Abstract

Information for administrators operating Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces.
Table of Contents

MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE ................................................................. 5

CHAPTER 1. ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW ................................................................. 6
  1.1. CODEREADY WORKSPACES ARCHITECTURE WITH CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER 7
  1.2. UNDERSTANDING CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER 8
     1.2.1. CodeReady Workspaces server 8
     1.2.2. CodeReady Workspaces server 9
     1.2.3. CodeReady Workspaces user dashboard 9
     1.2.4. CodeReady Workspaces devfile registry 9
     1.2.5. CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry 10
     1.2.6. CodeReady Workspaces and PostgreSQL 10
     1.2.7. CodeReady Workspaces and RH-SSO 10
  1.3. UNDERSTANDING CODEREADY WORKSPACES WORKSPACES ARCHITECTURE 11
     1.3.1. CodeReady Workspaces workspaces architecture 11
     1.3.2. CodeReady Workspaces workspace components 12
         1.3.2.1. Che Editor plug-in 12
         1.3.2.2. CodeReady Workspaces user runtimes 13
         1.3.2.3. CodeReady Workspaces workspace JWT proxy 13
         1.3.2.4. CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins broker 13
     1.3.3. CodeReady Workspaces workspace creation flow 14
  1.4. CODEREADY WORKSPACES ARCHITECTURE WITH DEV WORKSPACE 15
  1.5. CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER COMPONENTS 16
     1.5.1. CodeReady Workspaces operator 18
     1.5.2. Dev Workspace operator 18
     1.5.3. Gateway 19
     1.5.4. User dashboard 20
     1.5.5. Devfile registries 22
     1.5.6. CodeReady Workspaces server 23
     1.5.7. PostgreSQL 24
     1.5.8. Plug-in registry 26
  1.6. USER WORKSPACES 27

CHAPTER 2. CALCULATING CODEREADY WORKSPACES RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS .......... 31
  2.1. CONTROLLER REQUIREMENTS 31
  2.2. WORKSPACES REQUIREMENTS 31
  2.3. A WORKSPACE EXAMPLE 35

CHAPTER 3. CUSTOMIZING THE REGISTRIES ......................................................... 37
  3.1. UNDERSTANDING THE CODEREADY WORKSPACES REGISTRIES 37
  3.2. BUILDING CUSTOM REGISTRY IMAGES 37
     3.2.1. Building a custom devfile registry image 37
     3.2.2. Building a custom plug-ins registry image 39
  3.3. RUNNING CUSTOM REGISTRIES 40
     3.3.1. Deploying registries in OpenShift 40
     3.3.2. Adding a custom plug-in registry in an existing CodeReady Workspaces workspace 42
        3.3.2.1. Adding a custom plug-in registry using Command Palette 42
        3.3.2.2. Adding a custom plug-in registry using the settings.json file 43

CHAPTER 4. RETRIEVING CODEREADY WORKSPACES LOGS ..................................... 44
  4.1. CONFIGURING SERVER LOGGING 44
     4.1.1. Configuring log levels 44
     4.1.2. Logger naming 44
4.1.3. Logging HTTP traffic
4.2. ACCESSING OPENShift EVENTS ON OPENSShift
4.3. VIEWING THE STATE OF THE CODEReadY WORKSPACES CLUSTER DEPLOYMENT USING OPENSShift
4 CLI TOOLS
4.4. VIEWING CODEReadY WORKSPACES SERVER LOGS
4.4.1. Viewing the CodeReadY Workspaces server logs using the OpenShift CLI
4.5. VIEWING EXTERNAL SERVICE LOGS
4.5.1. Viewing RH-SSO logs
4.5.1.1. Viewing the RH-SSO server logs
4.5.1.2. Viewing the RH-SSO client logs on Firefox
4.5.1.3. Viewing the RH-SSO client logs on Google Chrome
4.5.2. Viewing the CodeReadY Workspaces database logs
4.6. VIEWING THE PLUG-IN BROKER LOGS
4.7. COLLECTING LOGS USING CRWCTL

CHAPTER 5. MONITORING CODEReadY WORKSPACES ........................................ 50
5.1. ENABLING AND EXPOSING CODEReadY WORKSPACES METRICS 50
5.2. COLLECTING CODEReadY WORKSPACES METRICS WITH PROMETHEUS 51

CHAPTER 6. TRACING CODEReadY WORKSPACES ........................................ 53
6.1. TRACING API 53
6.2. TRACING BACK END 53
6.3. INSTALLING THE JAeger TRACING TOOL 53
6.3.1. Installing Jaeger using OperatorHub on OpenShift 4 53
6.3.2. Installing Jaeger using CLI on OpenShift 4 54
6.4. ENABLING METRICS COLLECTION 55
6.5. VIEWING CODEReadY WORKSPACES TRACES IN JAeger UI 57
6.6. CODEReadY WORKSPACES TRACING CODEBASE OVERVIEW AND EXTENSION GUIDE 58
6.6.1. Tagging 58

CHAPTER 7. BACKUP AND DISASTER RECOVERY ........................................ 59
7.1. SETTING UP A BACKUP SERVER 59
7.2. MANAGING BACKUPS USING CRWCTL 60
7.2.1. Creating a new backup 60
7.2.2. Restoring from a backup 61
7.3. CONFIGURING CRWCTL TO USE A BACKUP SERVER 61
7.4. MANAGING BACKUPS USING CUSTOM RESOURCES 62
7.4.1. Creating a new backup 63
7.4.2. Restoring from a backup 64
7.5. CONFIGURING CODEReadY WORKSPACES TO USE A BACKUP SERVER 65
7.5.1. Configuring REST server 66
7.5.2. Configuring AWS S3 or API compatible server 66
7.5.3. Configuring SFTP server 67
7.6. PERSISTENT VOLUMES BACKUPS 67
7.6.1. Recommended backup tool: Velero 67
7.7. EXTERNAL DATABASE SETUP 68
7.7.1. Configuring external PostgreSQL 69
7.7.2. Configuring CodeReadY Workspaces to work with an external PostgreSQL 69

CHAPTER 8. MIGRATION FROM POSTGRESQL 9 TO POSTGRESQL 13 ............... 72

CHAPTER 9. CACHING IMAGES FOR FASTER WORKSPACE START .............. 75
9.1. DEFINING THE LIST OF IMAGES TO PULL 76
9.2. DEFINING THE MEMORY PARAMETERS FOR THE IMAGE PULLER 81
CHAPTER 9. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER

9.3. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER USING THE CODEREADY WORKSPACES OPERATOR
9.4. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER ON OPENSIFT 4 USING OPERATORHUB
9.5. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER ON OPENSIFT USING OPENSIFT TEMPLATES

CHAPTER 10. MANAGING IDENTITIES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

10.1. AUTHENTICATING USERS

10.1.1. Authenticating to the CodeReady Workspaces server
10.1.1.1. Authenticating to the CodeReady Workspaces server using other authentication implementations
10.1.1.2. Authenticating to the CodeReady Workspaces server using OAuth
10.1.1.3. Using Swagger or REST clients to execute queries
10.1.2. Authenticating in a CodeReady Workspaces workspace
10.1.2.1. Creating secure servers
10.1.2.2. Workspace JWT token
10.1.2.3. Machine token validation

10.2. AUTHORIZING USERS

10.2.1. CodeReady Workspaces workspace permissions
10.2.2. CodeReady Workspaces system permissions
10.2.3. manageSystem permission
10.2.4. monitorSystem permission
10.2.5. Listing CodeReady Workspaces permissions
10.2.6. Assigning CodeReady Workspaces permissions

10.3. CONFIGURING AUTHORIZATION

10.3.1. Authorization and user management
10.3.2. Configuring CodeReady Workspaces to work with RH-SSO
10.3.3. Configuring RH-SSO tokens
10.3.4. Setting up user federation
10.3.5. Enabling authentication with social accounts and brokering
10.3.5.1. Configuring GitHub OAuth
10.3.5.2. Configuring a Bitbucket server that uses self-signed TLS certificates
10.3.5.3. Configuring the Bitbucket and CodeReady Workspaces integration to use OAuth1
10.3.5.4. Configuring GitLab servers
10.3.5.5. Configuring GitLab OAuth2
10.3.6. Using protocol-based providers
10.3.7. Managing users using RH-SSO
10.3.8. Configuring CodeReady Workspaces to use an external RH-SSO installation
10.3.9. Configuring SMTP and email notifications
10.3.10. Enabling self-registration

10.4. CONFIGURING OPENSIFT OAUTH

10.4.1. Configuring OpenShift OAuth with initial user
10.4.2. Configuring OpenShift OAuth without provisioning OpenShift initial OAuth user
10.4.3. Removing OpenShift initial OAuth user

10.5. REMOVING USER DATA

10.5.1. Removing user data according to GDPR
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. ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

CodeReady Workspaces needs a workspace engine to manage the lifecycle of the workspaces. Two workspace engines are available. The choice of a workspace engine defines the architecture.

Section 1.1, “CodeReady Workspaces architecture with CodeReady Workspaces server”

CodeReady Workspaces server is the default workspace engine.

Figure 1.1. High-level CodeReady Workspaces architecture with the CodeReady Workspaces server engine

Section 1.4, “CodeReady Workspaces architecture with Dev Workspace”

The Dev Workspace Operator is a new workspace engine.

TECHNOLOGY PREVIEW FEATURE

Managing workspaces with the Dev Workspace engine is an experimental feature. Don’t use this workspace engine in production.

Known limitations

Workspaces are not secured. Whoever knows the URL of a workspace can have access to it and leak the user credentials.
Figure 1.2. High-level CodeReady Workspaces architecture with the Dev Workspace operator

Additional resources

- Section 1.1, “CodeReady Workspaces architecture with CodeReady Workspaces server”
- Section 1.4, “CodeReady Workspaces architecture with Dev Workspace”
- Dev Workspace Operator GitHub repository

1.1. CODEREADY WORKSPACES ARCHITECTURE WITH CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER

CodeReady Workspaces server is the default workspace engine.
Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces components are:

**CodeReady Workspaces server**
An always-running service that manages user workspaces with the OpenShift API.

**User workspaces**
Container-based IDEs running on user requests.

Additional resources
- Section 1.2, "Understanding CodeReady Workspaces server"
- Section 1.3, "Understanding CodeReady Workspaces workspaces architecture"

1.2. UNDERSTANDING CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER
This chapter describes the CodeReady Workspaces controller and the services that are a part of the controller.

1.2.1. CodeReady Workspaces server
The workspaces controller manages the container-based development environments: CodeReady Workspaces workspaces. To secure the development environments with authentication, the deployment is always multiuser and multitenant.

The following diagram shows the different services that are a part of the CodeReady Workspaces workspaces controller.
1.2.2. CodeReady Workspaces server

The CodeReady Workspaces server is the central service of CodeReady Workspaces server-side components. It is a Java web service exposing an HTTP REST API to manage CodeReady Workspaces workspaces and users. It is the default workspace engine.

Additional resources


1.2.3. CodeReady Workspaces user dashboard

The user dashboard is the landing page of Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces. It is a React application. CodeReady Workspaces users navigate the user dashboard from their browsers to create, start, and manage CodeReady Workspaces workspaces.

Additional resources


1.2.4. CodeReady Workspaces devfile registry

The CodeReady Workspaces devfile registry is a service that provides a list of CodeReady Workspaces samples to create ready-to-use workspaces. This list of samples is used in the Dashboard → Create Workspace window. The devfile registry runs in a container and can be deployed wherever the user
dashboard can connect.

Additional resources

- CodeReady Workspaces devfile registry repository

### 1.2.5. CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry

The CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry is a service that provides the list of plug-ins and editors for CodeReady Workspaces workspaces. A devfile only references a plug-in that is published in a CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry. It runs in a container and can be deployed wherever CodeReady Workspaces server connects.

### 1.2.6. CodeReady Workspaces and PostgreSQL

Additional resources

The PostgreSQL database is a prerequisite for CodeReady Workspaces server and RH-SSO.

The CodeReady Workspaces administrator can choose to:

- Connect CodeReady Workspaces to an existing PostgreSQL instance.
- Let the CodeReady Workspaces deployment start a new dedicated PostgreSQL instance.

Services use the database for the following purposes:

**CodeReady Workspaces server**

Persist user configurations such as workspaces metadata and Git credentials.

**RH-SSO**

Persist user information.

Additional resources

- Section 7.7, "External database setup"
- [quay.io/eclipse/che-postgres](quay.io/eclipse/che-postgres) container image
- CodeReady Workspaces Postgres repository

### 1.2.7. CodeReady Workspaces and RH-SSO

RH-SSO is a prerequisite to configure CodeReady Workspaces. The CodeReady Workspaces administrator can choose to connect CodeReady Workspaces to an existing RH-SSO instance or let the CodeReady Workspaces deployment start a new dedicated RH-SSO instance.

The CodeReady Workspaces server uses RH-SSO as an OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider to authenticate CodeReady Workspaces users and secure access to CodeReady Workspaces resources.

Additional resources
1.3. UNDERSTANDING CODEREADY WORKSPACES WORKSPACES ARCHITECTURE

This chapter describes the architecture and components of CodeReady Workspaces.

1.3.1. CodeReady Workspaces workspaces architecture

A CodeReady Workspaces deployment on the cluster consists of the CodeReady Workspaces server component, a database for storing user profile and preferences, and several additional deployments hosting workspaces. The CodeReady Workspaces server orchestrates the creation of workspaces, which consist of a deployment containing the workspace containers and enabled plug-ins, plus the related components, such as:

- ConfigMaps
- services
- endpoints
- ingresses or routes
- secrets
- persistent volumes (PVs)

The CodeReady Workspaces workspace is a web application. It is composed of microservices running in containers that provide all the services of a modern IDE such as an editor, language auto-completion, and debugging tools. The IDE services are deployed with the development tools, packaged in containers and user runtime applications, which are defined as OpenShift resources.

The source code of the projects of a CodeReady Workspaces workspace is persisted in a OpenShift PersistentVolume. Microservices run in containers that have read-write access to the source code (IDE services, development tools), and runtime applications have read-write access to this shared directory.

The following diagram shows the detailed components of a CodeReady Workspaces workspace.
In the diagram, there are four running workspaces: two belonging to User A, one to User B and one to User C.

Use the devfile format to specify the tools and runtime applications of a CodeReady Workspaces workspace.

### 1.3.2. CodeReady Workspaces workspace components

This section describes the components of a CodeReady Workspaces workspace.

#### 1.3.2.1. Che Editor plug-in

A Che Editor plug-in is a CodeReady Workspaces workspace plug-in. It defines the web application that is used as an editor in a workspace. The default CodeReady Workspaces workspace editor is Che-Theia. It is a web-based source-code editor similar to Visual Studio Code (VS Code). It has a plug-in system that supports VS Code extensions.
1.3.2.2. CodeReady Workspaces user runtimes

Use any non-terminating user container as a user runtime. An application that can be defined as a container image or as a set of OpenShift resources can be included in a CodeReady Workspaces workspace. This makes it easy to test applications in the CodeReady Workspaces workspace.

To test an application in the CodeReady Workspaces workspace, include the application YAML definition used in stage or production in the workspace specification. It is a 12-factor application development / production parity.

Examples of user runtimes are Node.js, SpringBoot or MongoDB, and MySQL.

1.3.2.3. CodeReady Workspaces workspace JWT proxy

The JWT proxy is responsible for securing the communication of the CodeReady Workspaces workspace services.

An HTTP proxy is used to sign outgoing requests from a workspace service to the CodeReady Workspaces server and to authenticate incoming requests from the IDE client running on a browser.

1.3.2.4. CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins broker

Plug-in brokers are special services that, given a plug-in `meta.yaml` file:

- Gather all the information to provide a plug-in definition that the CodeReady Workspaces server knows.
- Perform preparation actions in the workspace project (download, unpack files, process configuration).

The main goal of the plug-in broker is to decouple the CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins definitions from the actual plug-ins that CodeReady Workspaces can support. With brokers, CodeReady Workspaces can support different plug-ins without updating the CodeReady Workspaces server.
The CodeReady Workspaces server starts the plug-in broker. The plug-in broker runs in the same OpenShift project as the workspace. It has access to the plug-ins and project persistent volumes.

A plug-ins broker is defined as a container image (for example, `eclipse/che-plugin-broker`). The plug-in type determines the type of the broker that is started. Two types of plug-ins are supported: Che Plugin and Che Editor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source code</th>
<th>CodeReady Workspaces Plug-in broker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Container image | quay.io/eclipse/che-plugin-artifacts-broker  
eclipse/che-plugin-metadata-broker |

### 1.3.3. CodeReady Workspaces workspace creation flow

The following is a CodeReady Workspaces workspace creation flow:

1. A user starts a CodeReady Workspaces workspace defined by:
   - An editor (the default is Che-Theia)
   - A list of plug-ins (for example, Java and OpenShift tools)
   - A list of runtime applications

2. CodeReady Workspaces server retrieves the editor and plug-in metadata from the plug-in registry.
3. For every plug-in type, CodeReady Workspaces server starts a specific plug-in broker.

4. The CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins broker transforms the plug-in metadata into a Che Plugin definition. It executes the following steps:
   a. Downloads a plug-in and extracts its content.
   b. Processes the plug-in `meta.yaml` file and sends it back to CodeReady Workspaces server in the format of a Che Plugin.

5. CodeReady Workspaces server starts the editor and the plug-in sidecars.

6. The editor loads the plug-ins from the plug-in persistent volume.

1.4. CODEREADY WORKSPACES ARCHITECTURE WITH DEV WORKSPACE

---

**TECHNOLOGY PREVIEW FEATURE**

Managing workspaces with the Dev Workspace engine is an experimental feature. Don’t use this workspace engine in production.

**Known limitations**

Workspaces are not secured. Whoever knows the URL of a workspace can have access to it and leak the user credentials.

---

Figure 1.6. High-level CodeReady Workspaces architecture with the Dev Workspace operator
When CodeReady Workspaces is running with the Dev Workspace operator, it runs on three groups of components:

**CodeReady Workspaces server components**

Manage User project and workspaces. The main component is the User dashboard, from which users control their workspaces.

**Dev Workspace operator**

Creates and controls the necessary OpenShift objects to run User workspaces. Including **Pods**, **Services**, and **PersistentVolumes**.

**User workspaces**

Container-based development environments, the IDE included.

