Installing and Operating Fuse Online on OpenShift Container Platform

Install, configure, and upgrade Fuse Online, and export/import integrations for CI/CD pipelines
Red Hat Fuse 7.12 Installing and Operating Fuse Online on OpenShift Container Platform

Install, configure, and upgrade Fuse Online, and export/import integrations for CI/CD pipelines
Abstract

Information and instructions for installing, managing, and operating Fuse Online on OpenShift Container Platform in a customer-managed environment on-site, in the cloud, or in a hybrid cloud.
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PREFACE

You can install and operate Fuse Online on-site on OpenShift Container Platform (OCP). When Fuse Online is running on-site, additional features are available beyond the features that are provided when Fuse Online is running on OpenShift Dedicated.

The term on-site means a customer-managed environment; Red Hat is not managing the OpenShift environment. A customer-managed environment can be on-premise, in the cloud, or in a hybrid cloud.

See the following topics for details:

- Chapter 1, Installing Fuse Online on OCP 4.x
- Chapter 2, Changing the configuration of a Fuse Online environment
- Chapter 3, Managing Fuse Online on OCP
- Chapter 4, How to invoke Fuse Online public REST API endpoints
- Chapter 5, Using external tools to export/import Fuse Online integrations for CI/CD
- Chapter 6, Fuse Online public REST API endpoints reference
- Chapter 7, Rebranding the Fuse Online user interface
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. INSTALLING FUSE ONLINE ON OCP 4.X

Fuse Online is a flexible and customizable, open source platform that provides core integration capabilities as a service.

Each installation of Fuse Online is referred to as a Fuse Online instance (or environment). In a given OpenShift project, there can be exactly one Fuse Online instance. Each Fuse Online instance has its own URL. In a single OpenShift cluster, there can be multiple Fuse Online instances.

You can install Fuse Online as an OpenShift developer user if you have the proper permissions to install operators from OperatorHub. You can install a default Fuse Online instance or a customized Fuse Online instance. For a customized Fuse Online instance, you must edit the default custom resource.

**IMPORTANT**

The Fuse Online installation process requires access to registry.redhat.io, which is the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog for container images.

The following topics provide details for installing Fuse Online:

- Section 1.1, “Overview of the steps required to install Fuse Online on OCP 4.x”
- Section 1.1.1, “Considerations for installing Fuse Online in a restricted environment (OCP 4.6 and later)”
- Section 1.2, “When editing the default custom resource is required before installing Fuse Online”
- Section 1.3, “Descriptions of custom resource attributes that configure Fuse Online”
- Section 1.4, “About configuring Fuse Online for Jaeger monitoring”
- Section 1.6.1, “Authenticating with registry.redhat.io for container images”
- Section 1.6, “Installing Fuse Online”

1.1. OVERVIEW OF THE STEPS REQUIRED TO INSTALL FUSE ONLINE ON OCP 4.X

To install Fuse Online on OCP 4.x, here are the main steps:

1. Generate an OpenShift secret that configures authentication to Red Hat container images.

2. Install the Fuse Online Operator from the OperatorHub to a project (namespace) on the cluster.

3. Optionally, if you want to include an external database for persisting connection and integration definitions, create an OpenShift secret.

4. Add a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project. Optionally, edit the custom resource to enable one or more add-on features and/or implement one or more custom configuration settings.

5. Optionally, grant permission to other developer users so that they can access the Fuse Online web console.
1.1. Considerations for installing Fuse Online in a restricted environment (OCP 4.6 and later)

Before you install Fuse Online in a restricted environment, you must complete the following tasks.

Prerequisite

- You have cluster admin access on the restricted environment’s OpenShift cluster.

Procedure

- Mirror all of the Fuse Online images to a location available on your private network. For more information about installing images for OpenShift operators in a restricted environment, see the Using Operator Lifecycle Manager on restricted networks section in the OpenShift documentation.

