Red Hat build of Apache Camel 4.0 Tooling Guide

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Abstract

Tooling Guide This guide introduces tooling extensions that are used for Red Hat build for Apache Camel.
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PREFACE

MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE
Red Hat is committed to replacing problematic language in our code, documentation, and web properties. We are beginning with these four terms: master, slave, blacklist, and whitelist. Because of the enormity of this endeavor, these changes will be implemented gradually over several upcoming releases. For more details, see our CTO Chris Wright’s message.
CHAPTER 1. ABOUT TOOLING GUIDE

This guide introduces VS Code extensions for Red Hat build of Apache Camel and how to install and use Camel JBang.

IMPORTANT

The VS Code extensions for Apache Camel are listed as development support. For more information about scope of development support, see Development Support Scope of Coverage for Red Hat Build of Apache Camel.

VS Code extensions for Red Hat build of Apache Camel.

Following VS Code extensions are explained in this guide.

- **Language Support for Apache Camel** The Language Support for Apache Camel extension adds the language support for Apache Camel for Java, Yaml, or XML DSL code.

- **Debug Adapter for Apache Camel** The Debug Adapter for Apache Camel adds Camel Debugger power by attaching to a running Camel route written in Java, Yaml, or XML DSL.

**Camel JBang**

This is a JBang based Camel application that you can use for running your Camel routes.
CHAPTER 2. USING LANGUAGE SUPPORT FOR APACHE CAMEL EXTENSION

IMPORTANT

The VS Code extensions for Apache Camel are listed as development support. For more information about scope of development support, see Development Support Scope of Coverage for Red Hat Build of Apache Camel.

The Visual Studio Code language support extension adds the language support for Apache Camel for XML DSL and Java DSL code.

2.1. ABOUT LANGUAGE SUPPORT FOR APACHE CAMEL EXTENSION

This extension provides completion, validation and documentation features for Apache Camel URI elements directly in your Visual Studio Code editor. It works as a client using the Microsoft Language Server Protocol which communicates with Camel Language Server to provide all functionalities.

2.2. FEATURES OF LANGUAGE SUPPORT FOR APACHE CAMEL EXTENSION

The important features of the language support extension are listed below:

- Language service support for Apache Camel URIs.
- Quick reference documentation when you hover the cursor over a Camel component.
- Diagnostics for Camel URIs.
- Navigation for Java and XML languages.
- Creating a Camel Route specified with Yaml DSL using Camel JBang.
- Create a Camel Quarkus project
- Create a Camel on SpringBoot project
- Specific Camel Catalog Version
- Specific Runtime provider for the Camel Catalog

2.3. REQUIREMENTS

Following points must be considered when using the Apache Camel Language Server:

- Java 17 is currently required to launch the Apache Camel Language Server. The java.home VS Code option is used to use a different version of JDK than the default one installed on the machine.
- For some features, JBang must be available on a system command line.
- For an XML DSL files:
- Use an .xml file extension.
- Specify the Camel namespace, for reference, see http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint or http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring.

- For a Java DSL files:
  - Use a .java file extension.
  - Specify the Camel package (usually from an imported package), for example, import org.apache.camel.builder.RouteBuilder.
  - To reference the Camel component, use from or to and a string without a space. The string cannot be a variable. For example, from("timer:timerName") works, but from("timer:timerName") and from(aVariable) do not work.

### 2.4. INSTALLING LANGUAGE SUPPORT FOR APACHE CAMEL EXTENSION

You can download the Language support for Apache Camel extension from the VS Code Extension Marketplace and the Open VSX Registry. You can also install the Language Support for Apache Camel extension directly in the Microsoft VS Code.

**Procedure**

1. Open the VS Code editor.
2. In the VS Code editor, select View > Extensions
3. In the search bar, type Camel. Select the Language Support for Apache Camel option from the search results and then click Install.

This installs the language support extension in your editor.

**Using specific Camel catalog version**

You can use the specific Camel catalog version. Click File > Preferences > Settings > Apache Camel Tooling > Camel catalog version. For Red Hat productized version that contains redhat in its version identifier, the Maven Red Hat repository is automatically added.

**NOTE**

For the first time a version is used, it takes several seconds/minutes to have it available depending on the time to download the dependencies in the background.

**Additional resources**

- Language Support for Apache Camel by Red Hat
CHAPTER 3. USING VS CODE DEBUG ADAPTER FOR APACHE CAMEL EXTENSION

IMPORTANT

The VS Code extensions for Apache Camel are listed as development support. For more information about scope of development support, see Development Support Scope of Coverage for Red Hat Build of Apache Camel.

This is the Visual Studio Code extension that adds Camel Debugger power by attaching to a running Camel route written in Java, Yaml or XML DSL.

3.1. FEATURES OF DEBUG ADAPTER

The VS Code Debug Adapter for Apache Camel extension supports the following features:

- Camel Main mode for XML only.
- The use of Camel debugger by attaching it to a running Camel route written in Java, Yaml or XML using the JMX url.
- The local use of Camel debugger by attaching it to a running Camel route written in Java, Yaml or XML using the PID.
- You can use it for a single Camel context.
- Add or remove the breakpoints.
- The conditional breakpoints with simple language.
- Inspecting the variable values on suspended breakpoints.
- Resume a single route instance and resume all route instances.
- Stepping when the route definition is in the same file.
- Allow to update variables in scope Debugger, in the message body, in a message header of type String, and an exchange property of type String.

- Supports the command Run Camel Application with JBang and Debug.
  - This command allows a one-click start and Camel debug in simple cases. This command is available through:
    - Command Palette. It requires a valid Camel file opened in the current editor.
    - Contextual menu in File explorer. It is visible to all *.xml, *.java, *.yaml and *.yml.
    - Codelens at the top of a Camel file (the heuristic for the codelens is checking that there is a from and a to or a log on java, xml, and yaml files).