The role of these OpenShift features is central:

**Dev Workspace Custom Resources**

Valid OpenShift objects representing the User workspaces and manipulated by CodeReady Workspaces. It is the communication channel for the three groups of components.

**OpenShift role-based access control (RBAC)**

Controls access to all resources.

**Additional resources**

- Section 1.5, “CodeReady Workspaces server components”
- Section 1.5.2, “Dev Workspace operator”
- Section 1.6, “User workspaces”
- Dev Workspace Operator repository
- Kubernetes documentation - Custom Resources

### 1.5. CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER COMPONENTS

---

**TECHNOLOGY PREVIEW FEATURE**

Managing workspaces with the Dev Workspace engine is an experimental feature. Don’t use this workspace engine in production.

**Known limitations**

Workspaces are not secured. Whoever knows the URL of a workspace can have access to it and leak the user credentials.

The CodeReady Workspaces server components ensure multi-tenancy and workspaces management.
Figure 1.7. CodeReady Workspaces server components interacting with the Dev Workspace operator

Additional resources

- Section 1.5.1, “CodeReady Workspaces operator”
- Section 1.5.2, “Dev Workspace operator”
- Section 1.5.3, “Gateway”
- Section 1.5.4, “User dashboard”
- Section 1.5.5, “Devfile registries”
- Section 1.5.6, “CodeReady Workspaces server”
- Section 1.5.7, “PostgreSQL”
1.5.1. CodeReady Workspaces operator

The CodeReady Workspaces operator ensure full lifecycle management of the CodeReady Workspaces server components. It introduces:

**CheCluster custom resource definition (CRD)**
Defines the CheCluster OpenShift object.

**CodeReady Workspaces controller**
Creates and controls the necessary OpenShift objects to run a CodeReady Workspaces instance, such as pods, services, and persistent volumes.

**CheCluster custom resource (CR)**
On a cluster with the CodeReady Workspaces operator, it is possible to create a CheCluster custom resource (CR). The CodeReady Workspaces operator ensure full lifecycle management of the CodeReady Workspaces server components on this CodeReady Workspaces instance.

Additional resources


1.5.2. Dev Workspace operator

**TECHNOLOGY PREVIEW FEATURE**

Managing workspaces with the Dev Workspace engine is an experimental feature. Don’t use this workspace engine in production.

**Known limitations**

Workspaces are not secured. Whoever knows the URL of a workspace can have access to it and leak the user credentials.

The Dev Workspace operator extends OpenShift to provide Dev Workspace support. It introduces:

**Dev Workspace custom resource definition**
Defines the Dev Workspace OpenShift object from the Devfile v2 specification.

**Dev Workspace controller**
Creates and controls the necessary OpenShift objects to run a Dev Workspace, such as pods, services, and persistent volumes.

**Dev Workspace custom resource**
On a cluster with the Dev Workspace operator, it is possible to create Dev Workspace custom resources (CR). A Dev Workspace CR is a OpenShift representation of a Devfile. It defines a User workspaces in a OpenShift cluster.

Additional resources

- Devfile API repository

1.5.3. Gateway

The CodeReady Workspaces gateway is a Traefik instance applying OpenShift Role based access control (RBAC) policies to control access to any CodeReady Workspaces resource. The CodeReady Workspaces operator manages it as the `che-gateway` Deployment.

It controls access to:

- **Section 1.5.4, “User dashboard”**
- **Section 1.5.5, “Devfile registries”**
- **Section 1.5.6, “CodeReady Workspaces server”**
- **Section 1.5.8, “Plug-in registry”**
- **Section 1.6, “User workspaces”**
Additional resources

- Chapter 10, Managing identities and authorizations

1.5.4. User dashboard

The user dashboard is the landing page of Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces. CodeReady Workspaces end-users browse the user dashboard to access and manage their workspaces. It is a React application. The CodeReady Workspaces deployment starts it in the codeready-dashboard Deployment.

It need access to:

- Section 1.5.5, “Devfile registries”
- Section 1.5.6, “CodeReady Workspaces server“
- Section 1.5.8, “Plug-in registry”
- OpenShift API
When the user requests the user dashboard to start a workspace, the user dashboard executes this sequence of actions:

1. Collects the devfile from the Section 1.5.5, “Devfile registries”, when the user is Creating a workspace from a code sample.

2. Sends the repository URL to Section 1.5.6, “CodeReady Workspaces server” and expects a devfile in return, when the user is Creating a workspace from remote devfile.

3. Reads the devfile describing the workspace.

4. Collects the additional metadata from the Section 1.5.8, “Plug-in registry”.

5. Converts the information into a Dev Workspace Custom Resource.

6. Creates the Dev Workspace Custom Resource in the user project using the OpenShift API.


8. Redirects the user to the running workspace IDE.

Additional resources

- https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_codeready_workspaces/2.13/html-single/end-user_guide/index#navigating-che.adoc
1.5.5. Devfile registries

The CodeReady Workspaces devfile registries are services providing a list of sample devfiles to create ready-to-use workspaces. The Section 1.5.4, "User dashboard" displays the samples list on the Dashboard → Create Workspace page. Each sample includes a Devfile v2. The CodeReady Workspaces deployment starts one devfile registry instance in the devfile-registry deployment.

Figure 1.10. Devfile registries interactions with other components
Additional resources

- Devfile v2 documentation
- devfile registry latest community version online instance
- CodeReady Workspaces devfile registry repository

1.5.6. CodeReady Workspaces server

The CodeReady Workspaces server main functions are:

- Creating user namespaces.
- Provisioning user namespaces with required secrets and config maps.
- Integrating with Git services providers, to fetch and validate devfiles and authentication.

The CodeReady Workspaces server is a Java web service exposing an HTTP REST API and needs access to:

- Section 1.5.7, “PostgreSQL”
- Git service providers
- OpenShift API
1.5.7. PostgreSQL

CodeReady Workspaces server uses the PostgreSQL database to persist user configurations such as workspaces metadata.
The CodeReady Workspaces deployment starts a dedicated PostgreSQL instance in the `postgres` Deployment. You can use an external database instead.

**Figure 1.12.** PostgreSQL interactions with other components
Additional resources

- Section 7.7, "External database setup"
- quay.io/eclipse/che-postgres container image
- CodeReady Workspaces Postgres repository

1.5.8. Plug-in registry

Each CodeReady Workspaces workspace starts with a specific editor and set of associated extensions. The CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry provides the list of available editors and editor extensions. A Devfile v2 describes each editor or extension.

The Section 1.5.4, "User dashboard" is reading the content of the registry.

Figure 1.13. Plug-in registries interactions with other components
Additional resources

- Editors definitions in the CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry repository
- Plug-ins definitions in the CodeReady Workspaces plug-in registry repository
- Plug-in registry latest community version online instance

1.6. USER WORKSPACES
Figure 1.14. User workspaces interactions with other components
User workspaces are web IDEs running in containers.

A User workspace is a web application. It consists of microservices running in containers providing all the services of a modern IDE running in your browser:

- Editor
- Language auto-completion
- Language server
- Debugging tools
- Plug-ins
- Application runtimes

A workspace is one OpenShift Deployment containing the workspace containers and enabled plug-ins, plus related OpenShift components:

- Containers
- ConfigMaps
- Services
- Endpoints
- Ingresses or Routes
- Secrets
- Persistent Volumes (PVs)

A CodeReady Workspaces workspace contains the source code of the projects, persisted in a OpenShift Persistent Volume (PV). Microservices have read-write access to this shared directory.

Use the devfile v2 format to specify the tools and runtime applications of a CodeReady Workspaces workspace.

The following diagram shows one running CodeReady Workspaces workspace and its components.
In the diagram, there is one running workspaces.
CHAPTER 2. CALCULATING CODEREADY WORKSPACES RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Additional resources

This section describes how to calculate resources, such as memory and CPU, required to run Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces.

Both the CodeReady Workspaces central controller and user workspaces consist of a set of containers. Those containers contribute to the resources consumption in terms of CPU and RAM limits and requests.

2.1. CONTROLLER REQUIREMENTS

The Workspace Controller consists of a set of five services running in five distinct containers. The following table presents the default resource requirements of each of these services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pod</th>
<th>Container name</th>
<th>Default memory limit</th>
<th>Default memory request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CodeReady Workspaces Server and Dashboard</td>
<td>che</td>
<td>1 GiB</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>1 GiB</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RH-SSO</td>
<td>keycloak</td>
<td>2 GiB</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devfile registry</td>
<td>che-devfile-registry</td>
<td>256 MiB</td>
<td>16 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug-in registry</td>
<td>che-plugin-registry</td>
<td>256 MiB</td>
<td>16 MiB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These default values are sufficient when the CodeReady Workspaces Workspace Controller manages a small amount of CodeReady Workspaces workspaces. For larger deployments, increase the memory limit. See the https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_codeready_workspaces/2.13/html-single/installation_guide/index#advanced-configuration-options-for-the-che-server-component.adoc article for instructions on how to override the default requests and limits. For example, the Eclipse Che hosted by Red Hat that runs on https://workspaces.openshift.com uses 1 GB of memory.

Additional resources

- Section 1.2, "Understanding CodeReady Workspaces server".

2.2. WORKSPACES REQUIREMENTS

This section describes how to calculate the resources required for a workspace. It is the sum of the resources required for each component of this workspace.
These examples demonstrate the necessity of a proper calculation:

- A workspace with ten active plug-ins requires more resources than the same workspace with fewer plug-ins.
- A standard Java workspace requires more resources than a standard Node.js workspace because running builds, tests, and application debugging requires more resources.

Procedure


2. Identify the implicit workspace components:
   a. CodeReady Workspaces implicitly loads the default `cheEditor: che-theia`, and the `chePlugin` that allows commands execution: `che-machine-exec-plugin`. To change the default editor, add a `cheEditor` component section in the devfile.
   b. The JWT Proxy component is responsible for the authentication and authorization of the external communications of the workspace components.

3. Calculate the requirements for each component:
   a. Default values:
      The following table displays the default requirements for all workspace components, and the corresponding CodeReady Workspaces server properties. Use the CodeReady Workspaces server properties to modify the defaults cluster-wide.

```plaintext
Table 2.2. Default requirements of workspace components by type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component types</th>
<th>CodeReady Workspaces server property</th>
<th>Default memory limit</th>
<th>Default memory request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chePlugin</td>
<td>che.workspace sidelcar.default_memory_limit_mb</td>
<td>128 MiB</td>
<td>64 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheEditor</td>
<td>che.workspace sidelcar.default_memory_limit_mb</td>
<td>128 MiB</td>
<td>64 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubernetes_openshift_dockerimage</td>
<td>che.workspace.default_memory_limit_mb, cheworkspace.default_memory_request_mb</td>
<td>1 Gi</td>
<td>200 MiB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
### Component types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component types</th>
<th>CodeReady Workspaces server property</th>
<th>Default memory limit</th>
<th>Default memory request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JWT Proxy</td>
<td>che.server.secure_exposer.jwtproxy.mem_limit, che.server.secure_exposer.jwtproxy.mem_request</td>
<td>128 MiB</td>
<td>15 MiB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Custom requirements for **chePlugins** and **cheEditors** components:

i. Custom memory limit and request:

Define the `memoryLimit` and `memoryRequest` attributes of the `containers` section of the `meta.yaml` file to configure the memory limit of the **chePlugins** or **cheEditors** components. CodeReady Workspaces automatically sets the memory request to match the memory limit if it is not specified explicitly.

Example 2.1. The **chePlugin** `che-incubator/typescript/latest`

**meta.yaml** spec section:

```yaml
spec:
  containers:
    - image: docker.io/eclipse/che-remote-plugin-node:next
      name: vscode-typescript
      memoryLimit: 512Mi
      memoryRequest: 256Mi
```

This results in a container with the following memory limit and request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory limit</th>
<th>512 MiB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memory request</td>
<td>256 MiB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

For IBM Power Systems (ppc64le), the memory limit for some plugins has been increased by up to 1.5G to allow pods sufficient RAM to run. For example, on IBM Power Systems (ppc64le), the Theia editor pod requires 2G; the OpenShift connector pod requires 2.5G. For AMD64 and Intel 64 (x86_64) and IBM Z (s390x), memory requirements remain lower at 512M and 1500M respectively. However, some devfiles may still be configured to set the lower limit valid for AMD64 and Intel 64 (x86_64) and IBM Z (s390x), so to work around this, edit devfiles for workspaces that are crashing to increase the default memoryLimit by at least 1 - 1.5 GB.
NOTE

How to find the meta.yaml file of chePlugin

Community plug-ins are available in the CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins registry repository in folder v3/plugins/${organization}/${name}/${version}/.

For non-community or customized plug-ins, the meta.yaml files are available on the local OpenShift cluster at ${pluginRegistryEndpoint}/v3/plugins/${organization}/${name}/${version}/meta.yaml.

ii. Custom CPU limit and request:

CodeReady Workspaces does not set CPU limits and requests by default. However, it is possible to configure CPU limits for the chePlugin and cheEditor types in the meta.yaml file or in the devfile in the same way as it done for memory limits.

Example 2.2. The chePlugin che-incubator/typescript/latest

meta.yaml spec section:

```yaml
spec:
  containers:
    - image: docker.io/eclipse/che-remote-plugin-node:next
      name: vscode-typescript
      cpuLimit: 2000m
      cpuRequest: 500m
```

It results in a container with the following CPU limit and request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPU limit</th>
<th>2 cores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU request</td>
<td>0.5 cores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To set CPU limits and requests globally, use the following dedicated environment variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPU Limit</th>
<th>CHE_WORKSPACE_SIDECAR_DEFAULT__CPU_LIMIT__CORES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU Request</td>
<td>CHE_WORKSPACE_SIDECAR_DEFAULT__CPU_REQUEST__CORES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note that the LimitRange object of the OpenShift project may specify defaults for CPU limits and requests set by cluster administrators. To prevent start errors due to resources overrun, limits on application or workspace levels must comply with those settings.
a. Custom requirements for **dockerimage** components
   Define the **memoryLimit** and **memoryRequest** attributes of the devfile to configure the memory limit of a **dockerimage** container. CodeReady Workspaces automatically sets the memory request to match the memory limit if it is not specified explicitly.

   ```yaml
   - alias: maven
     type: dockerimage
     image: eclipse/maven-jdk8:latest
     memoryLimit: 1536M
   ```

b. Custom requirements for **kubernetes** or **openshift** components:
   The referenced manifest may define the memory requirements and limits.

   1. Add all previously calculated requirements.

**Additional resources**

- Section 1.3, "Understanding CodeReady Workspaces workspaces architecture".

### 2.3. A WORKSPACE EXAMPLE

This section describes a CodeReady Workspaces workspace example.

The following devfile defines the CodeReady Workspaces workspace:

```yaml
apiVersion: 1.0.0
metadata:
  generateName: nodejs-configmap-projects:
  - name: nodejs-configmap
    source:
      location: "https://github.com/crw-samples/nodejs-configmap.git"
      branch: 12.x
      type: git
    components:
      - id: vscode/typescript-language-features/latest
        type: chePlugin
        - mountSources: true
          type: kubernetes
          entrypoints:
            - command:
              - sleep
            - infinity
          alias: guestbook-frontend
```

This table provides the memory requirements for each workspace component:

**Table 2.3. Total workspace memory requirement and limit**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pod</th>
<th>Container name</th>
<th>Default memory limit</th>
<th>Default memory request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workspace</td>
<td>theia-ide (default cheEditor)</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workspace</td>
<td>machine-exec (default chePlugin)</td>
<td>128 MiB</td>
<td>32 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workspace</td>
<td>vscode-typescript (chePlugin)</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workspace</td>
<td>nodejs (dockerimage)</td>
<td>1 GiB</td>
<td>512 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWT Proxy</td>
<td>verifier</td>
<td>128 MiB</td>
<td>128 MiB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.25 GiB</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.38 GiB</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The **theia-ide** and **machine-exec** components are implicitly added to the workspace, even when not included in the devfile.

- The resources required by **machine-exec** are the default for **chePlugin**.

- The resources for **theia-ide** are specifically set in the **cheEditor meta.yaml** to **512 MiB** as **memoryLimit**.

- The Typescript VS Code extension has also overridden the default memory limits. In its **meta.yaml** file, the limits are explicitly specified to **512 MiB**.

- CodeReady Workspaces is applying the defaults for the **dockerimage** component type: a memory limit of **1 GiB** and a memory request of **512 MiB**.

- The **JWT** container requires **128 MiB** of memory.

Adding all together results in **1.38 GiB** of memory requests with a **2.25 GiB** limit.

**Additional resources**

- Chapter 1, "Architecture overview"


- Section 10.1, "Authenticating users"

- CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins registry repository
CHAPTER 3. CUSTOMIZING THE REGISTRIES

This chapter describes how to build and run custom registries for CodeReady Workspaces.

3.1. UNDERSTANDING THE CODEREADY WORKSPACES REGISTRIES

CodeReady Workspaces uses two registries: the plug-ins registry and the devfile registry. They are static websites publishing the metadata of CodeReady Workspaces plug-ins and devfiles. When built in offline mode they also include artifacts.

The devfile and plug-in registries run in two separate Pods. Their deployment is part of the CodeReady Workspaces installation.

The devfile and plug-in registries

The devfile registry

The devfile registry holds the definitions of the CodeReady Workspaces stacks. Stacks are available on the CodeReady Workspaces user dashboard when selecting Create Workspace. It contains the list of CodeReady Workspaces technological stack samples with example projects. When built in offline mode it also contains all sample projects referenced in devfiles as zip files.

The plug-in registry

The plug-in registry makes it possible to share a plug-in definition across all the users of the same instance of CodeReady Workspaces. When built in offline mode it also contains all plug-in or extension artifacts.

Additional resources

- Section 3.2, “Building custom registry images”
- Section 3.3, “Running custom registries”

3.2. BUILDING CUSTOM REGISTRY IMAGES

3.2.1. Building a custom devfile registry image

This section describes how to build a custom devfile registry image. The procedure explains how to add a devfile. The image contains all sample projects referenced in devfiles.

Prerequisites

- A running installation of podman or docker.

Procedure

1. Clone the devfile registry repository and check out the version to deploy:
2. In the `.dependencies/che-devfile-registry/devfiles/` directory, create a subdirectory `<devfile-name>` and add the `devfile.yaml` and `meta.yaml` files.

   Example 3.1. File organization for a devfile
   
   ./dependencies/che-devfile-registry/devfiles/
   ├── <devfile-name>
   │   └── devfile.yaml
   │   └── meta.yaml


4. Ensure that the `meta.yaml` file conforms to the following structure:

   Table 3.1. Parameters for a devfile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Description as it appears on the user dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displayName</td>
<td>Name as it appears on the user dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>Link to an .svg file that is displayed on the user dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>List of tags. Tags typically include the tools included in the stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globalMemoryLimit</td>
<td>Optional parameter: the sum of the expected memory consumed by all the components launched by the devfile. This number will be visible on the user dashboard. It is informative and is not taken into account by the CodeReady Workspaces server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Example 3.2. Example devfile `meta.yaml`

   ```yaml
   displayName: Rust
   description: Rust Stack with Rust 1.39
   tags: ['Rust']
   icon: https://www.eclipse.org/che/images/logo-eclipseche.svg
   globalMemoryLimit: 1686Mi
   ```

5. Build a custom devfile registry image:

   $ cd dependencies/che-devfile-registry
   $ ./build.sh --organization <my-org>
3.2.2. Building a custom plug-ins registry image

This section describes how to build a custom plug-ins registry image. The procedure explains how to add a plug-in. The image contains plug-ins or extensions metadata.

Prerequisites

- Node.js 12.x
- A running version of yarn. See: Installing Yarn.
- ./node_modules/.bin is in the PATH environment variable.
- A running installation of podman or docker.

Procedure

1. Clone the plug-ins registry repository and check out the version to deploy:

   ```bash
   $ git clone git@github.com:redhat-developer/codeready-workspaces.git
   $ cd codeready-workspaces
   $ git checkout crw-2.13-rhel-8
   ```

2. In the ./dependencies/che-plugin-registry/ directory, edit the che-theia-plugins.yaml file.


4. Build a custom plug-ins registry image:

   ```bash
   $ cd dependencies/che-plugin-registry
   $ ./build.sh --organization <my-org> \
     --registry <my-registry> \
     --tag <my-tag>
   ```

   **NOTE**

   To display full options for the build.sh script, use the --help parameter. To include the plug-in binaries in the registry image, add the --offline parameter.
5. Observe the contents of `./dependencies/che-plugin-registry/v3/plugins/` present in the container after building the registry. All `meta.yaml` files resulting from a successful plug-ins registry build will be located here.

![Tree diagram showing the structure of a plug-in registry](image)

Additional resources
- Section 3.3, "Running custom registries".

### 3.3. RUNNING CUSTOM REGISTRIES

#### Prerequisites

The `my-plug-in-registry` and `my-devfile-registry` images used in this section are built using the `docker` command. This section assumes that these images are available on the OpenShift cluster where CodeReady Workspaces is deployed.

These images can be then pushed to:
- A public container registry such as `quay.io`, or the DockerHub.
- A private registry.

#### 3.3.1. Deploying registries in OpenShift

#### Procedure

An OpenShift template to deploy the plug-in registry is available in the `deploy/openshift/` directory of the GitHub repository.

1. To deploy the plug-in registry using the OpenShift template, run the following command:

```bash
NAMESPACE=<namespace-name>  
IMAGE_NAME="my-plug-in-registry"  
IMAGE_TAG="latest"  
oc new-app -f openshift/che-plugin-registry.yml \  
-n "$\{NAMESPACE\}" \  
-p IMAGE="$\{IMAGE_NAME\}" \  
-p IMAGE_TAG="$\{IMAGE_TAG\}" \  
-p PULL_POLICY="Always"
```

   ![Command output](image)

   1. If installed using `crwctl`, the default CodeReady Workspaces project is `openshift-workspaces`. The OperatorHub installation method deploys CodeReady Workspaces to the users current project.

2. The devfile registry has an OpenShift template in the `deploy/openshift/` directory of the GitHub repository. To deploy it, run the command:

```bash
```

---

Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces 2.13 Administration Guide

40
NAMESPACE=<namespace-name>  
IMAGE_NAME="my-devfile-registry"  
IMAGE_TAG="latest"  

oc new-app -f openshift/che-devfile-registry.yml  
-n "${NAMESPACE}"  
-p IMAGE="${IMAGE_NAME}"  
-p IMAGE_TAG="${IMAGE_TAG}"  
-p PULL_POLICY="Always"

If installed using crwctl, the default CodeReady Workspaces project is openshift-workspaces. The OperatorHub installation method deploys CodeReady Workspaces to the users current project.

Verification steps

1. The <plug-in> plug-in is available in the plug-in registry.

Example 3.3. Find <plug-in> requesting the plug-in registry API.

$ URL=$(oc get route -l app=che,component=plugin-registry  
  -o 'custom-columns=URL:.spec.host' --no-headers)  
$ INDEX_JSON=$(curl -sSL http://${URL}/v3/plugins/index.json)  
$ echo ${INDEX_JSON} | jq '.[] | select(.name == "<plug-in>")'

2. The <devfile> devfile is available in the devfile registry.

Example 3.4. Find <devfile> requesting the devfile registry API.

$ URL=$(oc get route -l app=che,component=devfile-registry  
  -o 'custom-columns=URL:.spec.host' --no-headers)  
$ INDEX_JSON=$(curl -sSL http://${URL}/v3/plugins/index.json)  
$ echo ${INDEX_JSON} | jq '.[] | select(.name == "<devfile>")'

3. CodeReady Workspaces server points to the URL of the plug-in registry.

Example 3.5. Compare the value of the CHE_WORKSPACE_PLUGIN__REGISTRY__URL parameter in theche ConfigMap with the URL of the plug-in registry route.

Get the value of the CHE_WORKSPACE_PLUGIN__REGISTRY__URL parameter in theche ConfigMap.

$ oc get cm/che  
  -o "custom-columns=URL:.data['CHE_WORKSPACE_PLUGIN__REGISTRY__URL']"  
  --no-headers

Get the URL of the plug-in registry route.

$ oc get route -l app=che,component=plugin-registry  
  -o 'custom-columns=URL:.spec.host' --no-headers
4. CodeReady Workspaces server points to the URL of the devfile registry.

Example 3.6. Compare the value of the
CHE_WORKSPACE_DEVFILE__REGISTRY__URL parameter in the che ConfigMap with
the URL of the devfile registry route.

Get the value of the CHE_WORKSPACE_DEVFILE__REGISTRY__URL parameter in
the che ConfigMap.

```
$ oc get cm/che
-o "custom-columns=URL:.data['CHE_WORKSPACE_DEVFILE__REGISTRY__URL']" \n--no-headers
```

Get the URL of the devfile registry route.

```
$ oc get route -l app=che,component=devfile-registry
-o 'custom-columns=URL:.spec.host' --no-headers
```

5. If the values do not match, update the ConfigMap and restart the CodeReady Workspaces
server.

```
$ oc edit cm/codeready
(...)
$ oc scale --replicas=0 deployment/codeready
$ oc scale --replicas=1 deployment/codeready
```

- The plug-ins are available in the:
  - Completion to chePlugin components in the Devfile tab of a workspace details
  - Plugin Che-Theia view of a workspace
- The devfiles are available in the Quick Add and Custom Workspace tab of the Create Workspace page on the user dashboard.

3.3.2. Adding a custom plug-in registry in an existing CodeReady Workspaces workspace

The following section describes two methods of adding a custom plug-in registry in an existing
CodeReady Workspaces workspace:

- Adding a custom plug-in registry using Command palette - For adding a new custom plug-in
  registry quickly, with a use of text inputs from Command palette command. This method does
  not allow a user to edit already existing information, such as plug-in registry URL or name.

- Adding a custom plug-in registry using the settings.json file - For adding a new custom plug-in
  registry and editing of the already existing entries.

3.3.2.1. Adding a custom plug-in registry using Command Palette

Prerequisites

- An instance of CodeReady Workspaces
Procedure

1. In the CodeReady Workspaces IDE, press F1 to open the Command Palette, or navigate to View → Find Command in the top menu. The command palette can be also activated by pressing Ctrl+Shift+p (or Cmd+Shift+p on macOS).

2. Enter the Add Registry command into the search box and press Enter once filled.

3. Enter the registry name and registry URL in next two command prompts.
   - After adding a new plug-in registry, the list of plug-ins in the Plug-ins view is refreshed, and if the new plug-in registry is not valid, a user is notified by a warning message.

3.3.2.2. Adding a custom plug-in registry using the settings.json file

The following section describes the use of the main CodeReady Workspaces Settings menu to edit and add a new plug-in registry using the settings.json file.

Prerequisites

- An instance of CodeReady Workspaces

Procedure

1. From the main CodeReady Workspaces screen, select Open Preferences by pressing Ctrl+, or using the gear wheel icon on the left bar.

2. Select Che Plug-ins and continue by Edit in setting.json link. The setting.json file is displayed.

3. Add a new plug-in registry using the chePlugins.repositories attribute as shown below:

   ```json
   {
     "application.confirmExit": "never",
     "chePlugins.repositories": {
       "test": "https://test.com"
     }
   }
   ```

4. Save the changes to add a custom plug-in registry in an existing CodeReady Workspaces workspace.
   - A newly added plug-in validation tool checks the correctness of URL values set in the chePlugins.repositories field of the settings.json file.
   - After adding a new plug-in registry, the list of plug-ins in the Plug-ins view is refreshed, and if the new plug-in registry is not valid, a user is notified by a warning message. This check is also functional for plug-ins added using the Command palette command Add plugin registry.
CHAPTER 4. RETRIEVING CODEREADY WORKSPACES LOGS

For information about obtaining various types of logs in CodeReady Workspaces, see the following sections:

- Section 4.1, “Configuring server logging”
- Section 4.2, “Accessing OpenShift events on OpenShift”
- Section 4.4, “Viewing CodeReady Workspaces server logs”
- Section 4.5, “Viewing external service logs”
- Section 4.6, “Viewing the plug-in broker logs”
- Section 4.7, “Collecting logs using crwctl”

4.1. CONFIGURING SERVER LOGGING

It is possible to fine-tune the log levels of individual loggers available in the CodeReady Workspaces server.

The log level of the whole CodeReady Workspaces server is configured globally using the cheLogLevel configuration property of the Operator. To set the global log level in installations not managed by the Operator, specify the CHE_LOG_LEVEL environment variable in the che ConfigMap.

It is possible to configure the log levels of the individual loggers in the CodeReady Workspaces server using the CHE_LOGGER_CONFIG environment variable.

4.1.1. Configuring log levels

The format of the value of the CHE_LOGGER_CONFIG property is a list of comma-separated key-value pairs, where keys are the names of the loggers as seen in the CodeReady Workspaces server log output and values are the required log levels.

In Operator-based deployments, the CHE_LOGGER_CONFIG variable is specified under the customCheProperties of the custom resource.

For example, the following snippet would make the WorkspaceManager produce the DEBUG log messages.

```yaml
...  
server:  
  customCheProperties:  
    CHE_LOGGER_CONFIG: "org.eclipse.che.api.workspace.server.WorkspaceManager=DEBUG"
```

4.1.2. Logger naming

The names of the loggers follow the class names of the internal server classes that use those loggers.

4.1.3. Logging HTTP traffic

...
It is possible to log the HTTP traffic between the CodeReady Workspaces server and the API server of the Kubernetes or OpenShift cluster. To do that, one has to set the `che.infra.request-logging` logger to the `TRACE` level.

```json
... 
server:
  customCheProperties:
    CHE_LOGGER_CONFIG: "che.infra.request-logging=TRACE"
```

### 4.2. ACCESSING OPENSIGHT EVENTS ON OPENSIGHT

For high-level monitoring of OpenShift projects, view the OpenShift events that the project performs. This section describes how to access these events in the OpenShift web console.

**Prerequisites**

- A running OpenShift web console.

**Procedure**

1. In the left panel of the OpenShift web console, click the **Home → Events**.
2. To view the list of all events for a particular project, select the project from the list.
3. The details of the events for the current project are displayed.

**Additional resources**

- For a list of OpenShift events, see [Comprehensive List of Events in OpenShift documentation](#).

### 4.3. VIEWING THE STATE OF THE CODEREADY WORKSPACES CLUSTER DEPLOYMENT USING OPENSIGHT 4 CLI TOOLS

This section describes how to view the state of the CodeReady Workspaces cluster deployment using OpenShift 4 CLI tools.

**Prerequisites**

- An instance of Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces running on OpenShift.
- An installation of the OpenShift command-line tool, `oc`.

**Procedure**

1. Run the following commands to select the `crw` project:

   ```
   $ oc project <project_name>
   ```

2. Run the following commands to get the name and status of the Pods running in the selected project:

   ```
   $ oc get pods
   ```
3. Check that the status of all the Pods is **Running**.

   **Example 4.1. Pods with status Running**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>codeready-8495f4946b-jrzdc</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeready-operator-578765d954-99szc</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keycloak-74fbb9654-g9vp5</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4m32s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres-5d579c6847-w6wx5</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5m14s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. To see the state of the CodeReady Workspaces cluster deployment, run:

   ```
   $ oc logs --tail=10 -f `(oc get pods -o name | grep operator)`
   ```

   **Example 4.2. Logs of the Operator:**

   ```
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:29Z" level=info msg="Exec successfully completed"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:29Z" level=info msg="Updating eclipse-che CR with status:
   provisioned with OpenShift identity provider: true"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:29Z" level=info msg="Custom resource eclipse-che updated"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:29Z" level=info msg="Creating a new object: ConfigMap, name:
   che"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:29Z" level=info msg="Creating a new object: ConfigMap, name:
   custom"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:29Z" level=info msg="Creating a new object: Deployment, name:
   che"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:30Z" level=info msg="Updating eclipse-che CR with status:
   CodeReady Workspaces API: Unavailable"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:30Z" level=info msg="Custom resource eclipse-che updated"
   time="2019-07-12T09:48:30Z" level=info msg="Waiting for deployment che. Default
   timeout: 420 seconds"
   ```

### 4.4. VIEWING CODEREADY WORKSPACES SERVER LOGS

This section describes how to view the CodeReady Workspaces server logs using the command line.

#### 4.4.1. Viewing the CodeReady Workspaces server logs using the OpenShift CLI

This section describes how to view the CodeReady Workspaces server logs using the OpenShift CLI (command line interface).

**Procedure**

1. In the terminal, run the following command to get the Pods:

   ```
   $ oc get pods
   ```

**Example**
2. To get the logs for a deployment, run the following command:

   $ oc logs <name-of-pod>

Example

   $ oc logs codeready-11-j4w2b

### 4.5. VIEWING EXTERNAL SERVICE LOGS

This section describes how to view the logs from external services related to CodeReady Workspaces server.

#### 4.5.1. Viewing RH-SSO logs

The RH-SSO OpenID provider consists of two parts: Server and IDE. It writes its diagnostics or error information to several logs.

##### 4.5.1.1. Viewing the RH-SSO server logs

This section describes how to view the RH-SSO OpenID provider server logs.

**Procedure**

1. In the OpenShift Web Console, click **Deployments**.
2. In the **Filter by label** search field, type **keycloak** to see the RH-SSO logs.
   
   In the **DeploymentConfigs** section, click the **keycloak** link to open it.
   
   1. In the **History** tab, click the **View log** link for the active RH-SSO deployment.
   2. The RH-SSO logs are displayed.

**Additional resources**

- See the Section 4.4, “Viewing CodeReady Workspaces server logs” for diagnostics and error messages related to the RH-SSO IDE Server.

#### 4.5.1.2. Viewing the RH-SSO client logs on Firefox

This section describes how to view the RH-SSO IDE client diagnostics or error information in the Firefox **WebConsole**.

**Procedure**

- Click **Menu > WebDeveloper > WebConsole**.
4.5.1.3. Viewing the RH-SSO client logs on Google Chrome

This section describes how to view the RH-SSO IDE client diagnostics or error information in the Google Chrome Console tab.

Procedure

2. Click the Console tab.

4.5.2. Viewing the CodeReady Workspaces database logs

This section describes how to view the database logs in CodeReady Workspaces, such as PostgreSQL server logs.

Procedure

1. In the OpenShift Web Console, click Deployments.
2. In the Find by label search field, type:
   - app=che and press Enter
   - component=postgres and press Enter
   The OpenShift Web Console is searching based on those two keys and displays PostgreSQL logs.
3. Click postgres deployment to open it.
4. Click the View log link for the active PostgreSQL deployment. The OpenShift Web Console displays the database logs.

Additional resources

- Some diagnostics or error messages related to the PostgreSQL server can be found in the active CodeReady Workspaces deployment log. For details to access the active CodeReady Workspaces deployments logs, see the Section 4.4, “Viewing CodeReady Workspaces server logs” section.

4.6. VIEWING THE PLUG-IN BROKER LOGS

This section describes how to view the plug-in broker logs.

The che-plugin-broker Pod itself is deleted when its work is complete. Therefore, its event logs are only available while the workspace is starting.

Procedure

To see logged events from temporary Pods:

2. From the main OpenShift Container Platform screen, go to Workload → Pods.
3. Use the OpenShift terminal console located in the Pod’s Terminal tab.
Verification step

- OpenShift terminal console displays the plug-in broker logs while the workspace is starting

### 4.7. COLLECTING LOGS USING CRWCTL

It is possible to get all Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces logs from a OpenShift cluster using the **crwctl** tool.

- **crwctl server:deploy** automatically starts collecting Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces servers logs during installation of Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces

- **crwctl server:logs** collects existing Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces server logs

- **crwctl workspace:logs** collects workspace logs
CHAPTER 5. MONITORING CODEREADY WORKSPACES

This chapter describes how to configure CodeReady Workspaces to expose metrics and how to build an example monitoring stack with external tools to process data exposed as metrics by CodeReady Workspaces.

5.1. ENABLING AND EXPOSING CODEREADY WORKSPACES METRICS

This section describes how to enable and expose CodeReady Workspaces metrics.

Procedure

1. Set the `CHE_METRICS_ENABLED=true` environment variable, which will expose the 8087 port as a service on the che-master host.

When Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces is installed from the OperatorHub, the environment variable is set automatically if the default CheCluster CR is used:
5.2. COLLECTING CODEREADY WORKSPACES METRICS WITH PROMETHEUS

This section describes how to use the Prometheus monitoring system to collect, store and query metrics about CodeReady Workspaces.
Prerequisites

- CodeReady Workspaces is exposing metrics on port **8087**. See Enabling and exposing che metrics.

- Prometheus 2.9.1 or higher is running. The Prometheus console is running on port **9090** with a corresponding service and route. See First steps with Prometheus.

Procedure

- Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from the **8087** port:

  **Example 5.1. Prometheus configuration example**

  ```yaml
  apiVersion: v1
  kind: ConfigMap
  metadata:
    name: prometheus-config
  data:
    prometheus.yml: |
      global:
        scrape_interval: 5s
        evaluation_interval: 5s
      scrape_configs:
        - job_name: 'che'
          static_configs:
            - targets: ['[che-host]:8087']
  
  1. **Rate**, at which a target is scraped.
  2. **Rate**, at which recording and alerting rules are re-checked (not used in the system at the moment).
  3. Resources Prometheus monitors. In the default configuration, there is a single job called **che**, which scrapes the time series data exposed by the CodeReady Workspaces server.
  4. Scrape metrics from the **8087** port.