- Set up a custom Maven repository with the Fuse repository contents. For detailed information, see the Red Hat Solution: How to create an offline Maven repository for Fuse 7.

- Before you install Fuse Online, edit the Fuse Online custom resource. Use the maven:mirror setting to instruct Fuse Online to only look at the single specified Maven repository to access Maven artifacts when it builds integrations.

In the following example, replace https://customRepo with your offline repository’s URL:

```
components:
  server:
    features:
      maven:
        mirror: https://customRepo
```

- Set the HTTPS_PROXY, HTTP_PROXY, and NO_PROXY environment variables to syndesis-oauthproxy. You can set these environment variables when you install Fuse Online or afterwards. To set the environment values on syndesis/app after you install Fuse Online:

  a. Retrieve the values from proxy/cluster by using the following commands:

  ```
  myhttpProxy=$(oc get proxy/cluster -ojsonpath='{.status.httpProxy}')
  myhttpsProxy=$(oc get proxy/cluster -ojsonpath='{.status.httpsProxy}')
  mynoProxy=$(oc get proxy/cluster -ojsonpath='{.status.noProxy}')
  ```

  b. Set the values by using the following oc patch command:

  ```
  oc patch syndesis/app --type=merge -p "{"spec": {"components": {"oauth": {"environment": {"HTTPS_PROXY": "${myhttpsProxy}"}, "HTTP_PROXY": "${myhttpProxy}"}, "NO_PROXY": "${mynoProxy}"}}}}"
  ```

  This command returns the following confirmation:

  ```
  syndesis.syndesis.io/app patched
  ```

  Because you changed the syndesis-oauthproxy deployment, OpenShift recreates the syndesis-oauthproxy-1-deploy pod.
By default, the todo sample application is disabled (in the Fuse Online custom resource, the addon:todo:enabled value is set to false). Optionally, after you install Fuse Online in a restricted environment, you can download the todo sample application from https://github.com/syndesisio/todo-example and follow the steps in the Readme file, changing the repository URL to the location available on your private network.

1.2. WHEN EDITING THE DEFAULT CUSTOM RESOURCE IS REQUIRED BEFORE INSTALLING FUSE ONLINE

The Fuse Online installation includes a default custom resource, which specifies the default settings for configurable Fuse Online environment add-on features and parameter settings.

You need to edit the default custom resource before you install Fuse Online if you want the installed Fuse Online environment to:

- Use a URL that you specify for the OpenShift route by which the Fuse Online console can be reached. The default is that the installation process calculates this route.
- Use an external database to store connection and integration definitions. The default is that the environment uses an internal database.
- Increase the amount of internal storage that is available for persisting connection and integration definitions. The default, which is 1Gi, is sufficient for most Fuse Online environments.

To configure a Fuse Online environment for any one of these behaviors, you MUST edit the custom resource when you install Fuse Online. In other words, you cannot change the configuration of an installed Fuse Online environment to implement any of these behaviors. Also, after you install a Fuse Online environment that is configured for any of these behaviors, you cannot change that behavior in the installed environment.

1.3. DESCRIPTIONS OF CUSTOM RESOURCE ATTRIBUTES THAT CONFIGURE FUSE ONLINE

In addition to the custom resource attributes that you can specify only before installation, there are a number of custom resource attributes that you can change before or after installation.

Table 1 provides a brief description of configurable custom resource settings and indicates when you can change them: before and/or after installation. To achieve the Fuse Online configuration that you want, use the information in this table to determine how you need to change the custom resource before installation or how you want to change it after installation. Then follow the appropriate procedure:

For OCP 4.x:

- Adding a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project
- General procedure for changing Fuse Online configuration

Table 1.1. Configurable custom resource settings
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature/Setting</th>
<th>When you can set this</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Enhanced activity tracking**  | Set only before installation | `addons:                   
  jaeger:                  
    enabled: true           
    clientOnly: false       
    operatorOnly: false    `  