- Supports the command Run Camel application with JBang.
  - It requires a valid Camel file defined in Yaml DSL (.yaml|.yml) opened in editor.
Configuration snippets for Camel debugger launch configuration

- Configuration snippets to launch a Camel application ready to accept a Camel debugger connection using JBang, or Maven with Camel maven plugin

### 3.2. REQUIREMENTS

Following points must be considered when using the VS Code Debug Adapter for Apache Camel extension:

- Java Runtime Environment 17 or later with `com.sun.tools.attach.VirtualMachine` (available in most JVMs such as Hotspot and OpenJDK) must be installed.

- The Camel instance to debug must follow these requirements:
  - Camel 3.16 or later
  - Have camel-debug on the classpath.
  - Have JMX enabled.

**NOTE**

For some features, The JBang must be available on a system commandline.

### 3.3. INSTALLING VS CODE DEBUG ADAPTER FOR APACHE CAMEL

You can download the VS Code Debug Adapter for Apache Camel extension from the VS Code Extension Marketplace and the Open VSX Registry. You can also install the Debug Adapter for Apache Camel extension directly in the Microsoft VS Code.

**Procedure**

1. Open the VS Code editor.
2. In the VS Code editor, select View > Extensions.
3. In the search bar, type Camel Debug. Select the Debug Adapter for Apache Camel option from the search results and then click Install.

This installs the Debug Adapter for Apache Camel in the VS Code editor.

### 3.4. USING DEBUG ADAPTER

Following procedure explains how to debug a camel application using the debug adapter.

**Procedure**

1. Ensure that the jbang binary is available on the system commandline.
2. Open a Camel route which can be started with Camel JBang.
3. Call the command Palette using the keys Ctrl + Shift + P, and select the Run Camel Application with JBang and Debug command or click on the code lens Camel Debug with JBang that appears on top of the file.
4. Wait until the route is started and debugger is connected.

5. Put a breakpoint on the Camel route.

6. Debug.

Additional resources

- Debug Adapter for Apache Camel by Red Hat
CHAPTER 4. USING CAMEL JBANG

4.1. INSTALLING CAMEL JBANG

Prerequisites

1. JBang must be installed on your machine. See instructions on how to download and install the JBang.

After the JBang is installed, you can verify JBang is working by executing the following command from a command shell:

```
jbang version
```

This outputs the version of installed JBang.

Procedure

1. Run the following command to install the Camel JBang application:

```
jbang app install camel@apache/camel
```

This installs the Apache Camel as the `camel` command within JBang. This means that you can run Camel from the command line by just executing `camel` command.

4.2. USING CAMEL JBANG

The Camel JBang supports multiple commands. The `camel help` command can display all the available commands.

```
camel --help
```

**NOTE**

The first time you run this command, it may cause dependencies to be cached, therefore taking a few extra seconds to run. If you are already using JBang and you get errors such as `java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: org/apache/camel/dsl/jbang/core/commands/CamelJBangMain`, try clearing the JBang cache and re-install again.

All the commands support the `--help` flag and will display the appropriate help if that flag is provided.

4.2.1. Enable shell completion

Camel JBang provides shell completion for bash and zsh out of the box. To enable shell completion for Camel JBang, run:

```
source <(camel completion)
```

To make it permanent, run:

```
```
4.3. CREATING AND RUNNING CAMEL ROUTES

You can create a new basic routes with the `init` command. For example to create an XML route, run the following command:

```bash
camel init cheese.xml
```

This creates the file `cheese.xml` (in the current directory) with a sample route.

To run the file, run:

```bash
camel run cheese.xml
```

**NOTE**

You can create and run any of the supported DSLs in Camel such as YAML, XML, Java, Groovy.

To create a new `.java` route, run:

```bash
camel init foo.java
```

When you use the `init` command, Camel by default creates the file in the current directory. However, you can use the `--directory` option to create the file in the specified directory. For example to create in a folder named `foobar`, run:

```bash
camel init foo.java --directory=foobar
```

**NOTE**

When you use the `--directory` option, Camel automatically cleans this directory if already exists.

### 4.3.1. Running routes from multiple files

You can run routes from more than one file, for example to run two YAML files:

```bash
camel run one.yaml two.yaml
```

You can run routes from two different files such as yaml and Java:

```bash
camel run one.yaml hello.java
```

You can use wildcards (i.e. `*`) to match multiple files, such as running all the yaml files:

```bash
camel run *.yaml
```

You can run all files starting with `foo*`:

```bash
camel run foo*.yaml
```
To run all the files in the directory, use:

```
camel run *
```

**NOTE**
The `run` goal can also detect files that are properties, such as `application.properties`.

### 4.3.2. Running routes from input parameter

For very small Java routes, it is possible to provide the route as CLI argument, as shown below:

```
camel run --code='from("kamelet:beer-source").to("log:beer")'
```

This is very limited as the CLI argument is a bit cumbersome to use than files. When you run the routes from input parameter, remember that:

- Only Java DSL code is supported.
- Code is wrapped in single quote, so you can use double quote in Java DSL.
- Code is limited to what literal values possible to provide from the terminal and JBang.
- All route(s) must be defined in a single `--code` parameter.

**NOTE**
Using `--code` is only usable for very quick and small prototypes.

### 4.3.3. Dev mode with live reload

You can enable the dev mode that comes with live reload of the route(s) when the source file is updated (saved), using the `--dev` options as shown:

```
camel run foo.yaml --dev
```

Then while the Camel integration is running, you can update the YAML route and update when saving. This option works for all DLS including Java, for example:

```
camel run hello.java --dev
```

**NOTE**
The live reload option is meant for development purposes only, and if you encounter problems with reloading such as JVM class loading issues, then you may need to restart the integration.

### 4.3.4. Developer Console
You can enable the developer console, which presents a variety of information to the developer. To enable the developer console, run:

```
camel run hello.java --console
```

The console is then accessible from a web browser at http://localhost:8080/q/dev (by default). The link is also displayed in the log when the Camel is starting up.