Verification steps

- Use the Prometheus console to query and view metrics.
  Metrics are available at: **http://<che-server-url>:9090/metrics**.

  For more information, see Using the expression browser in the Prometheus documentation.

Additional resources

- First steps with Prometheus.
- Configuring Prometheus.
- Querying Prometheus.
- Prometheus metric types.
CHAPTER 6. TRACING CODEREADY WORKSPACES

Tracing helps gather timing data to troubleshoot latency problems in microservice architectures and helps to understand a complete transaction or workflow as it propagates through a distributed system. Every transaction may reflect performance anomalies in an early phase when new services are being introduced by independent teams.

Tracing the CodeReady Workspaces application may help analyze the execution of various operations, such as workspace creations, workspace startup, breaking down the duration of sub-operations executions, helping finding bottlenecks and improve the overall state of the platform.

Tracers live in applications. They record timing and metadata about operations that take place. They often instrument libraries, so that their use is indiscernible to users. For example, an instrumented web server records when it received a request and when it sent a response. The trace data collected is called a span. A span has a context that contains information such as trace and span identifiers and other kinds of data that can be propagated down the line.

6.1. TRACING API

CodeReady Workspaces utilizes OpenTracing API - a vendor-neutral framework for instrumentation. This means that if a developer wants to try a different tracing back end, then rather than repeating the whole instrumentation process for the new distributed tracing system, the developer can simply change the configuration of the tracer back end.

6.2. TRACING BACK END

By default, CodeReady Workspaces uses Jaeger as the tracing back end. Jaeger was inspired by Dapper and OpenZipkin, and it is a distributed tracing system released as open source by Uber Technologies. Jaeger extends a more complex architecture for a larger scale of requests and performance.

6.3. INSTALLING THE JAEGER TRACING TOOL

The following sections describe the installation methods for the Jaeger tracing tool. Jaeger can then be used for gathering metrics in CodeReady Workspaces.

Installation methods available:

- Section 6.3.1, “Installing Jaeger using OperatorHub on OpenShift 4”
- Section 6.3.2, “Installing Jaeger using CLI on OpenShift 4”

For tracing a CodeReady Workspaces instance using Jaeger, version 1.12.0 or above is required. For additional information about Jaeger, see the Jaeger website.

6.3.1. Installing Jaeger using OperatorHub on OpenShift 4

This section provide information about using Jaeger tracing tool for testing an evaluation purposes in production.

To install the Jaeger tracing tool from the OperatorHub interface in OpenShift Container Platform, follow the instructions below.

Prerequisites
The user is logged in to the OpenShift Container Platform Web Console.

A CodeReady Workspaces instance is available in a project.

**Procedure**

1. Open the OpenShift Container Platform console.

2. From the left menu of the main OpenShift Container Platform screen, navigate to Operators → OperatorHub.

3. In the Search by keyword search bar, type Jaeger Operator.

4. Click the Jaeger Operator tile.

5. Click the Install button in the Jaeger Operator pop-up window.

6. Select the installation method: A specific project on the cluster where the CodeReady Workspaces is deployed and leave the rest in its default values.

7. Click the Subscribe button.

8. From the left menu of the main OpenShift Container Platform screen, navigate to the Operators → Installed Operators section.

9. Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces is displayed as an Installed Operator, as indicated by the InstallSucceeded status.

10. Click the Jaeger Operator name in the list of installed Operators.

11. Navigate to the Overview tab.

12. In the Conditions sections at the bottom of the page, wait for this message: install strategy completed with no errors.

13. Jaeger Operator and additional Elasticsearch Operator is installed.


15. Click Jaeger Operator in the list of installed Operators.

16. The Jaeger Cluster page is displayed.

17. In the lower left corner of the window, click Create Instance.

18. Click Save.


20. Follow the steps in Enabling metrics collection to finish the procedure.

### 6.3.2. Installing Jaeger using CLI on OpenShift 4

This section provide information about using Jaeger tracing tool for testing an evaluation purposes.

To install the Jaeger tracing tool from a CodeReady Workspaces project in OpenShift Container Platform, follow the instructions in this section.
Prerequisites

- The user is logged in to the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Procedure

1. In the CodeReady Workspaces installation project of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, use the `oc` client to create a new application for the Jaeger deployment.

   ```
   $ oc new-app -f /${CHE_LOCAL_GIT_REPO}/deploy/openshift/templates/jaeger-all-in-one-template.yml:
   
   --> Deploying template "<project_name>/jaeger-template-all-in-one" for "/home/user/crw-projects/crw/deploy/openshift/templates/jaeger-all-in-one-template.yml" to project <project_name>

   Jaeger (all-in-one)
   
   Jaeger Distributed Tracing Server (all-in-one)
   
   * With parameters:
     * Jaeger Service Name=jaeger
     * Image version=latest
     * Jaeger Zipkin Service Name=zipkin
   
   --> Creating resources ...
   deployment.apps "jaeger" created
   service "jaeger-query" created
   service "jaeger-collector" created
   service "jaeger-agent" created
   service "zipkin" created
   route.route.openshift.io "jaeger-query" created
   
   --> Success
   Access your application using the route: 'jaeger-query-<project_name>.apps.ci-ln-whx0352-d5d6b.origin-ci-int-aws.dev.rhcloud.com'
   Run 'oc status' to view your app.
   ```

2. Using the Workloads → Deployments from the left menu of main OpenShift Container Platform screen, monitor the Jaeger deployment until it finishes successfully.

3. Select Networking → Routes from the left menu of the main OpenShift Container Platform screen, and click the URL link to access the Jaeger dashboard.

4. Follow the steps in Enabling metrics collection to finish the procedure.

6.4. ENABLING METRICS COLLECTION

Prerequisites

- Installed Jaeger v1.12.0 or above. See instructions at Section 6.3, "Installing the Jaeger tracing tool"

Procedure
For Jaeger tracing to work, enable the following environment variables in your CodeReady Workspaces deployment:

```
# Activating CodeReady Workspaces tracing modules
CHE_TRACING_ENABLED=true

# Following variables are the basic Jaeger client library configuration.
JAEGER_ENDPOINT="http://jaeger-collector:14268/api/traces"

# Service name
JAEGER_SERVICE_NAME="che-server"

# URL to remote sampler
JAEGER_SAMPLER_MANAGER_HOST_PORT="jaeger:5778"

# Type and param of sampler (constant sampler for all traces)
JAEGER_SAMPLER_TYPE="const"
JAEGER_SAMPLER_PARAM="1"

# Maximum queue size of reporter
JAEGER_REPORTER_MAX_QUEUE_SIZE="10000"
```

To enable the following environment variables:

1. In the `yaml` source code of the CodeReady Workspaces deployment, add the following configuration variables under `spec.server.customCheProperties`.

```yaml
customCheProperties:
  CHE_TRACING_ENABLED: 'true'
  JAEGGER_SAMPLER_TYPE: const
  DEFAULT_JAEGER_REPORTER_MAX_QUEUE_SIZE: '10000'
  JAEGER_SERVICE_NAME: che-server
  JAEGER_ENDPOINT: 'http://jaeger-collector:14268/api/traces'
  JAEGER_SAMPLER_MANAGER_HOST_PORT: 'jaeger:5778'
  JAEGER_SAMPLER_PARAM: '1'
```

2. Edit the `JAEGER_ENDPOINT` value to match the name of the Jaeger collector service in your deployment.

   From the left menu of the main OpenShift Container Platform screen, obtain the value of `JAEGER_ENDPOINT` by navigation to `Networking → Services`. Alternatively, execute the following `oc` command:

   `$ oc get services`

   The requested value is included in the service name that contains the `collector` string.

**Additional resources**

- For additional information about custom environment properties and how to define them in CheCluster Custom Resource, see `https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_codeready_workspaces/2.13/html-single/installation_guide/index#advanced-configuration-options-for-the-che-server-component.adoc`.

- For custom configuration of Jaeger, see the list of `Jaeger client environment variables`.
6.5. VIEWING CODEREADY WORKSPACES TRACES IN JAEGER UI

This section demonstrates how to use the Jaeger UI to overview traces of CodeReady Workspaces operations.

Procedure

In this example, the CodeReady Workspaces instance has been running for some time and one workspace start has occurred.

To inspect the trace of the workspace start:

1. In the **Search** panel on the left, filter spans by the operation name (span name), tags, or time and duration.

   ![Figure 6.1. Using Jaeger UI to trace CodeReady Workspaces](image)

   **Figure 6.2. Expanded tracing tree**

2. Select the trace to expand it and show the tree of nested spans and additional information about the highlighted span, such as tags or durations.
6.6. CODEREADY WORKSPACES TRACING CODEBASE OVERVIEW AND EXTENSION GUIDE

The core of the tracing implementation for CodeReady Workspaces is in the che-core-tracing-core and che-core-tracing-web modules.

All HTTP requests to the tracing API have their own trace. This is done by TracingFilter from the OpenTracing library, which is bound for the whole server application. Adding a @Traced annotation to methods causes the TracingInterceptor to add tracing spans for them.

6.6.1. Tagging

Spans may contain standard tags, such as operation name, span origin, error, and other tags that may help users with querying and filtering spans. Workspace-related operations (such as starting or stopping workspaces) have additional tags, including userId, workspaceID, and stackId. Spans created by TracingFilter also have an HTTP status code tag.

Declaring tags in a traced method is done statically by setting fields from the TracingTags class:

```java
TracingTags.WORKSPACE_ID.set(workspace.getId());
```

TracingTags is a class where all commonly used tags are declared, as respective AnnotationAware tag implementations.

Additional resources

For more information about how to use Jaeger UI, visit Jaeger documentation: Jaeger Getting Started Guide.
CHAPTER 7. BACKUP AND DISASTER RECOVERY

CodeReady Workspaces Operator can create backups of CodeReady Workspaces instances and restore them from a backup snapshot if needed. The following chapter describes ways of preparing such backups and their use in the follow-up recovery phase:

- Section 7.2, "Managing backups using crwctl"
- Section 7.4, "Managing backups using custom resources"

CAUTION

- The standard backup mechanism of CodeReady Workspaces does not back up the content of users’ workspaces. To preserve local changes, see Section 7.6, “Persistent Volumes backups”.
- Backup snapshots are bound to their own specific cluster and must be used only there.
- CodeReady Workspaces Operator creates a new backup on every CodeReady Workspaces update.
- Configured backup server is automatically used to store the backup.
- When a CodeReady Workspaces administrator configures more than one backup server, the CodeReady Workspaces Operator uses the server with the `che.eclipse.org/backup-before-update: true` annotation by default.
- CodeReady Workspaces Operator uses the internal backup server:
  - Every time the CodeReady Workspaces administrator does not configure the backup server.
  - When several backup servers do not have any annotation.

Additional resources

- Section 7.7, “External database setup”

7.1. SETTING UP A BACKUP SERVER

The following section describes the supported CodeReady Workspaces backup servers and provides information for their setup.

NOTE

- Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces Operator can automatically configure a backup server inside the same cluster; however, it is not recommended for production use.
- Users who agreed to the limitations coming from the decision to back up their data inside the same OpenShift project as CodeReady Workspaces installation may skip this section.

CodeReady Workspaces uses the `restic` tool to:

- manage backup snapshots
• push to or to pull backup data from a backup server

**NOTE**
The `restic` backup tool is licensed under the [BSD 2-Clause license](https://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-2-Clause).

The backup servers currently supported for CodeReady Workspaces:

**REST**
The REST server is a solution designed to cooperate with the `restic` tool. See How to set up a REST server documentation.

**Amazon S3 and API compatible alternatives**
See [AWS S3 Simple Storage Service Documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/) or the docs of alternative services that have compatible API with AWS.

**SFTP**
See How to configure an SFTP server.

### 7.2. MANAGING BACKUPS USING CRWCTL

The following section describes how to create and use backups of a CodeReady Workspaces installation to perform a recovery or a rollback to a previous version using `crwctl`.

**PREREQUISITES**

• Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces Operator can automatically configure a backup server inside the same cluster; however, it is not recommended for production use.

• Users who agreed to the limitations coming from the decision to back up their data inside the same OpenShift project as CodeReady Workspaces installation may skip this section.

• Set up a backup server.

• Configure crwctl to use the backup server

**Procedure**

• Section 7.2.1, “Creating a new backup”

• Section 7.2.2, “Restoring from a backup”

### 7.2.1. Creating a new backup

1. To create a backup snapshot and send it to a pre-configured backup server:

   ```bash
   $ crwctl server:backup --repository-url=<repository-url> --repository-password=<repository-password>
   
   $ crwctl server:backup
   
   * You can create other backups to the same backup server using the `server:backup` command with no arguments.
Using the `server:backup` command with no arguments for the first time will configure and use an internal backup server.

### 7.2.2. Restoring from a backup

A CodeReady Workspaces administrator can use an existing snapshot of a particular CodeReady Workspaces version to restore a desired state or version. The following instructions describe several variations of the restoration command. Adjust the command arguments according to your use case.

- To restore the previous functional state of the same version of CodeReady Workspaces:

  ```bash
  $ crwctl server:restore --repository-url=<repository-url> --repository-password=<repository-password> --snapshot-id=<snapshot-id>
  ```

- To roll back to a version different from the current version of CodeReady Workspaces:

  ```bash
  $ crwctl server:restore --version=<version> --snapshot-id=<snapshot-id> --repository-url=<repository-url> --repository-password=<repository-password>
  ```

  This performs a version rollback and restores a snapshot made from a previous version of CodeReady Workspaces. The provided snapshot must be created from the version of CodeReady Workspaces to which you want to roll back.

  **NOTE**

  If you have a dedicated backup repository for each CodeReady Workspaces version and want to use the most recent backup for the version, you can provide the `latest` argument as a snapshot ID. By doing so, the `latest` argument will be converted to the latest known ID in the given repository, which will be then used by the CodeReady Workspaces Operator to recover.

- To restore a state described by an existing backup Custom Resource:

  ```bash
  $ crwctl server:restore --backup-cr-name=<CheClusterBackupCRName>
  ```

- To roll back a version upgrade of CodeReady Workspaces:

  ```bash
  $ crwctl server:restore --rollback
  ```

  This recovers the version that CodeReady Workspaces was using before upgrading to a later version.

  **NOTE**

  CodeReady Workspaces Operator automatically creates a backup before every upgrade.

### 7.3. CONFIGURING CRWCTL TO USE A BACKUP SERVER

The following section describes how to define environment variables for a specific backup server using the `crwctl` tool.

**Procedure**
1. Determine backup server type and the server URL. Use the restic repository documentation as the reference.
   The URL can be specified with the -r parameter or defined using the BACKUP_REPOSITORY_URL environment variable.

2. Retrieve or create a password for the backup repository.
   The password can be specified with the -p parameter or defined using the BACKUP_REPOSITORY_PASSWORD environment variable.

   **WARNING**
   Backup data are encrypted with this password. The loss of the backup repository password will cause losing the data.

3. Set the following environment variables for the chosen backup server type:

   **REST**
   When optional authentication is turned on, export REST_SERVER_USERNAME and REST_SERVER_PASSWORD environment variables.

   **AWS S3**
   Export the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY environment variables with AWS user credentials.

   **SFTP**
   For login without a password, export the SSH_KEY_FILE environment variable that holds the path to a file with a corresponding SSH key, or provide the --ssh-key-file parameter. Alternatively, the SSH_KEY environment variable that holds an SSH key itself can be used.

   **NOTE**
   It is possible to point directly to the backup server configuration object using --backup-server-config-name parameter or BACKUP_SERVER_CONFIG_NAME environment variable. In such a case, all the configuration above is not needed. For more details, see Section 7.4, “Managing backups using custom resources”

7.4. MANAGING BACKUPS USING CUSTOM RESOURCES

The following section describes how to create backups of CodeReady Workspaces installation and recover directly using Custom Resource objects.
NOTE

- Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces Operator can automatically configure a backup server inside the same cluster; however, it is not recommended for production use.
- Users who agreed to the limitations coming from the decision to back up their data inside the same OpenShift project as CodeReady Workspaces installation may skip this section.

Prerequisites

- Setting up a backup server
- Configuring Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces to use the backup server

Procedure

- Section 7.4.1, “Creating a new backup”
- Section 7.4.2, “Restoring from a backup”

7.4.1. Creating a new backup

1. Create a CheClusterBackup object to create a new backup:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
   kind: CheClusterBackup
   metadata:
     name: CodeReady Workspaces-backup
   spec:
     backupServerConfigRef: backup-server-configuration
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Name of the CheBackupServerConfiguration object defining what backup server to use.
   - The creation of a CheClusterBackup object starts a new backup.
   - Before reusing the same name for a new backup object, delete the old object:

     ```bash
     oc delete CheClusterBackup <name> -n openshift-workspaces
     ```

   **NOTE**
   Editing the CheClusterBackup objects has no effect.

Alternative

To use the internal backup server, request automatic configuration from CodeReady Workspaces Operator. The preparation described above is not required.

- Configure the automatic setup and sending of the backup to the internal backup server:

  ```yaml
  apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
  ```
7.4.2. Restoring from a backup

NOTE

The approach described in this chapter can not be used to recover to a different version of CodeReady Workspaces. To recover CodeReady Workspaces to another version, use the `crwctl` tool. See the Section 7.2, “Managing backups using crwctl” chapter for more information.

1. Create a new object of `CheClusterRestore` to recover a CodeReady Workspaces installation from a backup:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
   kind: CheClusterRestore
   metadata:
     name: CodeReady Workspaces-restore
   spec:
     backupServerConfigRef: backup-server-configuration
     snapshotId: ba92c7e0
   ```

   1. Name of the `CheBackupServerConfiguration` object that defines what backup server to use.
   2. Optional parameter defining the Snapshot ID to restore from. The default value is the last snapshot on the backup server.