Enhanced activity tracking is enabled, by default. If you want to customize the Jaeger configuration, you can set `clientOnly` or `operatorOnly` to `true`.

| **External database**          | Set only before installation | `spec:                          
  components: 
    database:                  
      externalDbURL: postgresql://custom-postgres:5432  
      user: db-user-name 
      name: db-name`  

Replace `custom-postgres:5432` with the host name and port for a PostgreSQL database. Replace `db-user-name` with the name of a user account that can access that database. Replace `db-name` with the name of the database.

| **Internal storage capacity**  | Set only before installation | `spec:                          
  components: 
    database:                  
      resources: 
        volumeCapacity: 1Gi 
        volumeName: my-volume`  

Replace `1Gi` with the amount of storage you need. The default is `1Gi`.

Replace `my-volume` with the name of the volume to use for internal storage. This parameter is optional.

| **OpenShift route**            | Set only before installation | `spec:                          
  routeHostname: project.route.com`  

Replace `project.route.com` with the OpenShift route by which the Fuse Online console can be reached. For example: `north-project.6a63.fuse-online.openshiftapps.com`
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature/Setting</th>
<th>When you can set this</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Memory and CPU**    | Set only before installation | components:  
  server:  
    resources:  
      limit:  
        memory: "1024Mi"  
        cpu: "800m"  
      request:  
        memory: "512Mi"  
        cpu: "500m"  
  meta:  
    resources:  
      limit:  
        memory: "750Mi"  
      request:  
        memory: "300Mi"  
  database:  
    resources:  
      limit:  
        memory: "300Mi"  
      request:  
        memory: "300Mi"  
  prometheus:  
    resources:  
      limit:  
        memory: "750Mi"  
      request:  
        memory: "750Mi" |
| **3scale discovery**  | Set before or after installation | components:  
  server:  
    features:  
      managementUrlFor3scale: https://url-for-3scale |

**Memory and CPU**
Increase the default amount of memory that is available to one or more components.

Each component defines its own memory requirement, which means that each pod has a limit on the amount of memory it is assigned. For information about limit and request settings, see the section on Configuring cluster memory to meet container memory and risk requirements in the OpenShift documentation.

You can also specify CPU resources for the **server** component.

The **database** component is the internal database that stores connection and integration definitions.

The **meta** component provides the business logic, such as the connectors, which the server loads.

The **prometheus** component monitors Fuse Online infrastructure components and Fuse Online integrations.

**3scale discovery**
Expose APIs for Fuse Online API provider integrations so that they are discoverable by Red Hat 3scale.

More information: Configuring Fuse Online to enable 3scale discovery of APIs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature/Setting</th>
<th>When you can set this</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Backups**             | Set before or after installation | `spec:
backup:
schedule: interval`

Replace `interval` with the desired duration between backups. Use `cron` utility format for `intervals` and `predefined schedules`. Do not specify the `@` sign in front of the interval. |
| **Node affinity and tolerations** | Set before or after installation | Note: Use `infraScheduling` for Fuse Online infrastructure component deployments. For Fuse Online integration deployments, replace `infraScheduling` with `integrationScheduling`.

`spec:
infraScheduling:
tolerations:
key: value
operator: value
effect: value`

`spec:
infraScheduling:
affinity:
nodeAffinity:
preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
weight:
preference:
matchExpressions:
key: value
operator: value
values: value1, value2` |
| **Integration limit**   | Set before or after installation | `components:
server:
features:
integrationLimit: 0` |

*Backups*

Additional setup steps are described in [Backing up a Fuse Online environment](#).  

**Node affinity and tolerations**

Determines the placement of Fuse Online infrastructure component and integration pods onto nodes within the cluster.

Node affinity allows you to specify an affinity for Fuse Online pods towards a group of nodes to be placed on.

Tolerations allows you to control which nodes the Fuse Online pods run on and to prevent other workloads from using those nodes.