The console can give you insights into your running Camel integration, such as reporting the top routes that takes the longest time to process messages. You can then identify the slowest individual EIPs in these routes.

The developer console can also output the data in **JSON** format, that can be used by 3rd-party tooling to capture the information. For example, to output the top routes via curl, run:

```
curl -s -H "Accept: application/json" http://0.0.0.0:8080/q/dev/top/
```

If you have **jq** installed, that can format and output the JSON data in colour, run:

```
curl -s -H "Accept: application/json" http://0.0.0.0:8080/q/dev/top/ | jq
```

### 4.3.5. Using profiles

A **profile** in Camel JBang is a name (id) that refers to the configuration that is loaded automatically with Camel JBang. The default profile is named as the **application** which is a (smart default) to let Camel JBang automatic load **application.properties** (if present). This means that you can create profiles that match to a specific properties file with the same name.

For example, running with a profile named **local** means that Camel JBang will load **local.properties** instead of **application.properties**. To use a profile, specify the command line option **--profile** as shown:

```
camel run hello.java --profile=local
```

You can only specify one profile name at a time, for example, **--profile=local,two** is not valid.

In the **properties** files you can configure all the configurations from Camel Main. To turn off and enable log masking run the following command:

```
camel.main.streamCaching=false
camel.main.logMask=true
```

You can also configure Camel components such as **camel-kafka** to declare the URL to the brokers:

```
camel.component.kafka.brokers=broker1:9092,broker2:9092,broker3:9092
```

**NOTE**

Keys starting with **camel.jbang** are reserved keys that are used by Camel JBang internally, and allow for pre-configuring arguments for Camel JBang commands.

### 4.3.6. Downloading JARs over the internet

Red Hat build of Apache Camel 4.0 Tooling Guide
By default, Camel JBang automatically resolves the dependencies needed to run Camel, this is done by JBang and Camel respectively. Camel itself detects at runtime if a component has a need for the JARs that are not currently available on the classpath, and can then automatically download the JARs.

Camel downloads these JARs in the following order:

1. from the local disk in ~/.m2/repository
2. from the internet in Maven Central
3. from internet in the custom 3rd-party Maven repositories
4. from all the repositories found in active profiles of ~/.m2/settings.xml or a settings file specified using --maven-settings option.

If you do not want the Camel JBang to download over the internet, you can turn this off with the --download option, as shown:

```
camel run foo.java --download=false
```

### 4.3.7. Adding custom JARs

Camel JBang automatically detects the dependencies for the Camel components, languages, and data formats from its own release. This means that it is not necessary to specify which JARs to use. However, if you need to add 3rd-party custom JARs then you can specify these with the --deps as CLI argument in Maven GAV syntax (groupId:artifactId:version), such as:

```
camel run foo.java --deps=com.foo:acme:1.0
```

To add a Camel dependency explicitly you can use a shorthand syntax (starting with `camel:` or `camel-`):

```
camel run foo.java --deps=camel-saxon
```

You can specify multiple dependencies separated by comma:

```
camel run foo.java --deps=camel-saxon,com.foo:acme:1.0
```

### 4.3.8. Using 3rd-party Maven repositories

Camel JBang downloads from the local repository first, and then from the online Maven Central repository. To download from the 3rd-party Maven repositories, you must specify this as CLI argument, or in the application.properties file.

```
camel run foo.java --repos=https://packages.atlassian.com/maven-external
```

**NOTE**

You can specify multiple repositories separated by comma.

The configuration for the 3rd-party Maven repositories is configured in the application.properties file with the key camel.jbang.repos as shown:
When you run Camel route, the `application.properties` is automatically loaded:

```
camel run foo.java
```

You can also explicitly specify the properties file to use:

```
camel run foo.java application.properties
```

Or you can specify this as a profile:

```
camel run foo.java --profile=application
```

Where the profile id is the name of the properties file.

### 4.3.9. Configuration of Maven usage

By default, the existing `~/.m2/settings.xml` file is loaded, so it is possible to alter the behavior of the Maven resolution process. Maven settings file provides the information about the Maven mirrors, credential configuration (potentially encrypted) or active profiles and additional repositories.

Maven repositories can use authentication and the Maven-way to configure credentials is through `<server>` elements:

```
<server>
    <id>external-repository</id>
    <username>camel</username>
    <password>{SSVqy/PexxQHvubrWhdguYuG7HnTvHlaNr6g3dJn7nk=}</password>
</server>
```

While the password may be specified using plain text, it is recommended to configure the maven master password first and then use it to configure repository password:

```
$ mvn -emp
Master password: camel
{hqXUuec2RowH8dA8vdqkF6jn4NU9ybOsDjuTmWvYj4U=}
```

The above password must be added to `~/.m2/settings-security.xml` file as shown:

```
<settingsSecurity>
    <master>{hqXUuec2RowH8dA8vdqkF6jn4NU9ybOsDjuTmWvYj4U=}</master>
</settingsSecurity>
```

Then you can configure a normal password:

```
$ mvn -ep
Password: camel
{SSVqy/PexxQHvubrWhdguYuG7HnTvHlaNr6g3dJn7nk=}
```

Then you can use this password in the `<server>/<password>` configuration.
By default, Maven reads the master password from ~/.m2/settings-security.xml file, but you can override it. Location of the settings.xml file itself can be specified as shown:

```bash
camel run foo.java --maven-settings=/path/to/settings.xml --maven-settings-security=/path/to/settings-security.xml
```

If you want to run Camel application without assuming any location (even ~/.m2/settings.xml), use this option:

```bash
camel run foo.java --maven-settings=false
```

### 4.3.10. Running routes hosted on GitHub

You can run a route that is hosted on the GitHub using the Camels resource loader. For example, to run one of the Camel K examples, use:

```bash
camel run github:apache:camel-kamelets-examples:jbang/hello-java/Hey.java
```

You can also use the https URL for the GitHub. For example, you can browse the examples from a web-browser and then copy the URL from the browser window and run the example with Camel JBang:

```bash
camel run https://github.com/apache/camel-kamelets-examples/tree/main/jbang/hello-java
```

You can also use wildcards (i.e. `*`) to match multiple files, such as running all the groovy files:

```bash
camel run https://github.com/apache/camel-kamelets-examples/tree/main/jbang/languages/*.groovy
```

Or you can run all files starting with rou*:

```bash
camel run https://github.com/apache/camel-kamelets-examples/tree/main/jbang/languages/rou*
```

#### 4.3.10.1. Running routes from the GitHub gists

Using the gists from the GitHub is a quick way to share the small Camel routes that you can easily run. For example to run a gist, use:

```bash
camel run https://gist.github.com/davsclaus/477ddff5cdeb1ae03619aa544ce47e92
```

A gist can contain one or more files, and Camel JBang will gather all relevant files, so a gist can contain multiple routes, properties files, and Java beans.

