <b>options</b> property you can specify the OpenResty web platform options that the URL rewriting policy will use when searching for a match. See the <a href="#">ngx.re.match</a> section of the OpenResty lua module project documentation for information on available options.	data type: string, must be a valid OpenResty <b>sub</b> argument.	no
break	If <b>break</b> property is enabled, the command rewrote the URL will be the last one applied. Otherwise, the policy will continue to apply the subsequent operations.	data type: boolean	no

### Policy object example

```
{
  "name": "url_rewriting",
  "version": "builtin",
  "configuration": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "op": "gsub",
        "regex": "^/v1/products",
        "break": false,
        "replace": "/api/internal/products",
        "options": "oji"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

For information on how to configure policies, refer to the [Creating a policy chain](#) section of the documentation.

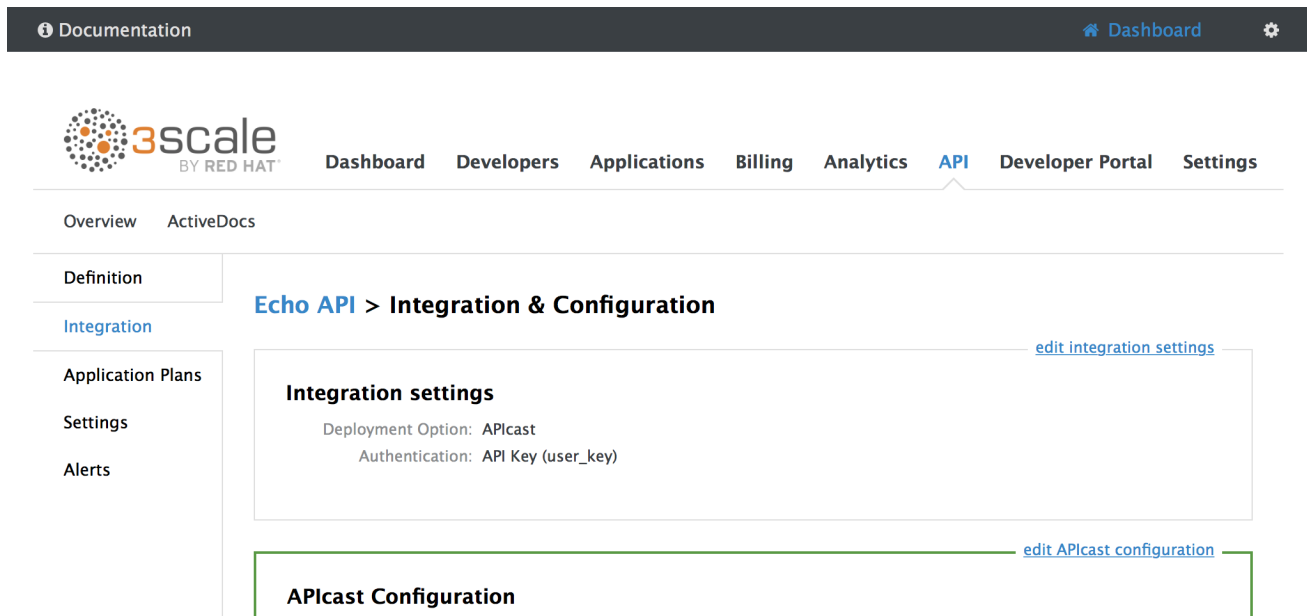
## 6.2. ENABLING A STANDARD POLICY

Perform the following procedure to enable policies in the admin portal UI:

1. Log in to your AMP
2. Navigate to the **API** page and select the desired API

The screenshot shows the 3scale API management dashboard. The top navigation bar includes 'Documentation', 'Dashboard', and a settings icon. The main navigation menu has 'Dashboard', 'Developers', 'Applications', 'Billing', 'Analytics', 'API' (selected), 'Developer Portal', and 'Settings'. Below the navigation, there are tabs for 'Overview' and 'ActiveDocs'. The main content area is titled 'Echo API' and includes a 'Definition, Integration and Settings' section. This section lists configuration details: 'Integrated through APIcast', 'Authenticated by API key', 'ID for API calls is 2 and system name is api', 'Users can manage application keys', 'Users can manage applications', 'Users can request plan change', and 'Users cannot select a plan when creating an application'. To the right, there is an 'Analytics' section with a line graph showing 'Hits' (4 hits) and a 'Latest alerts' section.

1. From the **Integration** page, select **edit APIcast configuration**



Documentation [Dashboard](#)

3scale BY RED HAT

Dashboard Developers Applications Billing Analytics **API** Developer Portal Settings

Overview ActiveDocs

Definition

**Echo API > Integration & Configuration**

Integration

Application Plans

Settings

Alerts

[edit integration settings](#)

**Integration settings**

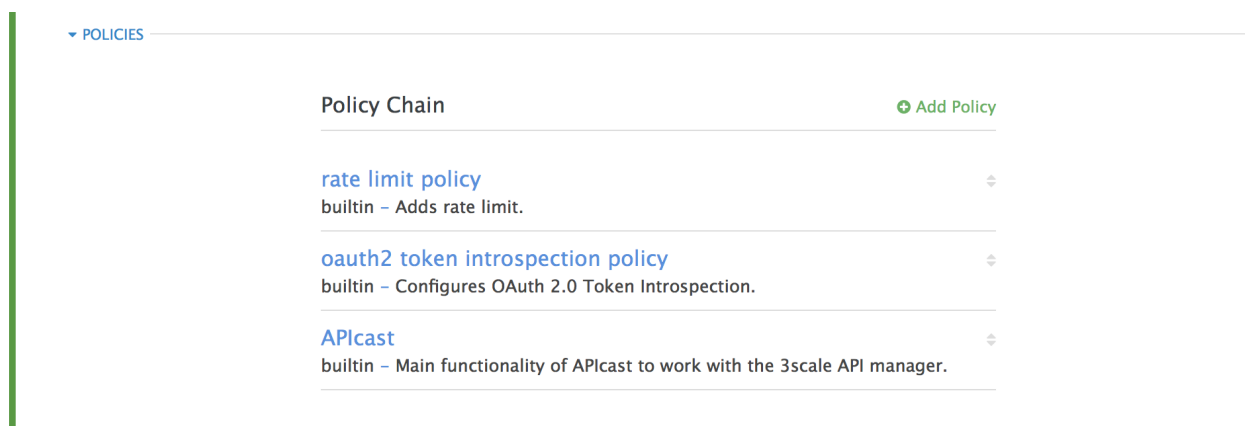
Deployment Option: APIcast

Authentication: API Key (user\_key)

[edit APIcast configuration](#)

**APIcast Configuration**

1. Under the **POLICIES** section, click **add policy**



▼ POLICIES

Policy Chain	<a href="#">+ Add Policy</a>
<a href="#">rate limit policy</a> builtin – Adds rate limit.	⌵
<a href="#">oauth2 token introspection policy</a> builtin – Configures OAuth 2.0 Token Introspection.	⌵
<a href="#">APIcast</a> builtin – Main functionality of APIcast to work with the 3scale API manager.	⌵

1. Select the policy you want to add and fill out the required fields
2. Click the **Update and test in Staging Environment** button to save the policy chain

## 6.3. CREATING CUSTOM APICAST POLICIES

You can create custom APIcast policies entirely or modify the standard policies.

In order to create custom policies, you must understand the following:

- policies are written in lua
- policies must adhere to and be placed in the proper file directory
- policy behavior is affected by how they are placed in a policy chain

## 6.4. ADDING CUSTOM POLICIES TO APICAST

If you have created custom policies, you must add them to APIcast. How you do this depends on where APIcast is deployed.

You can add custom policies to the following APIcast self-managed deployments:

- APIcast built-in gateways as part of a 3scale on-premises deployment on OpenShift
- APIcast on OpenShift and the Docker containerized environment

You cannot add custom policies to APIcast hosted.



### WARNING

Never make policy changes directly onto a production gateway. Always test your changes.

#### 6.4.1. Adding custom policies to APIcast built-in

To add custom APIcast policies to an On-Premises deployment, you must build an OpenShift image containing your custom policies and add it to your deployment. Red Hat 3scale provides a sample repository you can use as a framework to create and add custom policies to an on-premises deployment.

This sample repository contains the correct directory structure for a custom policy, as well as a template which creates an image stream and BuildConfigs for building a new APIcast OpenShift image containing any custom policies you create.



### WARNING

When you build **apicast-custom-policies**, the build process "pushes" a new image to the **amp-apicast:latest** tag. When there is an image change on this image stream tag (**:latest**), both the *apicast-staging* and the *apicast-production* tags, by default, are configured to automatically start new deployment. To avoid any disruptions to your production service (or staging, if you prefer) it is recommended to disable automatic deployment (*"Automatically start a new deployment when the image changes"* checkbox), or configure a different image stream tag for production (e.g. **amp-apicast:production**).

Follow these steps to add a custom policy to an on-premises deployment:

1. Fork the <https://github.com/3scale/apicast-example-policy> [public repository with the policy example] or create a private repository with its content. You need to have the code of your custom policy available in a Git repository for OpenShift to build the image. Note that in order to use a private Git repository, you must set up the secrets in OpenShift.
2. Clone the repository locally, add the implementation for your policy, and push the changes to your Git repository.
3. Update the **openshift.yml** template. Specifically, change the following parameters:
  - a. **spec.source.git.uri**: <https://github.com/3scale/apicast-example-policy.git> in the policy BuildConfig – change it to your Git repository location.



- b. `spec.source.images[0].paths.sourcePath: /opt/app-root/policies/example` in the custom policies BuildConfig - change **example** to the name of the custom policy that you have added under the **policies** directory in the repository.
  - c. Optionally, update the OpenShift object names and image tags. However, you must ensure that the changes are coherent (example: **apicast-example-policy** BuildConfig builds and pushes the **apicast-policy:example** image that is then used as a source by the **apicast-custom-policies** BuildConfig. So, the tag should be the same).
4. Create the OpenShift objects by running the command:

```
oc new-app -f openshift.yml --param AMP_RELEASE=2.2.0
```

5. In case the builds do not start automatically, run the following two commands. In case you changed it, replace **apicast-example-policy** with your own BuildConfig name (e.g. **apicast-<name>-policy**). Wait for the first command to complete before you execute the second one.

```
oc start-build apicast-example-policy
oc start-build apicast-custom-policies
```

If the build-in APIcast images have a trigger on them tracking the changes in the **amp-apicast:latest** image stream, the new deployment for APIcast will start. After **apicast-staging** has restarted, go to the Integration page on the admin portal, and click the **Add Policy** button to see your custom policy listed. After selecting and configuring it, click **Update & test in Staging Environment** to make your custom policy work in the staging APIcast.

### 6.4.2. Adding custom policies to APIcast on another OpenShift Container Platform

You can add custom policies to APIcast on OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) by fetching APIcast images containing your custom policies from the [Integrated OpenShift Container Registry](#).

Add custom policies to APIcast on another OpenShift Container Platform

1. [Add policies to APIcast built-in](#)
2. If you are not deploying your APIcast gateway on your primary OpenShift cluster, [establish access](#) to the internal registry on your primary OpenShift cluster.
3. [Download](#) the 3scale 2.2 APIcast OpenShift template.
4. To modify the template, replace the default **image** directory with the full image name in your internal registry.

```
image: <registry>/<project>/amp-apicast:latest
```

5. [Deploy APIcast using the OpenShift template](#), specifying your customized image:

```
oc new-app -f customizedApicast.yml
```

## 6.5. CREATING A POLICY CHAIN IN THE AMP

Create a policy chain in the AMP as part of your APIcast gateway configuration. Follow these steps to modify the policy chain in the UI:

1. Log in to your AMP
2. Navigate to the **API** page and select the desired API

The screenshot shows the 3scale API management interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Documentation', 'Dashboard', and a settings icon. Below this is a header with the 3scale logo and tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Developers', 'Applications', 'Billing', 'Analytics', 'API' (selected), 'Developer Portal', and 'Settings'. Under the 'API' tab, there are sub-tabs for 'Overview' and 'ActiveDocs'. A '+ Create Service' button is visible. The main content area is titled 'Echo API' and has a sub-header 'Definition, Integration and Settings'. On the left, a box lists API details: 'Integrated through APIcast', 'Authenticated by API key', 'ID for API calls is 2 and system name is api', 'Users can manage application keys', 'Users can manage applications', 'Users can request plan change', and 'Users cannot select a plan when creating an application'. On the right, there's an 'Analytics' section with a line graph showing 'Hits' (4 hits) and a 'Latest alerts' section.

1. From the **Integration** page, select **edit APIcast configuration**

The screenshot shows the 3scale API management interface, specifically the 'Integration & Configuration' page for the 'Echo API'. The navigation bar is the same as the previous screenshot. The 'API' tab is selected, and the 'Integration' sub-tab is active. The main content area is titled 'Echo API > Integration & Configuration'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for 'Definition', 'Integration' (selected), 'Application Plans', 'Settings', and 'Alerts'. The main content area has a section titled 'Integration settings' with 'Deployment Option: APIcast' and 'Authentication: API Key (user\_key)'. There's a link 'edit integration settings' in the top right. Below this, there's a section titled 'APIcast Configuration' with a link 'edit APIcast configuration' in the top right.

1. Under the **POLICIES** section, use the arrow icons to reorder policies in the policy chain. Always place the **APIcast** policy last in the policy chain.

## POLICIES

## Policy Chain

+ Add Policy

## rate limit policy

builtin – Adds rate limit.

## oauth2 token introspection policy

builtin – Configures OAuth 2.0 Token Introspection.

## APICast

builtin – Main functionality of APICast to work with the 3scale API manager.

1. Click the **Update and test in Staging Environment** button to save the policy chain

## 6.6. CREATING A POLICY CHAIN JSON CONFIGURATION FILE

If you are using a native deployment of APICast, you can create a JSON configuration file to control your policy chain outside of the AMP.

A JSON configuration file policy chain contains a JSON array composed of the following information:

- the **services** object with an **id** value that specifies which service the policy chain applies to by number
- the **proxy** object, which contains the **policy\_chain** and subsequent objects
- the **policy\_chain** object, which contains the values that define the policy chain
- individual **policy** objects which specify both **name** and **configuration** data necessary to identify the policy and configure policy behavior

The following is an example policy chain for a custom policy **sample\_policy\_1** and the API introspection standard policy **token\_introspection**:

```
{
  "services": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "proxy": {
        "policy_chain": [
          {
            "name": "sample_policy_1", "version": "1.0",
            "configuration": {
              "sample_config_param_1": ["value_1"],
              "sample_config_param_2": ["value_2"]
            }
          },
          {
            "name": "token_introspection", "version": "builtin",
            "configuration": {
              "introspection_url": ["https://tokenauthorityexample.com"],
              "client_id": ["exampleName"],
              "client_secret": ["secretexamplekey123"]
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    "name": "apicast", "version": "builtin",  
  }  
]  
}  
]  
}
```

All policy chains must include the built-in policy **apicast**. Where you place APIcast in the policy chain will affect policy behavior.

## CHAPTER 7. APICAST ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

APICast environment variables allow you to modify behavior for APICast. The following values are supported environment variables:



### NOTE

- Unsupported or deprecated environment variables are not listed
- Some environment variable functionality may have moved to APICast policies

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
APICAST_LOG_FILE	The APICAST_LOG_FILE variable defines the file that will store the OpenResty web platform error log used by the <b>bin/apicast</b> error_log directive. Refer to the <a href="#">NGINX documentation</a> for more information. The file path can either be absolute or relative to the prefix directory. The default prefix directory is <b>apicast</b> .	stderr	must be a valid file path
APICAST_LOG_LEVEL	The APICAST_LOG_LEVEL variable specifies the log level for the OpenResty web platform logs.	Warn	debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit, alert, emerg

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
APICAST_CONFIGURATION_LOADER	The APICAST_CONFIGURATION_LOADER variable specifies which method APICast should use when it loads its configuration. The boot method requests configuration from the API manager when the gateway starts. The lazy method loads configuration in real-time with each incoming request. If you want to refresh configuration with each request, you must specify the lazy method and set the <b>APICAST_CONFIGURATION_CACHE</b> variable to 0.	lazy	boot, lazy
APICAST_RESPONSE_CODES	When the APICAST_RESPONSE_CODES variable is set to true, APICast will log response codes returned by the API backend in 3scale. In some plans this information can later be consulted from the 3scale admin portal. Find more information about the Response Codes feature in the <a href="#">response codes tracking section of the 3scale documentation</a> .	false	<b>true</b> or 1 for true, 0 or empty for <b>false</b>

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
APICAST_CONFIGURATION_CACHE	Specifies the duration, in seconds, in which APICast will store the configuration. Red Hat 3scale recommends you set the value to either 0 or greater than 60. If you are using the <b>APICAST_CONFIGURATION_LOADER</b> boot method, you must set the value to a value greater than 60. For example, if <b>APICAST_CONFIGURATION_CACHE</b> is set to 120, the gateway will reload the configuration from the API manager every 120 seconds.	0	any number greater than 60
REDIS_HOST	APICast requires a running Redis in memory database instance for the OAuth 2.0 Authorization code flow. The REDIS_HOST parameter is used to set the IP of the Redis in memory database instance.	127.0.0.1	Any valid IP
REDIS_PORT	APICast requires a running Redis in memory database instance for the OAuth 2.0 Authorization code flow. The REDIS_PORT parameter can be used to set the port of the Redis instance.	6379	Any valid port

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
REDIS_URL	APIcast requires a running Redis in memory database instance for the OAuth 2.0 Authorization code flow. The REDIS_URL parameter specifies the full URI as DSN of the Redis in memory database instance. . This variable takes precedence over REDIS_PORT and REDIS_HOST.	No value	<b>redis://PASSWORD@HOST:PORT/DB</b>
APICAST_OAUTH_TOKENS_TTL	When OAuth authentication is enabled, the APICAST_OAUTH_TOKENS_TTL variable specifies the time-to-live, in seconds, of the tokens created.	604800	A numeric value
RESOLVER	Allows you to specify a custom DNS resolver that will be used by OpenResty web platform. If the RESOLVER parameter is empty, the DNS resolver will be autodiscovered.	No value	



Name	Description	Default Value	Values
THREESCALE_DEPLOYMENT_ENV	The THREESCALE_DEPLOYMENT_ENV variable defines the 3scale staging or production environment from which the configuration will be downloaded when using a new APIcast. The variable will also be used in the <b>X-3scale-User-Agent</b> header as part of the authorize/report requests made to the 3scale Service Management API. These requests are used by 3scale to track statistics.	production	staging, production

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT	<p>The THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT variable stores a URI that includes your password and portal endpoint in the following format: <b>&lt;schema&gt;://&lt;password&gt;@&lt;admin-portal-domain&gt;</b>. The <b>&lt;password&gt;</b> can be either the <a href="#">provider key</a> or an <a href="#">access token</a> for the 3scale Account Management API. <b>&lt;admin-portal-domain&gt;</b> is the URL used to log into the admin portal. Example: <a href="https://access-token@account-admin.3scale.net">https://access-token@account-admin.3scale.net</a>. When THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT environment variable is provided, the gateway will download the configuration from 3scale on initialization. The configuration includes all the settings provided on the integration page of the API. APIcast requires configuration through either THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT or THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE to run. The THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE variable takes precedence over the THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT variable.</p>	none	a URI, written as indicated in the description