See also: [Configuring Fuse Online pods](#).

**Integration limit**

Specify the maximum number of running integrations. The default, **0**, does not limit the number of running integrations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature/Setting</th>
<th>When you can set this</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Database connection pool| Set before or after installation            | `components:  
    server:  
        connectionPool:  
            connectionTimeout: 30000  
            idleTimeout: 600000  
            leakDetectionThreshold: 0  
            maxLifetime: 1800000  
            maximumPoolSize: 10  
            minimumIdle: 10  

Additional information about the database pool configuration follows this table.|
| Java Options            | Set before or after installation            | `components:  
    server:  
        javaOptions:  
        -option_name=my_value  
    meta:  
        javaOptions:  
        -option_name=my_value  

Replace `-option_name` with the Java option name.  
You can specify any Java option prefix (-D, -X, or -XX).  
Replace `my_value` with value for the option.  
For example, to configure the HTTP proxy:  
components:  
    server:  
        javaOptions:  
            -Dhttp.proxyHost=10.0.0.100 -Dhttp.proxyPort=8800  
    meta:  
        javaOptions:  
            -Dhttp.proxyHost=10.0.0.100 -Dhttp.proxyPort=8800` |
| Maven Arguments         | Set before or after installation            | `components:  
    server:  
        features:  
            maven:  
                additionalArguments:  
                    "typeA=stringA typeB=stringB"  

For example:  
additionalArguments:  
                    
"-Dhttp.proxy=my_proxy -DpropA=valueA" |

---

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature/Setting</th>
<th>When you can set this</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Maven Mirror           | Set before or after installation | **components:**  
  **server:**  
  **features:**  
    **maven:**  
      **mirror:** `https://customRepo`  

  Replace `https://customRepo` with the URL of the repository. |
| Maven Repositories     | Set before or after installation | **components:**  
  **server:**  
  **features:**  
    **mavenRepositories:**  
      **customRepo1:** `https://customRepo1`  
      **customRepo2:** `https://customRepo2`  

  Replace `customRepo` with the name of a repository.  
  For each repository, specify its URL. |
| Monitoring             | Set before or after installation | **addons:**  
  **ops:**  
    **enabled:** true |
| Public REST API        | Set before or after installation | **addons:**  
  **publicApi:**  
    **enabled:** true  

  **routeHostname:** `public-syndesis.192.168.64.63.nip.io`  

  Set `routeHostname` to the public address for invoking Fuse Online REST API endpoints.  
  Your cluster setup determines the public address that you need to specify.  
  In the previous example, the route host name is valid for a minishift cluster. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature/Setting</th>
<th>When you can set this</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ToDo addon</strong></td>
<td>Set before or after installation</td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>addons:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>todo: enabled: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For installing Fuse Online in a restricted environment, you must make sure that the <code>todo</code> addon is set to <code>false</code> (the default) before installation. After installing Fuse Online, you can optionally download the todo application from <a href="https://github.com/syndesisio/todo-example">https://github.com/syndesisio/todo-example</a> and follow the steps in the Readme file, changing the repository URL to a location available on your private network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See also Adding sample data to a Fuse Online environment running on OCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auditing</strong></td>
<td>Set before or after installation</td>
<td>components:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>server:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>features:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>auditing: true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**About add-on features and configuration settings**

- **Enhanced activity tracking**
  Activity tracking, using Jaeger, is enabled by default when you install Fuse Online. The Fuse Online installation (from the OperatorHub or the command-line script) detects the existence of the OperatorHub and installs Jaeger by using the OperatorHub’s subscription functionality. For the limited circumstances in which the OperatorHub is not available, Fuse Online uses its own installation functions to install Jaeger. Optionally, you can customize the Jaeger configuration before you install Fuse Online as described in the About configuring Fuse Online for Jaeger monitoring section.