### 4.3.11. Downloading routes hosted on the GitHub

You can use Camel JBang to download the existing examples from GitHub to local disk, which allows to modify the example and to run locally. For example, you can download the dependency injection example by running the following command:

```bash
```

Then the files (not sub folders) are downloaded to the current directory. You can then run the example locally with:
You can also download to a new folder using the `--directory` option, for example to download the files to a folder named `myproject`, run:

```
    --directory=myproject
```

**NOTE**

When using `--directory` option, Camel will automatically clean this directory if already exists.

You can run the example in dev mode, to hot-deploy on the source code changes.

```
camel run * --dev
```

You can download a single file, for example, to download one of the Camel K examples, run:

```
camel init https://github.com/apache/camel-k-examples/blob/main/generic-examples/languages/simple.groovy
```

This is a groovy route, which you can run with (or use `*`):

```
camel run simple.groovy
```

### 4.3.11.1. Downloading routes form GitHub gists

You can download the files from the gists as shown:

```
camel init https://gist.github.com/davsclaus/477ddff5cdeb1ae03619aa544ce47e92
```

This downloads the files to local disk, which you can run afterwards:

```
camel run *
```

You can download to a new folder using the `--directory` option, for example, to download to a folder named `foobar`, run:

```
camel init https://gist.github.com/davsclaus/477ddff5cdeb1ae03619aa544ce47e92
    --directory=foobar
```

**NOTE**

When using `--directory` option, Camel automatically cleans this directory if already exists.

### 4.3.12. Using a specific Camel version

You can specify which Camel version to run as shown:

```
jbang run -Dcamel.jbang.version=4.0.0 camel@apache/camel [command]
```
NOTE

Older versions of Camel may not work as well with Camel JBang as the newest versions. It is recommended to use the versions starting from Camel 3.18 onwards.

You can also try bleeding edge development by using SNAPSHOT such as:

```
jbang run --fresh -Dcamel.jbang.version=4.0.0-SNAPSHOT camel@apache/camel [command]
```

### 4.3.13. Running the Camel K integrations or bindings

Camel supports running the Camel K integrations and binding files, that are in the CRD format (Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions). For example, to run a kamelet binding file named `joke.yaml`:

```
#!/usr/bin/env jbang camel@apache/camel run
apiVersion: camel.apache.org/v1alpha1
kind: KameletBinding
metadata:
  name: joke
spec:
  source:
    ref:
      kind: Kamelet
      apiVersion: camel.apache.org/v1
      name: chuck-norris-source
      properties:
        period: 2000
  sink:
    ref:
      kind: Kamelet
      apiVersion: camel.apache.org/v1
      name: log-sink
      properties:
        show-headers: false
```

```
camel run joke.yaml
```

### 4.3.14. Run from the clipboard

You can run the Camel routes directly from the OS clipboard. This allows to copy some code, and then quickly run the route.

```
camel run clipboard.<extension>
```

Where `<extension>` is the type of the content of the clipboard is, such as `java`, `xml`, or `yaml`.

For example, you can copy this to your clipboard and then run the route:

```
<route>
  <from url="timer:foo"/>
  <log message="Hello World"/>
</route>
```
4.3.15. Controlling the local Camel integrations

To list the Camel integrations that are currently running, use the `ps` option:

```
camel ps
PID   NAME                          READY  STATUS    AGE
61818  sample.camel.MyCamelApplica…   1/1   Running  26m38s
62506  test1                          1/1   Running   4m34s
```

This lists the PID, the name and age of the integration.

You can use the `stop` command to stop any of these running Camel integrations. For example to stop the `test1`, run:

```
camel stop test1
Stopping running Camel integration (pid: 62506)
```

You can use the PID to stop the integration:

```
camel stop 62506
Stopping running Camel integration (pid: 62506)
```

**NOTE**

You do not have to type the full name, as the stop command will match the integrations that starts with the input, for example you can type `camel stop t` to stop all integrations starting with `t`.

To stop all integrations, use the `--all` option as follows:

```
camel stop --all
Stopping running Camel integration (pid: 61818)
Stopping running Camel integration (pid: 62506)
```

4.3.16. Controlling the Spring Boot and Quarkus integrations

The Camel JBang CLI by default only controls the Camel integrations that are running using the CLI, for example, `camel run foo.java`.

For the CLI to be able to control and manage the Spring Boot or Quarkus applications, you need to add a dependency to these projects to integrate with the Camel CLI.