1. Create a new `CheClusterRestore` object to request a new recovery.

   - Before reusing the same name for a new backup object, delete the old object first:

     ```bash
     oc delete CheClusterBackup <name> -n openshift-workspaces
     ```

2. Wait until the recovery process finishes.
   In a case of errors occurrences in your browser after the recovery, clean up the browser data for the CodeReady Workspaces domain.

   NOTE

   Editing of `CheClusterRestore` objects has no effect.

Verification

1. Verify backup process state:

   a. Read the status section of the `CheClusterBackup` object to check the backup process:

      ```yaml
      status:
      ```
message: ‘Backup is in progress. Start time: <timestamp>’
stage: Collecting CodeReady Workspaces installation data
state: InProgress
snapshotId: ba92c7e0

1. Displays the overall state or error message.
2. Current phase of the backup process in a human-readable format.
3. Backup process state. One of **InProgress**, **Succeeded**, or **Failed**.
4. ID of the created backup snapshot. The field appears only when **state** is **Succeeded**.

2. Verify recovery process state

a. Read the **status** section of the **CheClusterRestore** object to check the recovery process:

status:
message: ‘Restore is in progress. Start time: <timestamp>’
stage: Restoring CodeReady Workspaces related cluster objects
state: InProgress

1. Overall state or error message.
2. Current phase of the recovery process in a human-readable format.
3. Recovery process state. One of **InProgress**, **Succeeded**, or **Failed**.

### 7.5. Configuring CodeReady Workspaces to Use a Backup Server

To configure a backup server for CodeReady Workspaces, a user needs to create the **CheBackupServerConfiguration** Custom Resource object in the openshift-workspaces namespace. The object’s **spec** property is divided in several sections where each corresponds to a specific backup server type:

- **REST**
- **AWS S3** or API compatible
- **SFTP**

**NOTE**

- The Custom Resource object, stored in the openshift-workspaces namespace, must have only one section configured in the **spec** property.
- It is possible to configure as many backup servers as needed, but each in a separate **Custom Resource**.
- Referenced secrets for each server type must exist and have required fields specified. See the description of each secret in the corresponding server-type chapters.
7.5.1. Configuring REST server

apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
kind: CheBackupServerConfiguration
metadata:
  name: backup-server-configuration
spec:
  rest:
    protocol: http
    hostname: my-domain.net
    port: 1234
    repositoryPath: CodeReady Workspaces-backups
    repositoryPasswordSecretRef: backup-encryption-password-secret
    credentialsSecretRef: rest-server-auth-secret

1. Optional property that specifies the protocol to be used. The default value is **https** with **http** as the second allowed option.
2. Backup server host name.
3. Optional property that specifies the port on which the backup server is running. The default value is **8000**.
4. Path on the backup server where the backup snapshots are stored.
5. Secret name containing a repository password, stored in the **repo-password** field. If the secret contains only one field, its name is arbitrary. The password is used to encrypt and decrypt backup snapshots data.
6. Optional property that specifies the name of the secret with the REST server user credentials, stored in the **username** and **password** fields.

7.5.2. Configuring AWS S3 or API compatible server

apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
kind: CheBackupServerConfiguration
metadata:
  name: backup-server-configuration
spec:
  awss3:
    protocol: https
    hostname: my-domain.net
    port: 1234
    repositoryPath: CodeReady Workspaces-backups
    repositoryPasswordSecretRef: backup-encryption-password-secret
    awsAccessKeySecretRef: aws-user-credentials-secret

1. Optional property that specifies the protocol to be used. The default value is **https** with **http** as the second allowed option.
2. Optional property that specifies the S3 host name. The default value is **s3.amazonaws.com**.
Optional property that specifies the port on which the backup server is running.

The name of the bucket resource where the backup snapshots are stored. The bucket resource must be manually pre-created.

The name of the secret containing a repository password, stored in the `repo-password` field. If the secret contains only one field, this name is arbitrary. The password is used to encrypt and decrypt backup snapshots data.

The name of the secret containing user credentials stored in the `awsAccessKeyId` and `awsSecretAccessKey` fields.

### 7.5.3. Configuring SFTP server

```yaml
apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
description:
kind: CheBackupServerConfiguration
metadata:
  name: backup-server-configuration
description:
spec:
description:
  awss3:
description:
    username: user
description:
    hostname: my-domain.net
description:
    port: 1234
description:
    repositoryPath: CodeReady Workspaces-backups
description:
    repositoryPasswordSecretRef: backup-encryption-password-secret

description:
    sshKeySecretRef: ssh-key-secret
```

1. User name on the remote server to login with using the SSH protocol.
2. Remote server host name.
3. Optional property that specifies the port on which an SFTP server is running. The default value is 22.
4. Absolute or relative path on the server where backup snapshots are stored.
5. The name of the secret containing a repository password, stored in the `repo-password` field. If the secret contains only one field, this name is arbitrary. The password is used to encrypt and decrypt backup snapshots data.
6. The name of the secret containing a private SSH key, stored in the `ssh-privatekey` field. This SSH key can be used to perform a login without a password on an SFTP server.

### 7.6. PERSISTENT VOLUMES BACKUPS

Persistent Volumes (PVs) store the CodeReady Workspaces workspace data similarly to how workspace data is stored for desktop IDEs on the local hard disk drive.

To prevent data loss, back up PVs periodically. The recommended approach is to use storage-agnostic tools for backing up and restoring OpenShift resources, including PVs.

#### 7.6.1. Recommended backup tool: Velero
Velero is an open-source tool for backing up OpenShift applications and their PVs. Velero allows you to:

- Deploy in the cloud or on premises.
- Back up the cluster and restore in case of data loss.
- Migrate cluster resources to other clusters.
- Replicate a production cluster to development and testing clusters.

NOTE

Alternatively, you can use backup solutions dependent on the underlying storage system. For example, solutions that are Gluster or Ceph-specific.

Additional resources

- Persistent Volumes documentation
- Gluster documentation
- Ceph documentation
- Velero on GitHub

### 7.7. EXTERNAL DATABASE SETUP

The PostgreSQL database is used by the CodeReady Workspaces server for persisting data about the state of CodeReady Workspaces. It contains information about user accounts, workspaces, preferences, and other details.

By default, the CodeReady Workspaces Operator creates and manages the database deployment.

However, the CodeReady Workspaces Operator does not support full life-cycle capabilities, such as backups and recovery.

For a business-critical setup, configure an external database with the following recommended disaster-recovery options:

- High Availability (HA)
- Point In Time Recovery (PITR)

Configure an external PostgreSQL instance on-premises or use a cloud service, such as Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS). With Amazon RDS, it is possible to deploy production databases in a Multi-Availability Zone configuration for a resilient disaster recovery strategy with daily and on-demand snapshots.

The recommended configuration of the example database is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instance class</td>
<td>db.t2.small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCPU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>2 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-az</td>
<td>true, 2 replicas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version</td>
<td>9.6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLS</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automated backups</td>
<td>enabled (30 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.7.1. Configuring external PostgreSQL

By configuring the external PostgreSQL, you can make the workspace metadata and the user information persistent.

**Procedure**

1. Define the values of the following placeholders:
   - `<database-user>` is the CodeReady Workspaces server database user name
   - `<database-password>` is the CodeReady Workspaces server database password
   - `<database>` is the CodeReady Workspaces server database name

2. Use the following SQL script to create a user and a database for the CodeReady Workspaces server to make workspace metadata persistent:
   ```sql
   CREATE USER <database-user> WITH PASSWORD '<database-password>'
   CREATE DATABASE <database>
   GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE <database> TO <database-user>
   ALTER USER <database-user> WITH SUPERUSER
   ```

3. Define the value of the following placeholder:
   - `<identity-database-password>` is the RH-SSO database password

4. Use the following SQL script to create a database for the RH-SSO back end to make the user information persistent:
   ```sql
   CREATE USER keycloak WITH PASSWORD '<identity-database-password>'
   CREATE DATABASE keycloak
   GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE keycloak TO keycloak
   ```

### 7.7.2. Configuring CodeReady Workspaces to work with an external PostgreSQL

**Prerequisites**
The `oc` tool is available.

**Procedure**

1. Pre-create a project for CodeReady Workspaces:

   ```bash
   $ oc create namespace openshift-workspaces
   ```

2. Create a secret to store CodeReady Workspaces server database credentials:

   ```bash
   $ oc create secret generic <server-database-credentials> \
     --from-literal=user=<database-user> \
     --from-literal=password=<database-password> \
     -n openshift-workspaces
   ```

   1. Secret name to store CodeReady Workspaces server database credentials
   2. CodeReady Workspaces server database username
   3. CodeReady Workspaces server database password

3. Create a secret to store RH-SSO database credentials:

   ```bash
   $ oc create secret generic <identity-database-credentials> \
     --from-literal=password=<identity-database-password> \
     -n openshift-workspaces
   ```

   1. Secret name to store RH-SSO database credentials
   2. RH-SSO database password

4. Deploy Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces by executing the `crwctl` command with applying a patch. For example:

   ```bash
   $ crwctl server:deploy --che-operator-cr-patch-yaml=patch.yaml ...
   ```

   `patch.yaml` should contain the following to make the Operator skip deploying a database and pass connection details of an existing database to a CodeReady Workspaces server:

   ```yaml
   spec:
     database:
       externalDb: true
       chePostgresHostName: <hostname>  # 1
       chePostgresPort: <port>  # 2
       chePostgresSecret: <server-database-credentials>  # 3
       chePostgresDb: <database>  # 4
     spec:
       auth:
         identityProviderPostgresSecret: <identity-database-credentials>  # 5
   ```

   1. External database host name
2 External database port
3 Secret name with CodeReady Workspaces server database credentials
4 CodeReady Workspaces server database name
5 Secret name with RH-SSO database credentials

Additional resources

- PostgreSQL
- RDS
CHAPTER 8. MIGRATION FROM POSTGRESQL 9 TO POSTGRESQL 13

By the 11th of November, 2021, the PostgreSQL version 9.6 came out of support, and CodeReady Workspaces team recommends that all users undergo migrating to version 13.

Follow the procedure below to migrate to a newer version of PostgreSQL successfully without any data loss.

Prerequisites

- The `oc` tool is available.
- An instance of CodeReady Workspaces running in OpenShift.

Procedure

1. Save and push changes back to the Git repositories for all running workspaces of the CodeReady Workspaces instance.
2. Stop all workspaces in the CodeReady Workspaces instance.
3. Scale down the CodeReady Workspaces and RH-SSO deployments:
   ```
   oc scale deployment codeready --replicas=0 -n openshift-workspaces
   oc scale deployment keycloak --replicas=0 -n openshift-workspaces
   ```
4. Backup available databases:
   ```
   POSTGRES_POD=$(oc get pods -n openshift-workspaces | grep postgres | awk '{print $1}')
   CHE_POSTGRES_DB=$(oc get checluster/codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq '.spec.database.chePostgresDb')
   oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "pg_dump $CHE_POSTGRES_DB > /tmp/che.sql"
   oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "pg_dump keycloak > /tmp/keycloak.sql"
   ```
5. Copy the obtained backups to a local file system:
   ```
   oc cp openshift-workspaces/$POSTGRES_POD:/tmp/che.sql che.sql
   oc cp openshift-workspaces/$POSTGRES_POD:/tmp/keycloak.sql keycloak.sql
   ```
6. Scale down the PostgreSQL deployment:
   ```
   oc scale deployment postgres --replicas=0 -n openshift-workspaces
   ```
7. Delete the corresponding PVC unit to clean up old data:
   ```
   oc delete pvc postgres-data -n openshift-workspaces
   ```

After deleting the PVC from the step above, a new PVC will automatically appear in a few seconds.
8. Set the version of the new PostgreSQL database to 13.3:

```sh
oc patch checluster codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces --type=json -p "["op": "replace", "path": "/spec/database/postgresVersion", "value": "13.3"]"
```

9. Scale up the PostgreSQL deployments:

```sh
oc scale deployment postgres --replicas=1 -n openshift-workspaces
oc wait --for=condition=ready pod -l app.kubernetes.io/component=postgres -n openshift-workspaces --timeout=120s
```

10. Provision a database:

```sh
POSTGRES_POD=$(oc get pods -n openshift-workspaces | grep postgres | awk '{print $1}')
OPERATOR_POD=$(oc get pods -n openshift-workspaces | grep codeready-operator | awk '{print $1}')

IDENTITY_POSTGRES_SECRET=$(oc get checluster/codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq -r '.spec.auth.identityProviderPostgresSecret')
IDENTITY_POSTGRES_PASSWORD=$(if [ -z "$IDENTITY_POSTGRES_SECRET" ] || [ $IDENTITY_POSTGRES_SECRET = "null" ]; then oc get checluster/codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq -r ".spec.auth.identityProviderPostgresPassword"; else oc get secret $IDENTITY_POSTGRES_SECRET -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq -r ".data.password" | base64 -d; fi)

oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "psql postgres -tAc \"CREATE USER keycloak WITH PASSWORD \"$IDENTITY_POSTGRES_PASSWORD\"\""
oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "psql postgres -tAc \"CREATE DATABASE keycloak\""
oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "psql postgres -tAc \"GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE keycloak TO keycloak\""

POSTGRES_SECRET=$(oc get checluster/codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq -r ".spec.database.chePostgresSecret")
CHE_USER=$(if [ -z "$POSTGRES_SECRET" ] || [ $POSTGRES_SECRET = "null" ]; then oc get checluster/codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq -r ".spec.database.chePostgresUser"; else oc get secret $POSTGRES_SECRET -n openshift-workspaces -o json | jq -r ".data.user" | base64 -d; fi)

oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "psql postgres -tAc \"ALTER USER $CHE_USER WITH SUPERUSER\""

11. Copy the backups to the PostgreSQL Pod:

```sh
oc cp che.sql openshift-workspaces/$POSTGRES_POD:/tmp/che.sql
oc cp keycloak.sql openshift-workspaces/$POSTGRES_POD:/tmp/keycloak.sql
```

12. Restore the database:

```sh
oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "psql keycloak < /tmp/keycloak.sql"
oc exec -it $POSTGRES_POD -n openshift-workspaces -- bash -c "psql $CHE_POSTGRES_DB < /tmp/che.sql"
```
13. Scale up the RH-SSO and CodeReady Workspaces deployments:

```bash
oc scale deployment keycloak --replicas=1 -n openshift-workspaces
oc wait --for=condition=ready pod -l app.kubernetes.io/component=keycloak -n openshift-workspaces --timeout=120s
oc scale deployment codeready --replicas=1 -n openshift-workspaces
oc wait --for=condition=ready pod -l app.kubernetes.io/component=codeready -n openshift-workspaces --timeout=120s
```
To improve the start time performance of CodeReady Workspaces workspaces, use the Image Puller, a CodeReady Workspaces-agnostic component that can be used to pre-pull images for OpenShift clusters. The Image Puller is an additional OpenShift deployment which creates a DaemonSet that can be configured to pre-pull relevant CodeReady Workspaces workspace images on each node. These images would already be available when a CodeReady Workspaces workspace starts, therefore improving the workspace start time.

The Image Puller provides the following parameters for configuration.

Table 9.1. Image Puller parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_INTERVAL_HOURS</td>
<td>DaemonSets health checks interval in hours</td>
<td>&quot;1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_MEMORY_REQUEST</td>
<td>The memory request for each cached image when the puller is running. See Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”.</td>
<td>10Mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_MEMORY_LIMIT</td>
<td>The memory limit for each cached image when the puller is running. See Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”.</td>
<td>20Mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_CPU_REQUEST</td>
<td>The processor request for each cached image when the puller is running</td>
<td>.05 or 50 millicores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_CPU_LIMIT</td>
<td>The processor limit for each cached image when the puller is running</td>
<td>.2 or 200 millicores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAEMONSET_NAME</td>
<td>Name of DaemonSet to create</td>
<td>kubernetes-image-puller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPLOYMENT_NAME</td>
<td>Name of the Deployment to create</td>
<td>kubernetes-image-puller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMESPACE</td>
<td>OpenShift project containing DaemonSet to create</td>
<td>k8s-image-puller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Usage | Default
--- | --- | ---
**IMAGES** | Semicolon separated list of images to pull, in the format `<name1>=<image1>;<name2>=<image2>` See Section 9.1, “Defining the list of images to pull”. |  
**NODE_SELECTOR** | Node selector to apply to the Pods created by the DaemonSet | `{}`
**AFFINITY** | Affinity applied to pods created by the DaemonSet | `{}`
**IMAGE_PULL_SECRETS** | List of image pull secrets, in the format `pullsecret1;...` to add to pods created by the DaemonSet. Those secrets need to be in the image puller’s namespace and a cluster administrator must create them. | `""`

Additional resources

- Section 9.1, “Defining the list of images to pull”
- Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”.
- Section 9.3, “Installing Image Puller using the CodeReady Workspaces Operator”
- Section 9.4, “Installing Image Puller on OpenShift 4 using OperatorHub”
- Section 9.5, “Installing Image Puller on OpenShift using OpenShift templates”
- Kubernetes Image Puller source code repository

### 9.1. DEFINING THE LIST OF IMAGES TO PULL

The Image Puller can pre-pull most images, including scratch images such as `che-machine-exec`. However, images that mount volumes in the Dockerfile, such as `traefik`, are not supported for pre-pulling on OpenShift 3.11.

Pre-pulling images involved in workspace startup will reduce workspace start times. For example:

- Che-Theia
- broker images
- plug-in sidecar images
Prerequisites

- The **curl** tool is available. See curl homepage.
- The **jq** tool is available. See jq homepage.
- The **yq** tool is available. See yq homepage.

Procedure

1. Gather a list of relevant container images for the OpenShift platform:
   
   **Example 9.1. Getting the list of all images for CodeReady Workspaces 2.13**
   ```bash
   \n   | yq -r '.spec.relatedImages'
   ```

2. Retain the images involved on the workspace startup phase:
   - eap
   - machineexec
   - mongodb
   - pluginbroker
   - plugin-
   - stacks
   - theia
   - ubi-minimal

3. Exclude from the list the container images not supported by the target platform.
   - For AMD64 and Intel 64 (x86_64), exclude **openj9** images.

   **Example 9.2. Image list for AMD64 and Intel 64 (x86_64), excluding openj9 images**
   ```text
   che_workspace_plugin_broker_artifacts=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-artifacts-rhel8@sha256:bb471b89e7df1f2178bf0e2c75b5d71601e35555b31358138c9933391e5f00f0;
   che_workspace_plugin_broker_metadata=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-metadata-rhel8@sha256:db2838f1a2a868d9f3e2b2f7eb9db12fe0e41a0e7bb053dbe11661b235b1db59;
   codeready_workspaces_machineexec_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/machineexec-plugin-registry-image_gixdcmyk=rhel8@sha256:3d453b099d33f8024e2f5a7b0ed312bebe5f9cc74d4e27b0e1b70d94aa8605d7;
   codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-
   ```
For IBM Z and IBM Power Systems, use **openj9** version for **java8** and **java11**, and exclude **dotnet**.

**Example 9.3. Image list for IBM Z and IBM Power Systems: using openj9 version for java8 and java11, and excluding dotnet**