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE	<p>The THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE variable specifies the path to a JSON file containing configuration data for the APIcast gateway. The configuration can be downloaded from the 3scale admin portal using the the following format:</p> <p><b>&lt;schema&gt;://&lt;admin-portal-domain&gt;/admin/api/nginx/spec.json</b> For example: <a href="https://account-admin.3scale.net/admin/api/nginx/spec.json">https://account-admin.3scale.net/admin/api/nginx/spec.json</a>. If you are deploying APIcast on the Docker containerized environment, you must add the configuration file to the Docker image as a read only volume, and specify the path to the volume. Sample configuration files are available in the upstream <a href="#">examples</a> folder. APIcast requires configuration through either THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT or THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE to run. The THREESCALE_CONFIG_FILE variable takes precedence over the THREESCALE_PORTAL_ENDPOINT variable.</p>		

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
BACKEND_ENDPOINT_OVERRIDE	The BACKEND_ENDPOINT_OVERRIDE variable specifies a URI which overrides any backend endpoint specified in the configuration. This is useful when deploying APIcast outside of an AMP deployed on OpenShift.		
APICAST_MANAGEMENT_API	The APICAST_MANAGEMENT_API variable enables the APIcast management API, which controls the APIcast configuration.	disabled	disabled, status, debug
OPENSSL_VERIFY	The OPENSSL_VERIFY variable controls OpenSSL peer verification. OpenSSL does not have access to system certificate store. Instead, you must create a custom certificate bundle and add it to your trusted certificates. Red Hat 3scale recommends you use the <a href="#">lua_ssl_trusted_certificate</a> directive and point it to the certificate bundle generated by the <a href="#">export-builtin-trusted-certs</a> development utility.	0/false	0, false: disable peer verification 1, true: enable peer verification

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
APICAST_ENVIRONMENT	The APICAST_ENVIRONMENT variable is a colon separated list specifying environments or paths APIcast should load. Use the APICAST_ENVIRONMENT parameter instead of the <b>-e</b> or <b>---</b> <b>environment</b> CLI parameter. This allows the parameter to be stored in the container image as part of a default environment. Any value passed from the CLI overrides this variable.	none	string[:], Example: production:cloud-hosted
APICAST_SERVICES	The APICAST_SERVICES variable allows you to filter services configured in the 3scale API Manager, and only uses the configuration for specific services in the gateway, discarding those services' IDs that are not specified in the list. Service IDs can be found on the Dashboard > APIs page, tagged as ID for API calls.	none	a comma-separated list of service IDs
APICAST_POLICY_LOAD_PATH	The APICAST_POLICY_LOAD_PATH variable specifies a list of directories from which APIcast will load policies.	APICAST_DIR/policies	string[:], Example: ~/apicast/policies:\$PWD/policies

Name	Description	Default Value	Values
APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_CERTIFICATE	The APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_CERTIFICATE variable specifies the file path to a client SSL certificate which APICast uses to connect with the upstream. All services in the configuration use this certificate.	none	string, Example: /home/apicast/my_certificate.crt
APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_CERTIFICATE_KEY	The APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_CERTIFICATE_KEY variable specifies the file path to the client SSL certificate key file.	none	string, must be a valid file path, Example: /home/apicast/my_certificate.key
APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_SESSION_REUSE	The APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_SESSION_REUSE variable specifies whether or not APICast will reuse SSL sessions. If set to <b>on</b> , APICast will reuse SSL sessions.	on	enumerated string: on, off
APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_PASSWORD_FILE	The APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_PASSWORD_FILE variable specifies the path to a file containing passphrases for SSL certificate keys specified in the <b>APICAST_PROXY_HTTPS_CERTIFICATE_KEY</b> environment variable	none	string, must be a valid filepath, Example: /home/apicast/passwords.txt

## CHAPTER 8. CODE LIBRARIES

3scale plugins allow you to connect to the 3scale architecture in a variety of core programming languages. Plugins can be deployed anywhere to act as control agents for your API traffic. Download the latest version of the plugin and gems for the programming language of your choice along with their corresponding documentation below.

You can also find us on [GitHub](#). For other technical details, refer to the [technical overview](#).

### 8.1. PYTHON

Download the code [here](#).

Standard distutils installation – unpack the file and from the new directory run:

```
sudo python setup.py install
```

Or you can put ThreeScale.py in the same directory as your program. See the README for some usage examples.

### 8.2. RUBY GEM

You can download from [GitHub](#) or install it directly using:

```
gem install 3scale_client
```

### 8.3. PERL

Download the code bundle [here](#).

It requires:

- » LWP::UserAgent (installed by default on most systems)
- » XML::Parser (now standard in perl >= 5.6)

Run this to install into the default library location:

```
perl Makefile.PL && make install
```

Run this for further install options:

```
make help
```

### 8.4. PHP

Download the code [here](#) and drop into your code directory – see the README in the bundle.

### 8.5. JAVA

Download the JAR bundle [here](#).

Just unpack it into a directory and then run the maven build.

## 8.6. .NET

Download the code [here](#), and see the bundled README.txt for instructions.

## 8.7. NODE.JS

Download the code [here](#), or install it through the package manager npm:

```
npm install 3scale
```



## CHAPTER 9. PLUGIN SETUP

By the time you complete this tutorial, you'll have configured your API to use the available 3scale code plugins to manage access traffic.

There are several different ways to add 3scale API Management to your API – including using [APIcast \(API gateway\)](#), [Amazon API Gateway with Lambda](#), [3scale Service Management API](#), or code plugins. This tutorial drills down into how to use the code plugin method to get you set up.

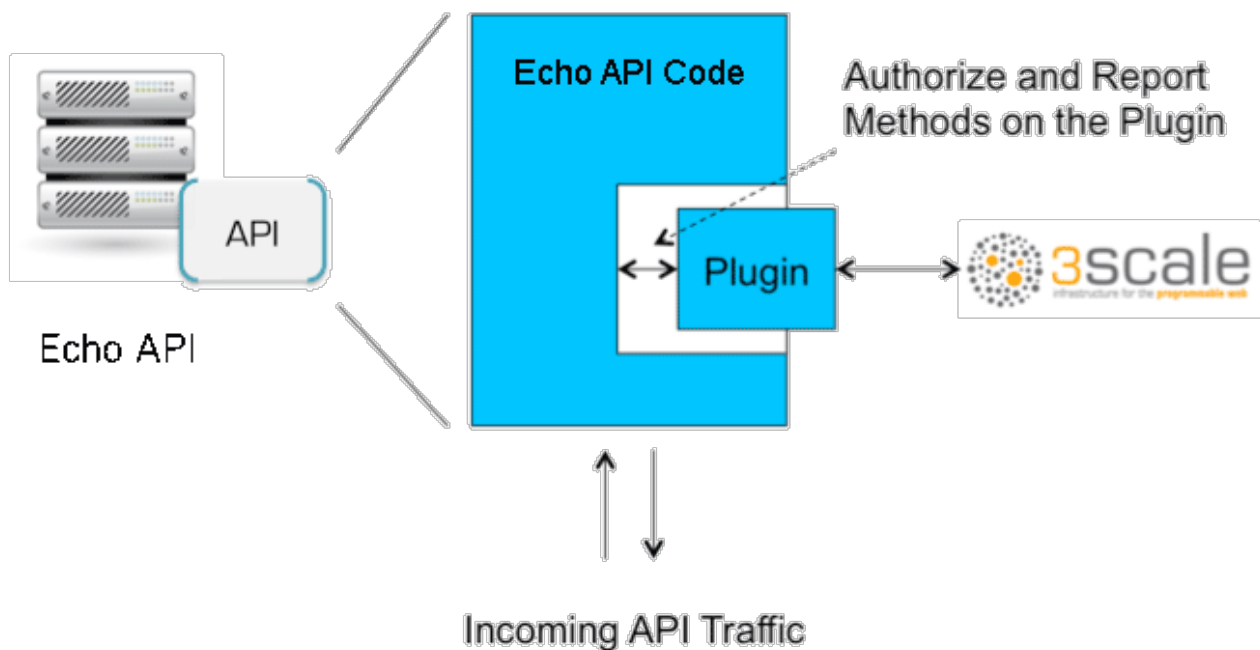
### 9.1. HOW PLUGINS WORK

3scale API plugins are available for a variety of implementation languages including Java, Ruby, PHP, .NET, and others – the full list can be found in the [code libraries section](#). The plugins provide a wrapper for the 3scale Service Management API. Find the Service Management API in the 3scale ActiveDocs, available in your Admin Portal, under the **Documentation** → **3scale API Docs** section, to enable:

- API access control and security
- API traffic reporting
- API monetization

This wrapper connects back into the 3scale system to set and manage policies, keys, rate limits, and other controls that you can put in place through the interface. Check out the [Getting Started](#) guide to see how to configure these elements.

Plugins are deployed within your API code to insert a traffic filter on all calls as shown in the figure.



### 9.2. STEP 1: SELECT YOUR LANGUAGE AND DOWNLOAD THE PLUGIN

Once you've created your 3scale account ([signup here](#)), navigate to the [code libraries](#) section on this site and choose a plugin in the language you plan to work with. Click through to the code repository to get the bundle in the form that you need.

If your language is not supported or listed, [let us know](#) and we'll inform you of any ongoing support efforts for your language. Alternatively, you can connect directly to the [3scale Service Management API](#).

## 9.3. STEP 2: CHECK THE METRICS YOU'VE SET FOR YOUR API

As described in the [API definition tutorial](#), you can configure multiple metrics and methods for your API on the API control panel. Each metric and method has a system name that will be required when configuring your plugin. You can find the metrics in **API > Definition** area of your Admin Portal.

**Definition**

Name: API  
System Name: api

[edit](#)

**Methods**

Add the methods of this API to get data on their individual usage. Method calls trigger the built-in Hits-metric. Usage limits and pricing rules for individual methods are defined from within each [Application Plan](#). A method needs to be mapped to one or more URL patterns in the [Mapping Rules section](#) of the integration page so specific calls to your API up the count of specific methods.

Method	System Name	Unit	Description	Mapped
<a href="#">transactions/create_single</a>	transactions/create_single	hit		✓
<a href="#">transactions/create_multiple</a>	transactions/create_multiple	hit		✓
<a href="#">transactions/confirm</a>	transactions/confirm	hit		✓
<a href="#">transactions/destroy</a>	transactions/destroy	hit		<a href="#">Add a mapping rule</a>

[Create new method](#) [New method](#)

**Metrics**

Hits are the built-in top-level metric and the parent metric of the methods. Other top level metrics can be added here if needed. A metric needs to be mapped to one or more URL patterns in the [Mapping Rules section](#) of the integration page so specific calls to your API up the count of specific metrics.

Metric	System Name	Unit	Description	Mapped
Hits	hits	hit	Number of API hits	✓
<a href="#">Number of transactions</a>	transactions	transaction		<a href="#">Add a mapping rule</a>

[Create new metric](#) [New metric](#)

For more advanced information on metrics, methods, and rate limits see the specific [tutorial on rate limits](#).

## 9.4. STEP 3: INSTALL THE PLUGIN CODE TO YOUR APPLICATION

Armed with this information, return to the code and add the downloaded code bundle to your application. This step varies for each type of plugin, and the form that it takes depends on the way each language framework uses libraries. For the purposes of this tutorial, this example will proceed with Ruby plugin instructions. Other plugins integration details are included in the README documentation of each repository.

This library is distributed as a gem, for which Ruby 2.1 or JRuby 9.1.1.0 are minimum requirements:

```
gem install 3scale_client
```

Or alternatively, download the source code from GitHub.

If you are using Bundler, please add this to your Gemfile:

```
gem '3scale_client'
```

and do a bundle install.

If you are using Rails' config.gems, put this into your config/environment.rb

```
config.gem '3scale_client'
```

Otherwise, require the gem in whatever way is natural to your framework of choice.

Then, create an instance of the client:

```
client = ThreeScale::Client.new(service_tokens: true)
```



#### NOTE

unless you specify `service_tokens: true` you will be expected to specify a `provider_key` parameter, which is deprecated in favor of Service Tokens:

```
client = ThreeScale::Client.new(provider_key: 'your_provider_key')
```

This will communicate with the 3scale platform SaaS default server.

If you want to create a Client with a given host and port when connecting to an on-premise instance of the 3scale platform, you can specify them when creating the instance:

```
client = ThreeScale::Client.new(service_tokens: true, host:
  'service_management_api.example.com', port: 80)
```

or

```
client = ThreeScale::Client.new(provider_key: 'your_provider_key', host:
  'service_management_api.example.com', port: 80)
```

Because the object is stateless, you can create just one and store it globally. Then you can perform calls in the client:

```
client.authorize(service_token: 'token', service_id: '123', usage:
  usage)
client.report(service_token: 'token', service_id: '123', usage: usage)
```

If you had configured a (deprecated) provider key, you would instead use:

```
client.authrep(service_id: '123', usage: usage)
```



#### NOTE

`service_id` is mandatory since November 2016, both when using service tokens and when using provider keys

**NOTE**

You might use the option `warn_deprecated: false` to avoid deprecation warnings. This is enabled by default.

**SSL and Persistence**

Starting with version 2.4.0 you can use two more options: **secure** and **persistent** like:

```
client = ThreeScale::Client.new(provider_key: '...', secure: true,
  persistent: true)
```

**secure**

Enabling **secure** will force all traffic going through HTTPS. Because establishing SSL/TLS for every call is expensive, there is **persistent**.

**persistent**

Enabling **persistent** will use HTTP Keep-Alive to keep open connection to our servers. This option requires installing gem `net-http-persistent`.

## 9.5. STEP 4: ADD CALLS TO AUTHORIZE AS API TRAFFIC ARRIVES

The plugin supports the 3 main calls to the 3scale backend:

- **authrep** grants access to your API and reports the traffic on it in one call.
- **authorize** grants access to your API.
- **report** reports traffic on your API.

### 9.5.1. Usage on authrep mode

You can make request to this backend operation using **service\_token** and **service\_id**, and an authentication pattern like **user\_key**, or **app\_id** with an optional key, like this:

```
response = client.authrep(service_token: 'token', service_id:
  'service_id', app_id: 'app_id', app_key: 'app_key')
```

Then call the **success?** method on the returned object to see if the authorization was successful.

```
if response.success?
  # All fine, the usage will be reported automatically. Proceed.
else
  # Something's wrong with this application.
end
```

The example is using the **app\_id** authentication pattern, but you can also use other patterns such as **user\_key**.

Example:

```

class ApplicationController < ActionController
  # Call the authenticate method on each request to the API
  before_filter :authenticate

  # You only need to instantiate a new Client once and store it as a
  global variable
  # If you used a provider key it is advisable to fetch it from the
  environment, as
  # it is secret.
  def create_client
    @@threescale_client ||= ThreeScale::Client.new(service_tokens: true)
  end

  # To record usage, create a new metric in your application plan. You
  will use the
  # "system name" that you specified on the metric/method to pass in as the
  key to the usage hash.
  # The key needs to be a symbol.
  # A way to pass the metric is to add a parameter that will pass the name
  of the metric/method along
  #
  # Note that you don't always want to retrieve the service token and
  service id from
  # the parameters - this will depend on your application.
  def authenticate
    response = create_client.authrep(service_token:
params['service_token']

                                service_id: params['service_id'],
                                app_id: params['app_id'],
                                app_key: params['app_key'],
                                usage: { params['metric'].to_sym =>

1 })
    if response.success?
      return true
      # All fine, the usage will be reported automatically. Proceed.
    else
      # Something's wrong with this application.
      puts "#{response.error_message}"
      # raise error
    end
  end
end
end

```

## 9.6. STEP 5: DEPLOY AND RUN TRAFFIC

Once the required calls are added to your code, you can deploy (ideally to a staging/testing environment) and make API calls to your endpoints. As the traffic reaches the API, it will be filtered by the plugin and keys checked against issues API credentials. Refer to the [Getting Started guide](#) for how to generate valid keys – a set will have also been created as sample data in your 3scale account.

To see if traffic is flowing, log in to your API Admin Portal and navigate to the Analytics tab – there you will see traffic reported via the plugin.

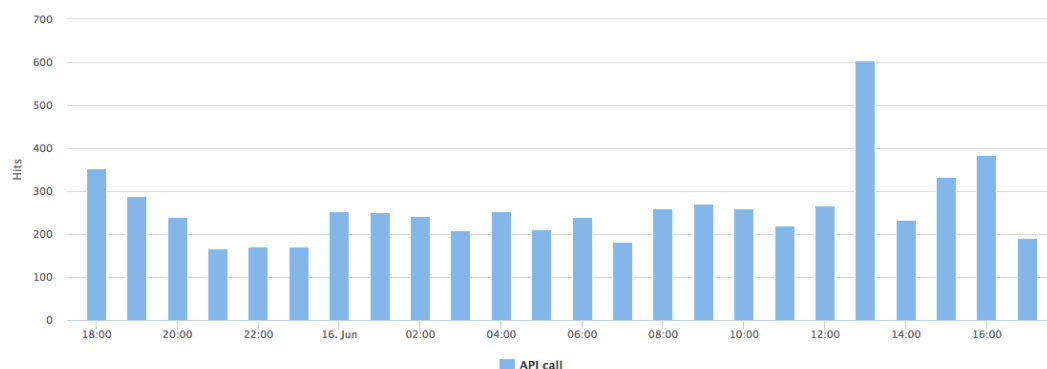
**Usage**

Daily Averages  
Hourly Averages  
Top Applications  
Response Codes  
Request Logs  
Alerts

**Usage**

Show last 24 hours 7 days 30 days 12 months From 06/15/2016 until 06/16/2016 per hour

6.3K API call ▼



Once the application is making calls to the API, they will become visible on the statistics dashboard and the Statistics > Usage page for more detailed view.

If you're receiving errors in the connection, you can also check the "Errors" menu item under Monitoring.