**Spring Boot**

In the Spring Boot application, add the following dependency:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel.springboot</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-cli-connector-starter</artifactId>
</dependency>
```
Quarkus

In the Quarkus application, add the following dependency:

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel.quarkus</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-quarkus-cli-connector</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

4.3.17. Getting the status of Camel integrations

The `get` command in the Camel JBang is used for getting the Camel specific status for one or all of the running Camel integrations. To display the status of the running Camel integrations, run:

```
camel get
```

The `camel get` command displays the default integrations, which is equivalent to typing the `camel get integrations` or the `camel get int` commands.

This displays the overall information for the every Camel integration, where you can see the total number of messages processed. The column `Since Last` shows how long time ago the last processed message for three stages (started/completed/failed).

The value of `0s/0s/-` means that the last started and completed message just happened (0 seconds ago), and that there has not been any failed message yet. In this example, `9s/9s/1h3m` means that last started and completed message is 9 seconds ago, and last failed is 1 hour and 3 minutes ago.

You can also see the status of every routes, from all the local Camel integrations with `camel get route`:

```
camel get route
```

The `camel top` command is used for getting top utilization statistics (highest to lowest heap used memory) of the running Camel integrations.

### NOTE

Use `camel get --help` to display all the available commands.

4.3.17.1. Top status of the Camel integrations

The `camel top` command is used for getting top utilization statistics (highest to lowest heap used memory) of the running Camel integrations.
The HEAP column shows the heap memory (used/committed/max) and the non-heap (used/committed). The GC column shows the garbage collection information (time and total runs). The CLASSES column shows the number of classes (loaded/total).

You can also see the top performing routes (highest to lowest mean processing time) of every routes, from all the local Camel integrations with `camel top route`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>FAILED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22104</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>chuck-norris-source-1</td>
<td>timer://chuck?period=10000</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>10s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 163 163 163 9s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22116</td>
<td>bar</td>
<td>route1</td>
<td>timer://yaml2?period=1000</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>7s</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 11 0s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22104</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>kamelet://chuck-norris-source</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>10s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 0 9s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22104</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>log-sink-2</td>
<td>kamelet://source?routeId=log-sink-2</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>10s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 0 9s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14242</td>
<td>MyCamel</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>timer://hello?period=2000</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>31m41s</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 0 4s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The HEAP column shows the heap memory (used/committed/max) and the non-heap (used/committed). The GC column shows the garbage collection information (time and total runs). The CLASSES column shows the number of classes (loaded/total).

You can also see the top performing routes (highest to lowest mean processing time) of every routes, from all the local Camel integrations with `camel top route`:

**NOTE**

Use `camel top --help` to display all the available commands.

### 4.3.17.2. Starting and Stopping the routes

The `camel cmd` is used for executing the miscellaneous commands in the running Camel integrations, for example, the commands to start and stop the routes.

To stop all the routes in the `chuck` integration, run:

```
camel cmd stop-route chuck
```

The status will be then changed to **Stopped** for the `chuck` integration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>FAILED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81663</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>kamelet://chuck-norris-source</td>
<td>Stopped</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 1 4s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81663</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>chuck-norris-source-1</td>
<td>timer://chuck?period=10000</td>
<td>Stopped</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 65 52 290 4s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81663</td>
<td>chuck</td>
<td>log-sink-2</td>
<td>kamelet://source?routeId=log-sink-2</td>
<td>Stopped</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To start the route, run:

```
camel cmd start-route chuck
```

To stop all the routes in every the Camel integration, use the `--all` flag as follows:

```
camel cmd stop-route --all
```

To start all the routes, use:

```
camel cmd start-route --all
```

**NOTE**

You can stop one or more route by their ids by separating them using comma, for example, `camel cmd start-route --id=route1,hello`. Use the `camel cmd start-route --help` command for more details.

### 4.3.17.3. Configuring the logging levels

You can see the current logging levels of the running Camel integrations by:

```
camel cmd logger
```

```
    PID   NAME   AGE   LOGGER  LEVEL
  90857  bar   2m48s  root    INFO
  91103  foo     20s  root    INFO
```

The logging level can be changed at a runtime. For example, to change the level for the `foo` to `DEBUG`, run:

```
camel cmd logger --level=DEBUG foo
```

**NOTE**

You can use `--all` to change logging levels for all running integrations.

### 4.3.17.4. Listing services

Some Camel integrations may host a service which clients can call, such as REST, or SOAP-WS, or socket-level services using TCP protocols. You can list the available services as shown in the example below:

```
camel get service
```

```
    PID   NAME   COMPONENT   PROTOCOL  SERVICE
   1912  netty  netty     tcp       tcp:localhost:4444
```
Here, you can see the two Camel integrations. The netty integration hosts a TCP service that is available on port 4444. The other Camel integration hosts a REST service that can be called via GET only. The third integration comes with embedded web console (started with the \texttt{--console} option).

\textbf{NOTE}

For a service to be listed the Camel components must be able to advertise the services using \textbf{Camel Console}.

4.3.17.4.1. Listing state of Circuit Breakers

If your Camel integration uses the \url{https://camel.apache.org/components/3.20.x/eips/circuitBreaker-eip.html} \textbf{[Circuit Breaker]}, then you can output the status of the breakers with Camel JBang as follows:

```
camel get circuit-breaker
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>ROUTE</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>SUCCESS</th>
<th>FAIL</th>
<th>REJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56033</td>
<td>mycb</td>
<td>resilience4j</td>
<td>route1</td>
<td>circuitBreaker1</td>
<td>HALF_OPEN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here we can see the circuit breaker is in \textbf{half open} state, that is a state where the breaker is attempting to transition back to closed, if the failures start to drop.

\textbf{NOTE}

You can run the command with \textbf{watch} option to show the latest state, for example, \textbf{watch camel get circuit-breaker}.

4.3.18. Scripting from the terminal using pipes

You can execute a Camel JBang file as a script that is used for terminal scripting with pipes and filters.

\textbf{NOTE}

Every time the script is executed a JVM is started with Camel. This is not very fast or low on memory usage, so use the Camel JBang terminal scripting, for example, to use the many Camel components or Kamelets to more easily send or receive data from disparate IT systems.