```plaintext
che_workspace_plugin_broker_artifacts=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-artifacts-rhel8@sha256:bb471b89e7df1f2178bf0e2c75b5d71601e35555b31358138c9933391e5f00f0;
che_workspace_plugin_broker_metadata=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-metadata-rhel8@sha256:db2838f1a2a868d9f3e2b2f7eb9db12fe0e41a0e7bb053dbee11661b235b1db59;
codeready_workspaces_machineexec_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/machineexec-plugin-rhel8@sha256:3d453b099d33f8024e2f5a7b0ed312bebe5f9cc74d4e27b0e170d94a8605d7;
codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_openj9_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-openj9-rhel8@sha256:90b7403f9833e393759bde7df0544518bb141ce7c0072217194b953a8d4bf82;
codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_openj9_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-openj9-rhel8@sha256:90b7403f9833e393759bde7df0544518bb141ce7c0072217194b953a8d4bf82;
codeready_workspaces_plugin_java8_openj9_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java8-openj9-rhel8@sha256:4dd576f66cd6ef03555d577ce751175ad3ac21d53b1a6ce056c7df01169918ace;
codeready_workspaces_plugin_java8_openj9_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java8-openj9-rhel8@sha256:4dd576f66cd6ef03555d577ce751175ad3ac21d53b1a6ce056c7df01169918ace;
```

**CHAPTER 9. CACHING IMAGES FOR FASTER WORKSPACE START**

- For IBM Z and IBM Power Systems, use **openj9** version for **java8** and **java11**, and exclude **dotnet**.
Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces 2.13 Administration Guide

8aec;
codeready_workspaces_plugin_kubernetes_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-kubernetes-rhel8@sha256:b284a345ae28ecbeb51261bd99a89870f4a0b37fea4780e3e31d7e2a946936c;
codeready_workspaces_plugin_openshift_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-openshift-rhel8@sha256:7b176e808a370a7ea115652463a2035a324e1e5ab0286bc8091284ee05e47d4;
codeready_workspaces_stacks_cpp_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-cpp-rhel8@sha256:b3c318ddf23e6fcd8cc307b135a3e570a6787f97b51461da94948ddd6171;
codeready_workspaces_stacks_cpp_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-cpp-rhel8@sha256:b3c318ddf23e6fcd8cc307b135a3e570a6787f97b51461da94948ddd6171;
codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03af253fb5484139653a3363c7ad466623bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;
codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03af253fb5484139653a3363c7ad466623bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;
codeready_workspaces_stacks_php_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-php-rhel8@sha256:3a6ff083fde5d262456c96b4752e3d802046ef14d9864f52a3a1176aff18bccd;
codeready_workspaces_stacks_php_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-php-rhel8@sha256:3a6ff083fde5d262456c96b4752e3d802046ef14d9864f52a3a1176aff18bccd;
codeready_workspaces_theia_endpoint_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/theia-endpoint-rhel8@sha256:ae77e83cdf64acd95c0558261c6e5a35049a894f39a7e1debbf709c3b976b262;
codeready_workspaces_theia_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/theia-rhel8@sha256:d9e2e5d0690874f8e9ff47c3badd533ac4addd2a54182ac8a5de3a34b0f1497a;
jboss_eap_7_eap74_openjdk8_openshift_rhel7_devfile_registry_image_g4xdilrqbi________=registry.redhat.io/jboss-eap-7/eap74-openjdk8-openshift-rhel7@sha256:b4a113c4d4972d142a3c350e2006a2b297dc883f6ddbb29a88db19c892358632d;
jboss_eap_7_eap_xp3_openj9_11_openshift_devfile_registry_image_gmxdacq___=registry.redhat.io/jboss-eap-7/eap-xp3-openj9-11-openshift-rhel8@sha256:44f82c43a730acbfb4ce2be81ca32197099c370eeb85cedbeee3d1e89e9a7c684;
jboss_eap_7_eap_xp3_openjdk11_openshift_devfile_registry_image_gmxdalzbi_______=registry.redhat.io/jboss-eap-7/eap-xp3-openjdk11-openshift-rhel8@sha256:3875b2ee2826a6d8134aa3b80ac0c8b5e6c4a7f718335d76dca0461b79f93d19;
pvc_jobs=registry.redhat.io/ubi8/ubi-minimal@sha256:c536d4c63253318f8dc1db499f8f4bb0881db7fbd6f3d1554b4d54c812f85cc7;
4. Determine images from the list for pre-pulling.  
   For faster workspace startup times, consider pre-pulling the workspace-related images:
   
   - theia-rhel8
   - theia-endpoint-rhel8
   - pluginbroker-artifacts-rhel8
   - pluginbroker-metadata-rhel8
   - stacks-*-rhel8
   - plugin-*-rhel8
   
   - The list of stacks images: Container images - Stacks
   - The list of plug-in images: Container images - Plug-ins

Additional resources

- Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”.
- Section 9.4, “Installing Image Puller on OpenShift 4 using OperatorHub”
- Section 9.5, “Installing Image Puller on OpenShift using OpenShift templates”

9.2. DEFINING THE MEMORY PARAMETERS FOR THE IMAGE PULLER

Define the memory requests and limits parameters to ensure pulled containers and the platform have enough memory to run.

Prerequisites

- Section 9.1, “Defining the list of images to pull”

Procedure

1. To define the minimal value for CACHING_MEMORY_REQUEST or CACHING_MEMORY_LIMIT, consider the necessary amount of memory required to run each of the container images to pull.

2. To define the maximal value for CACHING_MEMORY_REQUEST or CACHING_MEMORY_LIMIT, consider the total memory allocated to the DaemonSet Pods in the cluster:

   (memory limit) * (number of images) * (number of nodes in the cluster)
Pulling 5 images on 20 nodes, with a container memory limit of 20Mi requires 2000Mi of memory.

Additional resources

- Section 9.4, “Installing Image Puller on OpenShift 4 using OperatorHub”
- Section 9.5, “Installing Image Puller on OpenShift using OpenShift templates”

9.3. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER USING THE CODEREADY WORKSPACES OPERATOR

This section describes how to use the CodeReady Workspaces Operator to install the Image Puller, which is a community-supported feature in the technology preview state.

Prerequisites

- Section 9.1, “Defining the list of images to pull”
- Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”
- Operator Lifecycle Manager and OperatorHub are available on the OpenShift instance. OpenShift provides them starting with version 4.2.
- The CodeReady Workspaces Operator is available. See https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_codeready_workspaces/2.13/html-single/installation_guide/index#installing-che-on-openshift-4-using-operatorhub.adoc

Procedure

1. Enable Image Puller in the **CheCluster** Custom Resource by setting `.spec.imagePuller.enable` to `true`:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
   kind: CheCluster
   metadata:
     name: codeready-workspaces
   spec:
     # ...
     imagePuller:
       enable: true
   ```

2. Configure Image Puller in the **CheCluster** Custom Resource:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: org.eclipse.che/v1
   kind: CheCluster
   metadata:
     name: codeready-workspaces
   spec:
     # ...
     imagePuller:
       enable: true
       spec:
         configMapName: <kubernetes-image-puller>
   ```
CHAPTER 9. CACHING IMAGES FOR FASTER WORKSPACE START

daemonsetName: <kubernetes-image-puller>
deploymentName: <kubernetes-image-puller>
images: 'che_workspace_plugin_broker_artifacts=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-artifacts-rhel8@sha256:bb471b89e7d1f1217b0e2c75b5d71601e35555b81358138c9933391e5f00f0;che_workspace_plugin_broker_metadata=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-metadata-rhel8@sha256:db2838f1a2a868d93e2b27eb9db12fe0e41a0e7bb053db811661b235b1db59;codeready_workspaces_machineryexec_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/machineryexec-rhel8@sha256:3d453b099d33f8024e2f5a7b0ed312bebe5f9cc74d4e27b0e1b70d94aa8605d7;codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-rhel8@sha256:eba0875477a9a116cf0e2697048cb586c9b32e90cf21f4b36fd70f6ab77c5fd0;codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-rhel8@sha256:81548d8559f3d3ba3e2b1ec398f3bd94728e8e4037a43a180177f20c9704db9;codeready_workspaces_plugin_kubernetes_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-kubernetes-rhel8@sha256:7b176e608a370a7ea115652463a2035a324e15ab0286bc8091284ee005e47d4;codeready_workspaces_stacks_cpp_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-cpp-rhel8@sha256:b3c3318ddf236ef6cd8ccc307b135a3e570a6787197b51461da9f94986d9d66171;codeready_workspaces_stacks_cpp_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-cpp-rhel8@sha256:b3c3318ddf236ef6cd8ccc307b135a3e570a6787197b51461da9f94986d9d66171;codeready_workspaces_stacks_dotnet_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-dotnet-rhel8@sha256:6f0534ca7f19727a57719f99fe02fe72557d814d28d7dc233de32bb0496422835;codeready_workspaces_stacks_dotnet_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-dotnet-rhel8@sha256:6f0534ca7f19727a57719f99fe02fe72557d814d28d7dc233de32bb0496422835;codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03a1f253fb5484139653a3363c7ad466263bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03a1f253fb5484139653a3363c7ad466263bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;codeready_workspaces_stacks_php_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-php-rhel8@sha256:3a6ff083fde5d262456c96b4752e3d802046ef14d9864f52a31176aff18bcd;codeready_workspaces_stacks_php_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-php-rhel8@sha256:3a6ff083fde5d262456c96b4752e3d802046ef14d9864f52a31176aff18bcd;codeready_workspaces_theia_endpoint_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/theia-endpoint-rhel8@sha256:ae77e83df64ac9d95c0558261c6e5a35049a894f39a7e1debf7b09c3b976b262;
NOTE

To use the supported Image Puller, install it separately from the KubernetesImagePuller Operator. Red Hat official build benefits from extra testing and validation provided by Red Hat.

Enabling the use of KubernetesImagePuller in Operator Hub during CodeReady Workspaces installation, sets the Community supported version for use.

- Community build
- Red Hat official build

Default images

- The CodeReady Workspaces Operator populates the .spec.imagePuller.spec.images field with default images used for workspace startup (Theia images, plugin broker images, sidecar plugin images), provided that no images were added to this field before creating the CheCluster Custom Resource. The CodeReady Workspaces Operator updates the default images in the .spec.imagePuller.spec.images field after every rollout update of CodeReady Workspaces. However, if images were added to the .spec.imagePuller.spec.images field before creating the CheCluster Custom Resource, the CodeReady Workspaces Operator will not add default images.

- If user-provided images are added to the .spec.imagePuller.spec.images field after creating the CheCluster Custom Resource, the CodeReady Workspaces Operator will still update default images on subsequent CodeReady Workspaces rollout updates. Non-default images remain unchanged in the .spec.imagePuller.spec.images field after rollout updates.

Verification

- OpenShift creates a kubernetes-image-puller-operator Subscription.

- The eclipse-che namespace contains a community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator ClusterServiceVersion:

  $ oc get clusterserviceversions

- The eclipse-che namespace contains these deployments: kubernetes-image-puller and kubernetes-image-puller-operator.
The community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator creates a `KubernetesImagePuller` Custom Resource:

```
$ oc get deployments
```

- The community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator creates a `KubernetesImagePuller` Custom Resource:

```
$ oc get kubernetesimagepullers
```

Uninstalling Image Puller using CodeReady Workspaces Operator

1. Edit the `CheCluster` Custom Resource and set `.spec.imagePuller.enable` to `false`.

2. Edit the `CheCluster` Custom Resource and set the `.spec.imagePuller.spec` to configure the optional Image Puller parameters for the CodeReady Workspaces Operator.

### 9.4. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER ON OPENSSHIFT 4 USING OPERATORHUB

This procedure describes how to install the community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator on OpenShift 4 using the Operator.

**Prerequisites**

- An administrator account on a running instance of OpenShift 4.

- Section 9.1, “Defining the list of images to pull”

- Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”.

**Procedure**

1. To create an OpenShift project `<kubernetes-image-puller>` to host the Image Puller, open the OpenShift web console, navigate to the **Home → Projects** section and click **Create Project**.

2. Specify the project details:
   - **Name**: `<kubernetes-image-puller>`
   - **Display Name**: `<Image Puller>`
   - **Description**: `<Kubernetes Image Puller>`

3. Navigate to **Operators → OperatorHub**.

4. Use the **Filter by keyword** box to search for **community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator**. Click the **community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator**.

5. Read the description of the Operator. Click **Continue → Install**.

6. Select **A specific project on the cluster** for the **Installation Mode**. In the drop-down find the OpenShift project `<kubernetes-image-puller>`. Click **Subscribe**.

7. Wait for the community supported Kubernetes Image Puller Operator to install. Click the `KubernetesImagePuller → Create instance`. 
8. In a redirected window with a YAML editor, make modifications to the **KubernetesImagePuller** Custom Resource and click **Create**.

9. Navigate to the **Workloads** and **Pods** menu in the `<kubernetes-image-puller>` OpenShift project. Verify that the Image Puller is available.

9.5. INSTALLING IMAGE PULLER ON OPENS SHIFT USING OPENS SHIFT TEMPLATES

This procedure describes how to install the Kubernetes Image Puller on OpenShift using OpenShift templates.

**Prerequisites**

- A running OpenShift cluster.
- The `oc` tool is available.
- Section 9.1, “Defining the list of images to pull”.
- Section 9.2, “Defining the memory parameters for the Image Puller”.

**Procedure**

1. Clone the Image Puller repository and get in the directory containing the OpenShift templates:

   ```bash
   $ git clone https://github.com/che-incubator/kubernetes-image-puller
   $ cd kubernetes-image-puller/deploy/openshift
   ```

2. Configure the **app.yaml**, **configmap.yaml** and **serviceaccount.yaml** OpenShift templates using following parameters:

   **Table 9.2. Image Puller OpenShift templates parameters in app.yaml**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPLOYMENT_NAME</td>
<td>The value of DEPLOYMENT_NAME in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>kubernetes-image-puller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE</td>
<td>Image used for the kubernetes-image-puller deployment</td>
<td>registry.redhat.io/codeready-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE_TAG</td>
<td>The image tag to pull</td>
<td>workspaces/imagepuller-rhel8:2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICEACCOUNT_NAME</td>
<td>The name of the ServiceAccount created and used by the deployment</td>
<td>kubernetes-image-puller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Table 9.3. Image Puller OpenShift templates parameters in configmap.yaml**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_CPU_LIMIT</td>
<td>The value of <code>CACHING_CPU_LIMIT</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_CPU_REQUEST</td>
<td>The value of <code>CACHING_CPU_REQUEST</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_INTERVAL_HOURS</td>
<td>The value of <code>CACHING_INTERVAL_HOURS</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>&quot;1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_MEMORY_LIMIT</td>
<td>The value of <code>CACHING_MEMORY_LIMIT</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>&quot;20Mi&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHING_MEMORY_REQUEST</td>
<td>The value of <code>CACHING_MEMORY_REQUEST</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>&quot;10Mi&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAEMONSET_NAME</td>
<td>The value of <code>DAEMONSET_NAME</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>kubernetes-image-puller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPLOYMENT_NAME</td>
<td>The value of <code>DEPLOYMENT_NAME</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>kubernetes-image-puller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGES</td>
<td>The value of <code>IMAGES</code> in the ConfigMap</td>
<td>'che_workspace_plugin_broker_artifacts=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-artifacts-rhel8@sha256:bb471b89e7df1f2178bf0e2c75b5d71601e35555b31358138c9933391e5f00f0;che_workspace_plugin_broker_metadata=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/pluginbroker-metadata-rhel8@sha256:db2838f1a2a868d9f3e2b2f7eb9db12fe0e41aa07bb053dabe11661b235b1db59;codeready_workspaces_machineexec_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/machinexexec_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=...'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| rhel8@sha256:3d453b0992ba2e24e2f5a7b0ed312be5f9cc74d4e27b0eb70d94aa8605d7;codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmcyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-rhel8@sha256:eba0875477a9a116cf0e2697048cb586c9b32e90cf21ff4b3d70f77c5fd0;codeready_workspaces_plugin_java11_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmcyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java11-rhel8@sha256:eba0875477a9a116cf0e2697048cb586c9b32e90cf21ff4b3d70f77c5fd0;codeready_workspaces_plugin_java8_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmcyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java8-rhel8@sha256:81548d8559fcd3ba3e2b1ec398f3bd94728e8e4037a4c3a180177f20c9704db9;codeready_workspaces_plugin_java8_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmcyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-java8-rhel8@sha256:81548d8559fcd3ba3e2b1ec398f3bd94728e8e4037a4c3a180177f20c9704db9;codeready_workspaces_plugin_kubernetes_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmcyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-kubernetes-rhel8@sha256:b284a345abe8ecbeb51261bd99a89870f4a0b37f4e4780e3e31d7e2a946936c;codeready_workspaces_plugin_openshift_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmcyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/plugin-openshift
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-rhel8@sha256:7b176e808a</td>
<td>370a7ea115632463a2035a324e1e5ab0286bc8091284e005e47d4;codeready_workspaces_stacks_cpp_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-cpp-rhel8@sha256:b3c318dddf23e6fcd8cc307b135a3e570a6787f97b51461daf9494d6dddb6171;codeready_workspaces_stacks_cpp_plugin_in_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-cpp-rhel8@sha256:b3c318dddf23e6fcd8cc307b135a3e570a6787f97b51461daf9494d6dddb6171;codeready_workspaces_stacks_dotnet_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-dotnet-rhel8@sha256:6f0534ca7f9727a5771f999fe02fe72557d814d28d7dc233de32bb0496422835;codeready_workspaces_stacks_dotnet_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-dotnet-rhel8@sha256:6f0534ca7f9727a5771f999fe02fe72557d814d28d7dc233de32bb0496422835;codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03a1f253fb548419653a3363c7ad46623bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03a1f253fb548419653a3363c7ad46623bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;codeready_workspaces_stacks_golang_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmyk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| golang-rhel8@sha256:415c265e03a1f253fb5484139653a3363c7ad466263bf6ab3a9bd201369324cc;codeready_workspaces_stacksphp_devfile_registry_image_gixdcmymk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-php-rhel8@sha256:3a6ff083fde5d262456c9eb4752e3d802046ef14d9864f52aa31176af1f8bcd2;codeready_workspaces_stacksphp_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmymk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/stacks-php-rhel8@sha256:3a6ff083fde5d262456c9eb4752e3d802046ef14d9864f52aa31176af1f8bcd2;codeready_workspaces_theia_endpoint_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmymk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/theia-endpoint-rhel8@sha256:ae77e83cdef64ac95c0558261c6e5a35049a894f39a7e1debfb709c3b97b6262;codeready_workspaces_theia_plugin_registry_image_gixdcmymk=registry.redhat.io/codeready-workspaces/theia-endpoint-rhel8@sha256:ae77e83cdef64ac95c0558261c6e5a35049a894f39a7e1debfb709c3b97b6262;codeready_workspaces_theia_endpoint-rhel7_devfile_registry_image_g4xdilrqbiregistry.redhat.io/jboss_eap_7_eap74_openjdk8_openshift_rhel7_devfile_registry_image_g4xdilrqbiregistry.redhat.io/jboss_eap_7_eap74-openshift-rhel7@sha256:b4a113c4d4972d142a3c350e2006a2b297dc883f8dbb29a88db19c892358632djboss_eap_7_eap_xp3_openjdk11_openshift_devfile_registry_image_gmdaljzbiregistry.redhat.io/jboss_eap_7_eap_xp3-openshift_rhel7@sha256:b4a113c4d4972d142a3c350e2006a2b297dc883f8dbb29a88db19c892358632d
|                                                                      |                                                                      |                                                                         |

90
3. Create an OpenShift project to host the Image Puller:

   $ oc new-project <k8s-image-puller>

4. Process and apply the templates to install the puller:

   $ oc process -f serviceaccount.yaml | oc apply -f -
   $ oc process -f configmap.yaml | oc apply -f -
   $ oc process -f app.yaml | oc apply -f -

**Verification steps**

1. Verify the existence of a `<kubernetes-image-puller>` deployment and a `<kubernetes-image-puller>` DaemonSet. The DaemonSet needs to have a Pod for each node in the cluster:
2. Verify the values of the `<kubernetes-image-puller>` ConfigMap.

$ oc get deployment,daemonset,pod --namespace <k8s-image-puller>

$ oc get configmap <kubernetes-image-puller> --output yaml
CHAPTER 10. MANAGING IDENTITIES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

This section describes different aspects of managing identities and authorizations of Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces.

- Section 10.1, “Authenticating users”
- Section 10.2, “Authorizing users”
- Section 10.3, “Configuring authorization”
- Section 10.4, “Configuring OpenShift OAuth”
- Section 10.5, “Removing user data”

10.1. AUTHENTICATING USERS

This document covers all aspects of user authentication in Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces, both on the CodeReady Workspaces server and in workspaces. This includes securing all REST API endpoints, WebSocket or JSON RPC connections, and some web resources.

All authentication types use the JWT open standard as a container for transferring user identity information. In addition, CodeReady Workspaces server authentication is based on the OpenID Connect protocol implementation, which is provided by default by RH-SSO.

Authentication in workspaces implies the issuance of self-signed per-workspace JWT tokens and their verification on a dedicated service based on JWTProxy.

10.1.1. Authenticating to the CodeReady Workspaces server

10.1.1.1. Authenticating to the CodeReady Workspaces server using other authentication implementations

This procedure describes how to use an OpenID Connect (OIDC) authentication implementation other than RH-SSO.

**Procedure**

1. Update the authentication configuration parameters that are stored in the `multiuser.properties` file (such as client ID, authentication URL, realm name).

2. Write a single filter or a chain of filters to validate tokens, create the user in the CodeReady Workspaces dashboard, and compose the `subject` object.

3. If the new authorization provider supports the OpenID protocol, use the OIDC JS client library available at the settings endpoint because it is decoupled from specific implementations.

4. If the selected provider stores additional data about the user (first and last name, job title), it is recommended to write a provider-specific `ProfileDao` implementation that provides this information.

10.1.1.2. Authenticating to the CodeReady Workspaces server using OAuth
For easy user interaction with third-party services, the CodeReady Workspaces server supports OAuth authentication. OAuth tokens are also used for GitHub-related plug-ins.

OAuth authentication has two main flows:

**delegated**
Default. Delegates OAuth authentication to RH-SSO server.

**embedded**
Uses built-in CodeReady Workspaces server mechanism to communicate with OAuth providers.

To switch between the two implementations, use the `che.oauth.service_mode=<embedded|delegated>` configuration property.

The main REST endpoint in the OAuth API is `/api/oauth`, which contains:

- An authentication method, `/authenticate`, that the OAuth authentication flow can start with.
- A callback method, `/callback`, to process callbacks from the provider.
- A token GET method, `/token`, to retrieve the current user’s OAuth token.
- A token DELETE method, `/token`, to invalidated the current user’s OAuth token.
- A GET method, `/`, to get the list of configured identity providers.

### 10.1.1.3. Using Swagger or REST clients to execute queries

The user’s RH-SSO token is used to execute queries to the secured API on the user’s behalf through REST clients. A valid token must be attached as the `Request` header or the `?token=$token` query parameter.

Access the CodeReady Workspaces Swagger interface at `https://codeready-<openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/swagger`. The user must be signed in through RH-SSO, so that the access token is included in the `Request` header.

### 10.1.2. Authenticating in a CodeReady Workspaces workspace

Workspace containers may contain services that must be protected with authentication. Such protected services are called secure. To secure these services, use a machine authentication mechanism.

JWT tokens avoid the need to pass RH-SSO tokens to workspace containers (which can be insecure). Also, RH-SSO tokens may have a relatively shorter lifetime and require periodic renewals or refreshes, which is difficult to manage and keep in sync with the same user session tokens on clients.
10.1.2.1. Creating secure servers

To create secure servers in CodeReady Workspaces workspaces, set the `secure` attribute of the endpoint to `true` in the `dockerimage` type component in the devfile.

**Devfile snippet for a secure server**