- **External database for persisting connections and integrations**
  A default installation of Fuse Online provides an internal PostgreSQL database that Fuse Online uses to persist connection and integration definitions. You can choose to use an external PostgreSQL database instead, such as one of the PostgreSQL templates that OpenShift provides by default.

- **Internal storage capacity**
  The default setting of 1Gi is sufficient for most Fuse Online environments. It is expected that you would increase this setting for a new Fuse Online installation only upon the recommendation of Red Hat technical support. That is, you have been running another Fuse
Online environment in which you encountered Fuse Online server errors and Red Hat technical support determined that you need to install a new Fuse Online environment with a database volume capacity that is larger than the default.

To increase Fuse Online internal storage capacity in an OpenShift project that is already running Fuse Online, you must first uninstall Fuse Online. See Uninstalling Fuse Online from an OCP project.

- **Database connection pool configuration**
  You can configure the following `syndesis-server` database connection pool properties:
  
  - **connectionTimeout** - The maximum number of milliseconds that the `syndesis-server` waits for a connection from the pool. The lowest acceptable connection timeout is 250 ms. The default is 30000 (30 seconds).
  
  - **idleTimeout** - The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that a connection is allowed to sit idle in the pool before the connection is removed. A value of 0 means that idle connections are never removed from the pool. The minimum allowed value is 10000 (10 seconds). The default is 600000 (10 minutes).
  
  - **leakDetectionThreshold** - The amount of time (in milliseconds) that a connection can be out of the pool before a message is logged indicating a possible connection leak. A value of 0 means leak detection is disabled. The lowest acceptable value for enabling leak detection is 2000 (2 seconds). The default is 0.
  
  - **maxLifetime** - The maximum lifetime (in milliseconds) of a connection in the pool. The minimum allowed value is 30000 (30 seconds). The default is 1800000 (30 minutes).
  
  - **maximumPoolSize** - The maximum size that the pool is allowed to reach, including both idle and in-use connections. The default is 10.
  
  - **minimumIdle** - The minimum number of idle connections maintained in the pool. The default is the value of `maximumPoolSize`.

### 1.4. ABOUT CONFIGURING FUSE ONLINE FOR JAEGER MONITORING

Jaeger is open source software for tracing transactions between distributed services. It is especially useful for monitoring and troubleshooting complex microservices environments.

When you install Fuse Online, either from the OperatorHub or by using the command-line script, the Fuse Online installation detects the existence of the OperatorHub and installs Jaeger by using the OperatorHub’s subscription functionality. For the limited circumstances in which the OperatorHub is not available, Fuse Online uses its own installation functions to install Jaeger.

A default Fuse Online environment configures all needed Jaeger components. Optionally, you can edit the Fuse Online custom resource to specify a client–only/independent server configuration or a hybrid Jaeger client and Jaeger Operator configuration.

**Default Jaeger configuration**

The basic, out-of-the-box, configuration includes all Jaeger components. You can start learning about how Jaeger works by experimenting with its monitoring capabilities. The default configuration provides a memory–only, limited, backend storage capability.

Installing Fuse Online with the default Jaeger configuration has the following results:

- Fuse Online components have Jaeger communication URLs.
- Jaeger Operator is installed.
- Jaeger custom resource is configured with a default configuration for activity monitoring.

A Fuse Online installation with the default Jaeger configuration, has the following `syndesis` custom resource specification:

```
apiVersion: syndesis.io/v1beta2
kind: Syndesis
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  addons:
    jaeger:
      enabled: true
```

When the `clientOnly` and `operatorOnly` are unspecified (set to `false`, by default) Fuse Online uses the provided Jaeger backend as well as the default, memory-only storage provided by the Jaeger server configuration.

**Client-only/independent server configuration**

With a client-only/independent server configuration, only client URL connections are configured for communication between Fuse Online and an externally configured Jaeger backend. All aspects of the Jaeger backend are external and independent of the Fuse Online environment and `syndesis-operator`. This includes the Jaeger Operator and the Jaeger custom resource.