This requires to add the following line in top of the file, for example, as in the \textit{upper.yaml} file below:

```
//usr/bin/env jbang --quiet camel@apache/camel pipe "$0 "$@" ; exit $?
```

```
# Will upper-case the input
- from:
  uri: "stream:in"
- setBody:
  simple: "${body.toUpperCase()"
- to: "stream:out"
```
To execute this as a script, you need to set the execute file permission:

```bash
chmod +x upper.yaml
```

Then you can then execute this as a script:

```bash
echo "Hello\nWorld" | ./upper.yaml
```

This outputs:

```
HELLO
WORLD
```

You can turn on the logging using `--logging=true` which then logs to `.camel-jbang/camel-pipe.log` file. The name of the logging file cannot be configured.

```bash
echo "Hello\nWorld" | ./upper.yaml --logging=true
```

4.3.18.1. Using `stream:in` with line vs raw mode

When using `stream:in` to read data from `System in` then the Stream Component works in two modes:

- line mode (default) - reads input as single lines (separated by line breaks). Message body is a `String`.
- raw mode - reads the entire stream until end of stream. Message body is a `byte[]`.

**NOTE**

The default mode is due to historically how the stream component was created. Therefore, you may want to set `stream:in?readLine=false` to use raw mode.

4.3.19. Running local Kamelets

You can use Camel JBang to try local Kamelets, without the need to publish them on GitHub or package them in a jar.

```bash
camel run --local-kamelet-dir=/path/to/local/kamelets earthquake.yaml
```

**NOTE**

When the kamelets are from local file system, then they can be live reloaded, if they are updated, when you run Camel JBang in `--dev` mode.

You can also point to a folder in a GitHub repository. For example:

```bash
camel run --local-kamelet-dir=https://github.com/apache/camel-kamelets-examples/tree/main/custom-kamelets user.java
```
NOTE

If a kamelet is loaded from GitHub, then they cannot be live reloaded.

4.3.20. Using the platform-http component

When a route is started from platform-http then the Camel JBang automatically includes a VertX HTTP server running on port 8080. Following example shows the route in a file named server.yaml:

```
- from:
  uri: "platform-http:/hello"
- set-body:
  constant: "Hello World"
```

You can run this example with:

```
camel run server.yaml
```

And then call the HTTP service with:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/hello
Hello World%
```

4.3.21. Using Java beans and processors

There is basic support for including regular Java source files together with Camel routes, and let the Camel JBang runtime compile the Java source. This means you can include smaller utility classes, POJOs, Camel Processors that the application needs.

NOTE

The Java source files cannot use package names.

4.3.22. Dependency Injection in Java classes

When running the Camel integrations with camel-jbang, the runtime is camel-main based. This means there is no Spring Boot, or Quarkus available. However, there is a support for using annotation based dependency injection in Java classes.

4.3.22.1. Using Spring Boot dependency injection

You can use the following Spring Boot annotations:

- @org.springframework.stereotype.Component or @org.springframework.stereotype.Service on class level to create an instance of the class and register in the Registry.

- @org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired to dependency inject a bean on a class field. @org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier can be used to specify the bean id.
**4.3.23. Debugging**

There are two kinds of debugging available:

- **Java debugging** - Java code debugging (Standard Java)
- **Camel route debugging** - Debugging Camel routes (requires Camel tooling plugins)

**4.3.23.1. Java debugging**

You can debug your integration scripts by using the `--debug` flag provided by JBang. However, to enable the Java debugging when starting the JVM, use the `jbang` command, instead of `camel` as shown:

```
jbang --debug camel@apache/camel run hello.yaml
Listening for transport dt_socket at address: 4004
```

As you can see the default listening port is 4004 but can be configured as described in JBang debugging.

This is a standard Java debug socket. You can then use the IDE of your choice. You can add a Processor to put breakpoints hit during route execution (as opposed to route definition creation).

**4.3.23.2. Camel route debugging**

The Camel route debugger is available by default (the `camel-debug` component is automatically added to the classpath). By default, it can be reached through JMX at the URL `service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost:1099/jmxrmi/camel`. You can then use the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) of your choice.

**4.3.24. Health Checks**

The status of health checks is accessed using the Camel JBang from the CLI as follows:

```
camel get health
```

```
PID   NAME    AGE  ID             RL  STATE  RATE    SINCE   MESSAGE
61005  mybind   8s  camel/context   R   UP    2/2/-  1s/3s/-
```

Here you can see the Camel is **UP**. The application has been running for 8 seconds, and there are two health checks invoked.

The output shows the **default** level of checks as:

- **CamelContext** health check
- Component specific health checks (such as from **camel-kafka** or **camel-aws**)
- Custom health checks
- Any check which are not **UP**
The **RATE** column shows three numbers separated by `/`. So `2/2/-` means 2 checks in total, 2 successful and no failures. The two last columns will reset when a health check changes state as this number is the number of consecutive checks that was successful or failure. So if the health check starts to fail then the numbers could be:

```
camel get health
PID   NAME     AGE   ID             RL  STATE   RATE    SINCE    MESSAGE
61005  mybind   3m2s  camel/context   R   UP    77/-/3  1s/-/17s  some kind of error
```

Here you can see the numbers is changed to `77/-/3`. This means the total number of checks is 77. There is no success, but the check has been failing 3 times in a row. The **RATE** column corresponds to the **RATE**. So in this case you can see the last check was 1 second ago, and that the check has been failing for 17 second in a row.

You can use `--level=full` to output every health checks that will include consumer and route level checks as well.

A health check may often be failed due to an exception was thrown which can be shown using `--trace` flag:

```
camel get health --trace
PID   NAME      AGE   ID                                      RL  STATE    RATE       SINCE     MESSAGE
61038  mykafka  6m19s  camel/context                            R   UP    187/187/-  1s/6m16s/-
61038  mykafka  6m19s  camel/kafka-consumer-kafka-not-secured...   R  DOWN   187/-/187  1s/-/6m16s  KafkaConsumer is not ready - Error: Invalid url in bootstrap.servers: value
```

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
STACK-TRACE
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PID: 61038
NAME: mykafka
AGE: 6m19s
CHECK-ID: camel/kafka-consumer-kafka-not-secured-source-1
STATE: DOWN
RATE: 187
SINCE: 6m16s
METADATA:
  bootstrap.servers = value
  group.id = 7d8117be-41b4-4c81-b4df-cf26b928d38a
  route.id = kafka-not-secured-source-1
  topic = value
MESSAGE: KafkaConsumer is not ready - Error: Invalid url in bootstrap.servers: value
org.apache.kafka.common.KafkaException: Failed to construct kafka consumer
  at org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer.<init>(KafkaConsumer.java:823)
  at org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer.<init>(KafkaConsumer.java:664)
  at org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer.<init>(KafkaConsumer.java:645)
  at org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer.<init>(KafkaConsumer.java:625)
at org.apache.camel.component.kafka.DefaultKafkaClientFactory.getConsumer(DefaultKafkaClientFactory.java:34)
  at org.apache.camel.component.kafka.KafkaFetchRecords.createConsumer(KafkaFetchRecords.java:241)
at
```

---

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Here you can see that the health check fails because of the `org.apache.kafka.common.config.ConfigException` which is due to invalid configuration: invalid url in bootstrap.servers: value.

**NOTE**

Use `camel get health --help` to see all the various options.

### 4.4. Listing What Camel Components Is Available

Camel comes with a lot of artifacts out of the box which are:

- components
- data formats
- expression languages
- miscellaneous components
- kamelets

You can use the Camel CLI to list what Camel provides using the `camel catalog` command. For example, to list all the components:

```bash
$ camel catalog components
```

To see which Kamelets are available:

```bash
$ camel catalog kamelets
```

**NOTE**

Use `camel catalog --help` to see all possible commands.

### 4.4.1. Displaying Component Documentation
The `doc` goal can show quick documentation for every component, dataformat, and kamelets. For example, to see the kafka component run:

```bash
camel doc kafka
```

**NOTE**

The documentation is not the full documentation as shown on the website, as the Camel CLI does not have direct access to this information and can only show a basic description of the component, but include tables for every configuration option.

To see the documentation for jackson dataformat:

```bash
camel doc jackson
```

In some rare cases then there may be a component and dataformat with the same name, and the `doc` goal prioritizes components. In such a situation you can prefix the name with dataformat, for example:

```bash
camel doc dataformat:thrift
```

You can also see the kamelet documentation such as shown:

```bash
camel doc aws-kinesis-sink
```

**NOTE**

See Supported Kamelets for the list of supported kamelets.

### 4.4.1.1. Browsing online documentation from the Camel website

You can use the `doc` command to quickly open the url in the web browser for the online documentation. For example to browse the kafka component, you use `--open-url`:

```bash
camel doc kafka --open-url
```

This also works for data formats, languages, kamelets.

```bash
camel doc aws-kinesis-sink --open-url
```

**NOTE**

To just get the link to the online documentation, then use `camel doc kafka --url`.

### 4.4.1.2. Filtering options listed in the tables

Some components may have many options, and in such cases you can use the `--filter` option to only list the options that match the filter either in the name, description, or the group (producer, security, advanced).

For example, to list only security related options:
To list only something about timeout:

```
camel doc kafka --filter=timeout
```

### 4.5. GATHERING LIST OF DEPENDENCIES

The dependencies are automatically resolved when you work with Camel JBang. This means that you do not have to use a build system like Maven or Gradle to add every Camel components as a dependency.

However, you may want to know what dependencies are required to run the Camel integration. You can use the `dependencies` command to see the dependencies required. The command output does not output a detailed tree, such as `mvn dependencies:tree`, as the output is intended to list which Camel components, and other JARs needed (when using Kamelets).

The dependency output by default is vanilla Apache Camel with the `camel-main` as runtime, as shown:

```
camel dependencies
org.apache.camel:camel-dsl-modeline:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-health:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-kamelet:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-log:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-rest:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-stream:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-timer:4.0.0
org.apache.camel:camel-yaml-dsl:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.kamelets:camel-kamelets-utils:0.9.3
org.apache.camel.kamelets:camel-kamelets:0.9.3
```

The output is by default a line per maven dependency in GAV format (`groupId:artifactId:version`).

You can specify the Maven format for the the output as shown:

```
camel dependencies --output=maven
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-main</artifactId>
  <version>4.0.0</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-dsl-modeline</artifactId>
  <version>4.0.0</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.camel</groupId>
  <artifactId>camel-health</artifactId>
  <version>4.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```
You can also choose the target runtime as either `quarkus` or **spring-boot** as shown:

camel dependencies --runtime=spring-boot
org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-actuator:3.1.4
org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-web:3.1.4
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-spring-boot-engine-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-dsl-modeline-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-kamelet-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-log-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-rest-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-stream-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-timer-starter:4.0.0
org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-yaml-dsl-starter:3.20
org.apache.camel.kamelets:camel-kamelets-utils:0.9.3
org.apache.camel.kamelets:camel-kamelets:0.9.3

4.6. OPEN API
Camel JBang allows to quickly expose an Open API service using **contract first** approach, where you have an existing OpenAPI specification file. Camel JBang bridges each API endpoints from the OpenAPI specification to a Camel route with the naming convention `direct:<operationId>`. This make it quicker to implement a Camel route for a given operation.

See the [OpenAPI example](#) for more details.
CHAPTER 5. EXPORTING TO CAMEL SPRING BOOT

You can **export** your Camel JBang integration to a traditional Java based project such as Spring Boot or Quarkus. You may want to do this after you have built a prototype using Camel JBang, and are in the need of a traditional Java based project with more need for Java coding, or to use the powerful runtimes of Spring Boot, Quarkus or vanilla Camel Main.

### 5.1. EXPORTING TO CAMEL SPRING BOOT

The command **export --runtime=spring-boot** exports your current Camel JBang file(s) to a Maven based Spring Boot project with files organized in *src/main/* folder structure.

For example, to export to the Spring Boot using the Maven groupId *com.foo* and the artifactId *acme* and with version **1.0-SNAPSHOT**, run:

```
camel export --runtime=spring-boot --gav=com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT
```

**NOTE**

This will export to the **current** directory, this means that files are moved into the needed folder structure.

To export to another directory, run:

```
camel export --runtime=spring-boot --gav=com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT --directory=../myproject
```

When exporting to the Spring Boot, the Camel version defined in the *pom.xml* or *build.gradle* is the same version as Camel JBang uses. However, you can specify the different Camel version as shown:

```
camel export --runtime=spring-boot --gav=com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT --directory=../myproject --camel-spring-boot-version=4.0.0.redhat-00036
```

**NOTE**

See the possible options by running the **camel export --help** command for more details.

### 5.2. EXPORTING WITH CAMEL CLI INCLUDED

When exporting to Spring Boot, Quarkus or Camel Main, the Camel JBang CLI is not included out of the box. To continue to use the Camel CLI (that is **camel**), you need to add **camel:cli-connector** in the **-- deps** option, as shown:

```
camel export --runtime=quarkus --gav=com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT --deps=camel:cli-connector --directory=../myproject
```

### 5.3. CONFIGURING EXPORTING

The export command by default loads the configuration from *application.properties* file which is used for exporting specific parameters such as selecting the runtime and java version.

The following options related to **exporting**, can be configured in the *application.properties* file:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.runtime</td>
<td>Runtime (spring-boot, quarkus, or camel-main)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.gav</td>
<td>The Maven group:artifact:version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.dependencies</td>
<td>Additional dependencies (Use commas to separate multiple dependencies). See more details at <a href="#">Adding custom JARs</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.classpathFiles</td>
<td>Additional files to add to classpath (Use commas to separate multiple files). See more details at <a href="#">Adding custom JARs</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.javaVersion</td>
<td>Java version (11 or 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.kameletsVersion</td>
<td>Apache Camel Kamelets version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.localKameletDir</td>
<td>Local directory for loading Kamelets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.camelSpringBootVersion</td>
<td>Camel version to use with Spring Boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.springBootVersion</td>
<td>Spring Boot version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.quarkusGroupId</td>
<td>Quarkus Platform Maven groupId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.quarkusArtifactId</td>
<td>Quarkus Platform Maven artifactId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.quarkusVersion</td>
<td>Quarkus Platform version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.mavenWrapper</td>
<td>Include Maven Wrapper files in exported project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.gradleWrapper</td>
<td>Include Gradle Wrapper files in exported project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.buildTool</td>
<td>Build tool to use (maven or gradle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.repos</td>
<td>Additional maven repositories for download on-demand (Use commas to separate multiple repositories)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.mavenSettings</td>
<td>Optional location of maven setting.xml file to configure servers, repositories, mirrors and proxies. If set to false, not even the default ~/.m2/settings.xml will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel.jbang.mavenSettingsSecurity</td>
<td>Optional location of maven settings-security.xml file to decrypt settings.xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Option Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>camel.jbang.exportDir</code></td>
<td>Directory where the project will be exported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>camel.jbang.platform-http.port</code></td>
<td>HTTP server port to use when running standalone Camel, such as when <code>--console</code> is enabled (port 8080 by default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>camel.jbang.console</code></td>
<td>Developer console at <code>/q/dev</code> on local HTTP server (port 8080 by default) when running standalone Camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>camel.jbang.health</code></td>
<td>Health check at <code>/q/health</code> on local HTTP server (port 8080 by default) when running standalone Camel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

These are the options from the export command. You can see more details and default values using `camel export --help`.

### 5.4. CONFIGURATION

Camel JBang config command is used to store and use the user configuration. This eliminates the need to specify CLI options each time. For example, to run a different Camel version, use:

```
camel run * --camel-version=4.0.0.redhat-00027
```

The `camel-version` can be added to the user configuration such as:

```
camel config set camel-version=4.0.0.redhat-00027
```

The `run` command uses the user configuration:

```
camel run *
```

The user configuration file is stored in `~/.camel-jbang-user.properties`.

#### 5.4.1. Set and unset configuration

Every Camel JBang option is added to the user configuration. For example, to export a simple project such as

```
camel init foo.yaml
```

```yaml
camel config set gav=com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT
```

```yaml
camel config set runtime=spring-boot
```

```yaml
camel config set deps=org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-timer-starter
```

```yaml
camel config set camel-spring-boot-version=4.0.0.redhat-00036
```

```yaml
camel config set additional-properties=openshift-maven-plugin-version=1.13.1.redhat-00037
```

```
camel export
```

---

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User configuration keys are unset using the following:

```bash
camel config unset camel-spring-boot-version
```

### 5.4.2. List and get configurations

User configuration keys are listed using the following:

```bash
camel config list
```

The output for the above mentioned configuration is as follows.

```bash
runtime = spring-boot
deps = org.apache.camel.springboot:camel-timer-starter
gav = com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT
```

To obtain a value for the given key, use the `get` command.

```bash
camel config get gav
```

```bash
com.foo:acme:1.0-SNAPSHOT
```

### 5.4.3. Placeholders substitutes

User configuration values can be used as placeholder substitutes with command line properties, for example:

```bash
camel config set repos=https://maven.repository.redhat.com/ga
camel run 'Test.java' --logging-level=info --repos=#repos,https://packages.atlassian.com/maven-external
```

In this example, since repos is set in the user configuration (config set) and the camel run command declares the placeholder #repos, camel run will replace the placeholder so that both repositories will be used during the execution. Notice, that to refer to the configuration value the syntax is `#optionName` eg `#repos`.

---

**NOTE**

The placeholder substitution only works for every option that a given Camel command has. You can see all the options a command has using `camel run --help`.

### 5.5. TROUBLESHOOTING

When you use JBang, it stores the state in `~/.jbang` directory. This is also the location where JBang stores downloaded JARs. Camel JBang also downloads the needed dependencies while running. However, these dependencies are downloaded to your local Maven repository `~/.m2`. So when you troubleshoot the problems such as an outdated JAR while running the Camel JBang, try to delete these directories, or parts of it.