```yaml
components:
  - type: dockerimage
    endpoints:
      - attributes:
          secure: 'true'
```

10.1.2.2. Workspace JWT token

Workspace tokens are JSON web tokens (JWT) that contain the following information in their claims:

- **uid**: The ID of the user who owns this token
- **uname**: The name of the user who owns this token
- **wsid**: The ID of a workspace which can be queried with this token
Every user is provided with a unique personal token for each workspace. The structure of a token and the signature are different than they are in RH-SSO. The following is an example token view:

```json
# Header
{
  "alg": "RS512",
  "kind": "machine_token"
}

# Payload
{
  "wsid": "workspacekrh99xjenek3h571",
  "uid": "b07e3a58-ed50-4a6e-be17-fcf49f8b242",
  "uname": "john",
  "jti": "06c73349-2242-45f8-a94c-722e081bb6fd"
}

# Signature
{
  "value": "RSASHA256(base64UrlEncode(header) + . + base64UrlEncode(payload))"
}
```

The SHA-256 cipher with the RSA algorithm is used for signing JWT tokens. It is not configurable. Also, there is no public service that distributes the public part of the key pair with which the token is signed.

10.1.2.3. Machine token validation

The validation of machine tokens (JWT tokens) is performed using a dedicated per-workspace service with JWTProxy running on it in a separate Pod. When the workspace starts, this service receives the public part of the SHA key from the CodeReady Workspaces server. A separate verification endpoint is created for each secure server. When traffic comes to that endpoint, JWTProxy tries to extract the token from the cookies or headers and validates it using the public-key part.

To query the CodeReady Workspaces server, a workspace server can use the machine token provided in the CHE_MACHINE_TOKEN environment variable. This token is the user’s who starts the workspace. The scope of such requests is restricted to the current workspace only. The list of allowed operations is also strictly limited.

10.2. AUTHORIZING USERS

User authorization in CodeReady Workspaces is based on the permissions model. Permissions are used to control the allowed actions of users and establish a security model. Every request is verified for the presence of the required permission in the current user subject after it passes authentication. You can control resources managed by CodeReady Workspaces and allow certain actions by assigning permissions to users.

Permissions can be applied to the following entities:

- Workspace
- System

All permissions can be managed using the provided REST API. The APIs are documented using Swagger at https://codeready-<openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/swagger/#!/permissions.

10.2.1. CodeReady Workspaces workspace permissions
The user who creates a workspace is the workspace owner. By default, the workspace owner has the following permissions: **read**, **use**, **run**, **configure**, **setPermissions**, and **delete**. Workspace owners can invite users into the workspace and control workspace permissions for other users.

The following permissions are associated with workspaces:

**Table 10.1. CodeReady Workspaces workspace permissions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>Allows reading the workspace configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>Allows using a workspace and interacting with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>Allows starting and stopping a workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure</td>
<td>Allows defining and changing the workspace configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setPermissions</td>
<td>Allows updating the workspace permissions for other users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Allows deleting the workspace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**10.2.2. CodeReady Workspaces system permissions**

CodeReady Workspaces system permissions control aspects of the whole CodeReady Workspaces installation. The following permissions are applicable to the system:

**Table 10.2. CodeReady Workspaces system permission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>manageSystem</td>
<td>Allows control of the system and workspaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setPermissions</td>
<td>Allows updating the permissions for users on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manageUsers</td>
<td>Allows creating and managing users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitorSystem</td>
<td>Allows accessing endpoints used for monitoring the state of the server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All system permissions are granted to the administrative user. To configure the administrative user, use the **CHE_SYSTEM_ADMIN__NAME** property. The default value is **admin**. The system permissions are granted when the CodeReady Workspaces server starts. If the record of the user is not in the CodeReady Workspaces user database, the permissions are granted after the first login of the user.

**10.2.3. manageSystem permission**
Users with the `manageSystem` permission have access to the following services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path</th>
<th>HTTP Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/resource/free/</code></td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Get free resource limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/resource/free/{accountId}</code></td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Get free resource limits for the given account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/resource/free/{accountId}</code></td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Edit free resource limit for the given account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/resource/free/{accountId}</code></td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Remove free resource limit for the given account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/installer/</code></td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Add installer to the registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/installer/{key}</code></td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>Update installer in the registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/installer/{key}</code></td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Remove installer from the registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/logger/</code></td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Get logging configurations in the CodeReady Workspaces server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/logger/{name}</code></td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Get configurations of logger by its name in the CodeReady Workspaces server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/logger/{name}</code></td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>Create logger in the CodeReady Workspaces server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/logger/{name}</code></td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Edit logger in the CodeReady Workspaces server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/resource/{accountId}/details</code></td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Get detailed information about resources for the given account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/system/stop</code></td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Shutdown all system services, prepare CodeReady Workspaces to stop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.2.4. `monitorSystem` permission

Users with the `monitorSystem` permission have access to the following services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path</th>
<th>HTTP Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/activity</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Get workspaces in a certain state for a certain amount of time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.2.5. Listing CodeReady Workspaces permissions

To list CodeReady Workspaces permissions that apply to a specific resource, perform the GET /permissions request.

To list the permissions that apply to a user, perform the GET /permissions/{domain} request.

To list the permissions that apply to all users, perform the GET /permissions/{domain}/all request. The user must have manageSystem permissions to see this information.

The suitable domain values are:

- system
- organization
- workspace

**NOTE**

The domain is optional. If no domain is specified, the API returns all possible permissions for all the domains.

### 10.2.6. Assigning CodeReady Workspaces permissions

To assign permissions to a resource, perform the POST /permissions request. The suitable domain values are:

- system
- organization
- workspace

The following is a message body that requests permissions for a user with a userId to a workspace with a workspaceID:

#### Requesting CodeReady Workspaces user permissions

```json
{
  "actions": [
    "read",
    "use",
    "run",
    "configure",
    "setPermissions"
  ]
}
```
The `userId` parameter is the ID of the user that has been granted certain permissions.

The `instanceId` parameter is the ID of the resource that retrieves the permission for all users.

### 10.3. CONFIGURING AUTHORIZATION

**CodeReady Workspaces** uses the permissions model for user authorization.

#### 10.3.1. Authorization and user management

Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces uses **RH-SSO** to create, import, manage, delete, and authenticate users. RH-SSO uses built-in authentication mechanisms and user storage. It can use third-party identity management systems to create and authenticate users. Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces requires a RH-SSO token when you request access to CodeReady Workspaces resources.

Local users and imported federation users must have an email address in their profile.

The default RH-SSO credentials are **admin:admin**. You can use the **admin:admin** credentials when logging into Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces for the first time. It has system privileges.

**Identifying the RH-SSO URL**

Go to the OpenShift web console and to the **RH-SSO** project.

#### 10.3.2. Configuring CodeReady Workspaces to work with RH-SSO

The deployment script configures RH-SSO. It creates a **codeready-public** client with the following fields:

- **Valid Redirect URIs**: Use this URL to access CodeReady Workspaces.
- **Web Origins**

The following are common errors when configuring CodeReady Workspaces to work with RH-SSO:

**Invalid redirectURI error**

Occurs when you access CodeReady Workspaces at **myhost**, which is an alias, and your original **CHE_HOST** is **1.1.1.1**. If this error occurs, go to the RH-SSO administration console and ensure that the valid redirect URIs are configured.

**CORS error**

Occurs when you have an invalid web origin.

#### 10.3.3. Configuring RH-SSO tokens

A user token expires after 30 minutes by default.

You can change the following RH-SSO token settings:
10.3.4. Setting up user federation

RH-SSO federates external user databases and supports LDAP and Active Directory. You can test the connection and authenticate users before choosing a storage provider.

See the [User storage federation](#) page in RH-SSO documentation to learn how to add a provider.

See the [LDAP and Active Directory](#) page in RH-SSO documentation to specify multiple LDAP servers.

10.3.5. Enabling authentication with social accounts and brokering

RH-SSO provides built-in support for GitHub, OpenShift, and most common social networks such as Facebook and Twitter. See RH-SSO documentation to learn how to [enable Login with GitHub](#).

10.3.5.1. Configuring GitHub OAuth

OAuth for GitHub allows for automatic SSH key upload to GitHub.

**Prerequisites**

- The `oc` tool is available.

**Procedure**

- Create a [OAuth application in GitHub](#) using CodeReady Workspaces URL as the value for the application [Homepage URL](#) and RH-SSO GitHub endpoint URL as the value for Authorization...

---

**Table:**

- **Revoke Refresh Token:** OFF
- **SSO Session Idle:** 30 Minutes
- **SSO Session Max:** 10 Hours
- **Offline Session Idle:** 30 Days
- **Access Token Lifespan:** 5 Minutes
- **Access Token Lifespan For Implicit Flow:** 15 Minutes
- **Client login timeout:** 1 Minutes
- **Login timeout:** 30 Minutes
- **Login action timeout:** 5 Minutes
- **User-Initiated Action Lifespan:** 5 Minutes
- **Default Admin-Initiated Action Lifespan:** 12 Hours

**Buttons:**

- Save
- Cancel
callback URL. The default values are `https://codeready-openshift-workspaces.<DOMAIN>/` and `https://keycloak-openshift-workspaces.<DOMAIN>/auth/realms/codeready/broker/github/endpoint` respectively, where `<DOMAIN>` is OpenShift cluster domain.

1. Create a new secret in the project where CodeReady Workspaces is deployed.

   ```
   $ oc apply -f - <<EOF
   kind: Secret
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: github-oauth-config
     namespace: <...>  
     labels:
       app.kubernetes.io/part-of: che.eclipse.org
       app.kubernetes.io/component: oauth-scm-configuration
   annotations:
     che.eclipse.org/oauth-scm-server: github
   type: Opaque
   data:
   id: <...>  
   secret: <...>  
EOF
   ```

   1. CodeReady Workspaces namespace. The default is openshift-workspaces
   2. base64 encoded GitHub OAuth Client ID
   3. base64 encoded GitHub OAuth Client Secret

2. If CodeReady Workspaces was already installed wait until rollout of RH-S SO component finishes.

### 10.3.5.2. Configuring a Bitbucket server that uses self-signed TLS certificates

The following chapter describes how to configure a Bitbucket (BB) server that uses self-signed TLS certificates so that the CodeReady Workspaces server and workspace components can establish a trusted connection with BB.

- Creating ConfigMaps for additional TLS and `gitSelfSign` certificates. This enables:
  - Launching a factory using a devfile URL.
  - Importing and cloning a project.

**NOTE**

- Configure the OAuth 1 authentication on the BB server side. For more information, see Configuring Bitbucket Server OAuth 1

- Creating a ConfigMap for importing additional certificates is necessary only if a BB server is setup with self-signed TLS certificates. These certificates are needed for the proper functionality of CodeReady Workspaces server and tools inside of a workspace, which use them for performing Git operations related to a specific repository.
Prerequisites

- A value of the BB server certification authority (CA) exported in the Base64 ASCII format and stored in a `ca.crt` file.
- An instance of CodeReady Workspaces.

Procedure

1. Provision the CA of the BB server to the CodeReady Workspaces server to enable it to read the devfiles stored in the BB server. To do so, add the following ConfigMap to the `openshift-workspaces` project:

   ```bash
   $ oc create configmap bitbucket-ca-cert-for-factory --from-file=ca.crt -n openshift-workspaces
   $ oc label configmap bitbucket-ca-cert-for-factory app.kubernetes.io/part-of=che.eclipse.org
   app.kubernetes.io/component=ca-bundle -n openshift-workspaces
   ```

2. Provision the CA of the BB server to the CodeReady Workspaces server to be able to use Git operations. To do so, add a new ConfigMap to the `openshift-workspaces` project:

   ```bash
   $ oc create configmap che-git-self-signed-cert --from-file=ca.crt --from-literal=githost=<bitbucket_server_url> -n openshift-workspaces
   ```

3. Edit the CheCluster Custom Resource (CR) to configure the CodeReady Workspaces server.

   ```yaml
   spec:
      server:
         # ...
         gitSelfSignedCert: <boolean> 1
   ```

   Use `true` for a BB server that use a self-signed cert. Default value: `false`.


Reference


10.3.5.3. Configuring the Bitbucket and CodeReady Workspaces integration to use OAuth1

The following section describes the configuration of the OAuth 1 authentication that is needed for performing read and write operations with Bitbucket (BB) repositories. To use BB repositories with allowed Git operations, such as `clone` and `push`, register a BB endpoint with CodeReady Workspaces first, and configure the OAuth 1 authentication.
NOTE

This procedure requires:

- generating RSA key pairs
- generating a consumer key-secret pair
- creating an application link on the BB side
- configuring BB on the CodeReady Workspaces-server side

This procedure also describes how to activate OAuth 1 for Bitbucket Server to:

- Use devfiles hosted on a Bitbucket Server.
- Enable CodeReady Workspaces to obtain and renew Bitbucket Server Personal access tokens.

Prerequisites

- The `oc` tool is available.
- Bitbucket Server is available from CodeReady Workspaces server.
- An instance of CodeReady Workspaces.

Procedure

1. Generate an RSA key pair and a stripped-down version of the public key:

   ```bash
   $ openssl genrsa -out <private.pem> 2048
   $ openssl rsa -in <private.pem> -pubout > <public.pub>
   $ openssl pkcs8 -topk8 -inform pem -outform pem -nocrypt -in <private.pem> -out <privatepkcs8.pem>
   $ cat <public.pub> | sed 's/-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----//g' | sed 's/-----END PUBLIC KEY----//-/g' | tr -d \n > <public-stripped.pub>
   ```

2. Generate a consumer key and a shared secret.

   ```bash
   $ openssl rand -base64 24 > <bitbucket_server_consumer_key>
   $ openssl rand -base64 24 > <bitbucket_shared_secret>
   ```

3. Configure an Application Link in Bitbucket to enable the communication from CodeReady Workspaces to Bitbucket Server.

   a. In Bitbucket Server, click the cog in the top navigation bar to navigate to Administration > Application Links.
b. Enter the application URL: `https://codeready-<openshift_deployment_name>-<domain_name>` and click the Create new link button.

c. In the warning message stating No response was received from the URL click the Continue button.

d. Complete the Link Applications form and click the Continue button.

- Application Name
  `<CodeReady Workspaces>`
- Application Type
  Generic Application.
- Service Provider Name
  `<CodeReady Workspaces>`
- Consumer Key
  Paste the content of the `<bitbucket_server_consumer_key>` file.
- Shared secret
  Paste the content of the `<bitbucket_shared_secret>` file.
- Request Token URL
  `<Bitbucket Server URL>/plugins/servlet/oauth/request-token`
- Access token URL
  `<Bitbucket Server URL>/plugins/servlet/oauth/access-token`
- Authorize URL
  `<Bitbucket Server URL>/plugins/servlet/oauth/access-token`
- Create incoming link
  Enabled.

e. Complete the Link Applications form and click the Continue button.

- Consumer Key
  Paste the content of the `<bitbucket_server_consumer_key>` file.
- Consumer name
  `<CodeReady Workspaces>`
- Public Key
  Paste the content of the `<public-stripped.pub>` file.

4. Create a OpenShift Secret in CodeReady Workspaces project containing the consumer and private keys.

```bash
$ oc apply -f - <<EOF
kind: Secret
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: bitbucket-oauth-config
namespace: <CodeReady Workspaces-namespace>  # 1
labels:
  app.kubernetes.io/component: oauth-scm-configuration
  app.kubernetes.io/part-of: che.eclipse.org
annotations:
EOF```

1. `<CodeReady Workspaces-namespace>`
CodeReady Workspaces namespace. The default is openshift-workspaces

Bitbucket Server URL

base64 encoded content of the `<privatepkcs8.pem>` file without first and last lines.

base64 encoded content of the `<bitbucket_server_consumer_key>` file.

Example

```bash
#!/usr/bin/env bash

NS=${1:-eclipse-che}
CONSUMER_KEY=$(cat ./certs/bitbucket_server_consumer_key)
PRIVATE_KEY=$(cat ./certs/privatepkcs8.pem | sed 's/-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----//g' | sed 's/-----END PRIVATE KEY-----//g' | tr -d '
')
BITBUCKET_HOST=<your-bitbucket-host-here>
unameOut="$(uname -s)"

case "$(unameOut)" in
  Linux*)     BASE64_FUNC='base64 -w 0';; 
  Darwin*)    BASE64_FUNC='base64';; 
  CYGWIN*)    BASE64_FUNC='base64 -w 0';; 
  MINGW*)     BASE64_FUNC='base64 -w 0';; 
  *)          BASE64_FUNC='base64 -w 0'
)
esac

cat <<EOF | oc apply -n $NS -f -
kind: Secret
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: bitbucket-oauth-config
labels:
  app.kubernetes.io/part-of: che.eclipse.org
  app.kubernetes.io/component: oauth-scm-configuration
annotations:
  che.eclipse.org/oauth-scm-server: bitbucket
  che.eclipse.org/scm-server-endpoint: https://$BITBUCKET_HOST
type: Opaque
data:
  private.key: $(echo -n $PRIVATE_KEY | $BASE64_FUNC)
  consumer.key: $(echo -n $CONSUMER_KEY | $BASE64_FUNC)
EOF

* See the whole script in this [GitHub example](https://github.com/).
Additional resources

- Bitbucket Server overview
- Download Bitbucket Server
- Bitbucket Server Personal access tokens
- How to generate public key to application link 3rd party applications
- Using AppLinks to link to other applications

10.3.5.4. Configuring GitLab servers

To use a GitLab server as a project sources supplier, register the GitLab server URL with CodeReady Workspaces using the `CHE_INTEGRATION_GITLAB_SERVER__ENDPOINTS` property and specify the host name of the server to register.

Example

```
https://gitlab.apps.cluster-2ab2.2ab2.example.opentlc.com/
```

For additional examples of configuring GitLab servers using:

- Operator - see, Understanding CodeReady Workspaces server advanced configuration using the Operator

Additional resources


10.3.5.5. Configuring GitLab OAuth2

OAuth2 for GitLab allows accepting factories from private GitLab repositories.

Prerequisites

- GitLab server is running and available from CodeReady Workspaces

Procedure

- Create a Authorized OAuth2 application in GitLab using CodeReady Workspaces as the application Name and RH-SSO GitLab endpoint URL as the value for Redirect URI. The callback URL default value is `https://keycloak-openshift-workspaces.<DOMAIN>/auth/realms/codeready/broker/gitlab/endpoint`, where `<DOMAIN>` is OpenShift cluster domain. Store the Application ID and Secret values. All three types of GitLab OAuth 2 applications are supported: User owned, Group owned and Instance-wide.
1. Create a custom OIDC provider link on RH-SSO pointing to GitLab server. Fill the following fields:

   **Client ID**
   a value from the **Application ID** field provided by GitLab server in previous step;

   **Client Secret**
   a value from **Secret** field provided by GitLab server in previous step;

   **Authorization URL**
   a URL which have a `https://<GITLAB_DOMAIN>/oauth/authorize` format;

   **Token URL**
   a URL which have a `https://<GITLAB_DOMAIN>/oauth/token` format;

   **Scopes**
   set of scopes which must contain (but not limited to) the following set: `api write_repository openid`;

   **Store Tokens**
   needs to be enabled;

   **Store Tokens Readable**
   needs to be enabled

   **NOTE**
   - Substitute `<GITLAB_DOMAIN>` with the URL and port of the GitLab installation.

2. Register the GitLab instance URL with the enabled OAuth 2 support in CodeReady Workspaces using the `CHE_INTEGRATION_GITLAB_OAUTH__ENDPOINT` property.

   **WARNING**
   - The GitLab instance URL must be present in the list of configured GitLab integration endpoints, set by the `CHE_INTEGRATION_GITLAB_SERVER__ENDPOINTS` property.

**Additional resources**

In case of having issues CodeReady Workspaces accessing GitLab related to TLS keys, consult with the following docs:


**10.3.6. Using protocol-based providers**
RH-SSO supports SAML v2.0 and OpenID Connect v1.0 protocols.

10.3.7. Managing users using RH-SSO

You can add, delete, and edit users in the user interface. See RH-SSO User Management for more information.

10.3.8. Configuring CodeReady Workspaces to use an external RH-SSO installation

By default, CodeReady Workspaces installation includes the deployment of a dedicated RH-SSO instance. However, using an external RH-SSO is also possible. This option is useful when a user has an existing RH-SSO instance with already-defined users, for example, a company-wide RH-SSO server used by several applications.

Table 10.3. Placeholders used in examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;provider-realm-name&gt;</th>
<th>RH-SSO realm name intended for use by CodeReady Workspaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;oidc-client-name&gt;</td>
<td>Name of the oidc client defined in &lt;provider-realm-name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;auth-base-url&gt;</td>
<td>Base URL of the external RH-SSO server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prerequisites

- In the administration console of the external installation of RH-SSO, define a realm containing the users intended to connect to CodeReady Workspaces:

- In this realm, define an OIDC client that CodeReady Workspaces will use to authenticate the users. This is an example of such a client with the correct settings:
NOTE

- **Client Protocol** must be **openid-connect**.

- **Access Type** must be **public**. CodeReady Workspaces only supports the **public** access type.

- **Valid Redirect URIs** must contain at least two URIs related to the CodeReady Workspaces server, one using the **http** protocol and the other **https**. These URIs must contain the base URL of the CodeReady Workspaces server, followed by /* wildcards.

- **Web Origins** must contain at least two URIs related to the CodeReady Workspaces server, one using the **http** protocol and the other **https**. These URIs must contain the base URL of the CodeReady Workspaces server, without any path after the host. The number of URIs depends on the number of installed product tools.

- With CodeReady Workspaces that uses the default OpenShift OAuth support, user authentication relies on the integration of RH-SSO with OpenShift OAuth. This allows users to
log in to CodeReady Workspaces with their OpenShift login and have their workspaces created under personal OpenShift projects. This requires setting up an OpenShift "RH-SSO Identity Provider”. When using an external RH-SSO, configure the RH-SSO manually. For instructions, see the appropriate RH-SSO documentations for either OpenShift 3 or OpenShift 4.

- The configured RH-SSO has the options Store Tokens and Stored Tokens Readable enabled.

Procedure

1. Set the following properties in the CheCluster Custom Resource (CR):

```yaml
spec:
  auth:
    externalIdentityProvider: true
    identityProviderURL: <auth-base-url>
    identityProviderRealm: <provider-realm-name>
    identityProviderClientId: <oidc-client-name>
```

2. When installing CodeReady Workspaces with OpenShift OAuth support enabled, set the following properties in the CheCluster Custom Resource (CR):

```yaml
spec:
  auth:
    openShiftOAuth: true
# Note: only if the OpenShift "RH-SSO Identity Provider" alias is different from 'openshift-v3'
# or 'openshift-v4'
server:
  customCheProperties:
    CHE_INFRA_OPENSHIFT_OAUTH/IDENTITY_PROVIDER: <OpenShift "RH-SSO Identity Provider" alias>
```

10.3.9. Configuring SMTP and email notifications

Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces does not provide any pre-configured MTP servers.

To enable SMTP servers in RH-SSO:

1. Go to che realm settings > Email.
2. Specify the host, port, username, and password.

Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces uses the default theme for email templates for registration, email confirmation, password recovery, and failed login.

10.3.10. Enabling self-registration

Self-registration allows users to register themselves in a CodeReady Workspaces instance by accessing the CodeReady Workspaces server URL.

For CodeReady Workspaces installed without OpenShift OAuth support, self-registration is disabled by default, therefore the option to register a new user is not available on the login page.

Prerequisites
You are logged in as an administrator.

Procedure
To enable self-registration of users:

1. Navigate to the Realm Settings menu on the left and open the Login tab.
2. Set User registration option to On.

10.4. CONFIGURING OPENSIGHT OAUTH
For users to interact with OpenShift, they must first authenticate to the OpenShift cluster. OpenShift OAuth is a process in which users prove themselves to a cluster through an API with obtained OAuth access tokens.

Authentication with the https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_codeready_workspaces/2.13/html-single/end-user_guide/index#openshift-connector-overview.adoc is a possible way for CodeReady Workspaces users to authenticate with an OpenShift cluster.

The following section describes the OpenShift OAuth configuration options and its use with a CodeReady Workspaces.

10.4.1. Configuring OpenShift OAuth with initial user

Prerequisites

- The oc tool is available.

Procedure

- Configure OpenShift identity providers on the cluster. See the Understanding identity provider configuration.

  When a user skips the Configuring step of OpenShift "RH-SSO Identity Provider", and the OpenShift cluster does not already contain a configured RH-SSO, CodeReady Workspaces creates an initial OpenShift user for the HTPasswd identity provider. Credentials of this user are stored in the openshift-oauth-user-credentials secret, located in the openshift-config namespace.

  Obtain the credentials for logging in to an OpenShift cluster and CodeReady Workspaces instance:

  1. Obtain OpenShift user name:

     ```bash
     $ oc get secret openshift-oauth-user-credentials -n openshift-config -o json | jq -r ".data.user | base64 -d
     ```

  2. Obtain OpenShift user password:
$ oc get secret openshift-oauth-user-credentials -n openshift-config -o json | jq -r '.data.password' | base64 -d

- Deploy CodeReady Workspaces using OperatorHub or the `crwlctl`, see the `crwlctl server:deploy specification` chapter. OpenShift OAuth will be enabled by default.

### 10.4.2. Configuring OpenShift OAuth without provisioning OpenShift initial OAuth user

The following procedure describes how to configure OpenShift OAuth without provisioning the initial OAuth user.

**Prerequisites**

**Procedure**

1. If you have installed CodeReady Workspaces by using the Operator, configure the following values in the `codeready-workspaces` Custom Resource:

```yaml
spec:
  auth:
    openShiftOAuth: true
    initialOpenShiftOAuthUser: "
```

2. If you have installed CodeReady Workspaces by using the `crwlctl` tool, use the `--che-operator-cr-patch-yaml` flag:

```
$ crwlctl server:deploy --che-operator-cr-patch-yaml=patch.yaml ...
```

The `patch.yaml` file must contain the following:

```yaml
spec:
  auth:
    openShiftOAuth: true
    initialOpenShiftOAuthUser: "
```

### 10.4.3. Removing OpenShift initial OAuth user

The following procedure describes how to remove OpenShift initial OAuth user provisioned by Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces.

**Prerequisites**
- The `oc` tool installed.
- An instance of Red Hat CodeReady Workspaces running on OpenShift.
- Logged in to OpenShift cluster using the `oc` tool.
Procedure

1. Update codeready-workspaces custom resource:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch checluster/codeready-workspaces -n openshift-workspaces --type=json -p \
   "["op": "replace", "path": "/spec/auth/initialOpenShiftOAuthUser", "value": false]"
   ```

10.5. REMOVING USER DATA

10.5.1. Removing user data according to GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) law enforces the right for individuals to have personal data erased.

The following procedure describes how to remove a user’s data from a cluster and the RH-SSO database.

**NOTE**

The following commands use the default OpenShift project, `openshift-workspaces`, as a user’s example for the `-n` option.

Prerequisites

- A user or an administrator authorization token. To delete any other data except the data bound to a user account, **admin** privileges are required. The **admin** is a special CodeReady Workspaces administrator account pre-created and enabled using the `CHE_SYSTEM_ADMIN__NAME` and `CHE_SYSTEM_SUPER__PRIVILEGED__MODE = true` Custom Resource definitions.

```yaml
spec:
  server:
    customCheProperties:
      CHE_SYSTEM_SUPER__PRIVILEGED__MODE: 'true'
      CHE_SYSTEM_ADMIN__NAME: '<admin-name>'
```

If needed, use commands below for creating the **admin** user:

```bash
$ oc patch checluster/codeready-workspaces \
   --type=merge \
   -p '{ "spec": { "server": { "customCheProperties": 
                        {"CHE_SYSTEM_SUPER__PRIVILEGED__MODE": "true"} } } }' \
   -n openshift-workspaces

$ oc patch checluster/codeready-workspaces \
   --type=merge \
   -p '{ "spec": { "server": { "customCheProperties": {"CHE_SYSTEM_ADMIN__NAME": "<admin-name>"} } } }' \
   -n openshift-workspaces
```
NOTE

All system permissions are granted to the administrative user. To configure the administrative user, use the `CHE_SYSTEM_ADMIN__NAME` property. The default value is `admin`. The system permissions are granted when the CodeReady Workspaces server starts. If the user record is not in the CodeReady Workspaces user database, the permissions are granted after the first login of the user.

Authorization token privileges:

- **admin** - Can delete all personal data of all users
- **user** - Can delete only the data related to the user

A user or an administrator is logged in the OpenShift cluster with deployed CodeReady Workspaces.

A user ID is obtained. Get the user ID using the commands below:

- For the current user:
  ```bash
  $ curl -X GET
  --header 'Authorization: Bearer <user-token>'
  'https://<codeready>-<openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/api/user'
  
  $ curl -X GET
  --header 'Authorization: Bearer <user-token>'
  'https://<codeready>-<openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/api/user/find?
  name=<username>'
  
  $ curl -X GET
  --header 'Authorization: Bearer <user-token>'
  'https://<codeready>-<openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/api/user/find?
  email=<email>'
  
  Example of obtaining a user ID
  This example uses `vparfono` as a local user name.
  ```bash
  $ curl -X GET
  --header 'Authorization: Bearer <user-token>'
  'https://che-vp-che.apps.che-dev.x6e0.p1.openshiftapps.com/api/user/find?
  name=vparfono'
  ```

  The user ID is at the bottom of the curl command output.

```
{
  "name": "vparfono",
  "links": []
}
```
Procedure

1. Update the `codeready-workspaces` CheCluster Custom Resource (CR) definition to permit the removal of a user's data from the RH-SSO database:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch checluster/codeready-workspaces --patch "{"spec":{"server":{"customCheProperties":{"CHE_KEYCLOAK_CASCADE__USER__REMOVAL__ENABLED": "true"}}}}" --type=merge -n openshift-workspaces
   ```

2. Remove the data using the API:

   ```bash
   $ curl -i -X DELETE --header 'Authorization: Bearer <user-token>' https://<codeready><openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/api/user/<user-id>
   ```

Verification

Running the following command returns code `204` as the API response:

```bash
$ curl -i -X DELETE --header 'Authorization: Bearer <user-token>' https://<codeready><openshift_deployment_name>.<domain_name>/api/user/<user-id>
```  

Additional resources

To remove the data of all users, follow the instructions for