To install a client-only Jaeger configuration, edit the custom resource before you install Fuse Online as follows:

- Set `clientOnly` to `true` to add Jaeger agent capabilities.
- Set `queryUri` to the URI of the query component of the independently installed Jaeger backend.
- Set `collectorUri` to the URI of the collector component of the independently installed Jaeger backend.

For example:

```
apiVersion: syndesis.io/v1beta2
kind: Syndesis
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  addons:
    jaeger:
      enabled: true
      clientOnly: true
      queryUri: https://jaeger-query-hostname:443/api
      collectorUri: https://jaeger-collector-hostname:14268/api/traces
```

**Hybrid Jaeger client and operator configuration**

With a hybrid Jaeger client and Jaeger Operator configuration, Fuse Online installs the Jaeger Operator as well as the Jaeger client capabilities. A Jaeger custom resource is not installed. You must install your
own Jaeger custom resource, which defines your Jaeger server configuration. This lets you take advantage of the Fuse Online-provided capability and also tailor Jaeger configuration for your own environment, for example, you can use Elasticsearch or Cassandra for data storage.

To install a hybrid Jaeger client and Jaeger Operator configuration:

- Edit the custom resource before you install Fuse Online as shown in the following example:

```yaml
apiVersion: syndesis.io/v1beta2
description: Syndesis
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  addons:
    jaeger:
      enabled: true
      operatorOnly: true
```

- Name the Jaeger custom resource `syndesis-jaeger` as shown in the following example:

```yaml
apiVersion: jaegertracing.io/v1
description: Jaeger
metadata:
  name: syndesis-jaeger
...
spec: 
  ....
```

*Note: Alternately, if you want to use a different name for the Jaeger custom resource, set the `queryUri` and `collectorUri` in the Syndesis custom resource as described in the Client-only/independent server configuration section.*

When the Jaeger custom resource with `syndesis-jaeger` name is created, the Jaeger instance collects data from the Fuse Online integrations. By default, you can view this data in the Fuse Online activity log.

### 1.5. INSTALLING FUSE ONLINE WITH AN EXTERNAL DATABASE

If you want to install a Fuse Online environment that uses an external database to persist connection and integration definitions:

- Create a postgreSQL database with a hostname that the OpenShift cluster can locate.
- Before you install Fuse Online, create an OpenShift secret named `syndesis-global-config` for the external database.
- Install Fuse Online.
- Before you deploy Fuse Online, edit the custom resource to configure the connection to the external database.

**Prerequisites**

- Fuse Online is not yet installed.
The oc client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which you plan to install Fuse Online.

A user with cluster administration permissions gave you permission to install Fuse Online in any project that you have permission to access in the cluster.

Procedure

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to install Fuse Online. For example:
   
   ```
   oc login -u developer -p developer
   ```

2. Create a postgreSQL database that is available to the OpenShift cluster on which you install Fuse Online and that defines values for the following configuration options:
   
   - Connection username
   - Database name
   - Database password

   The following example uses one of the PostgreSQL templates that OpenShift provides by default.

   **Note:** Only use the PostgreSQL ephemeral (`postgresql-ephemeral`) template for development or testing purposes. For a production environment, use the PostgreSQL (`postgresql`) template.

   ```
   oc new-app postgresql-ephemeral -p POSTGRESQL_USER=syndesis -p POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD=exdb-pwd -p POSTGRESQL_DATABASE=syndesisdb
   ```

   This command returns information about the database that you need when you configure Fuse Online, such as the URL.

   For information about creating a database see the PostgreSQL topic in the OpenShift documentation.

3. Create and save a resource file (for example, `my-fuse-online-secret-cr.yml`) that contains the following content:

   ```
   apiVersion: v1
   kind: Secret
   metadata:
     name: syndesis-global-config
     namespace: my-fuse-online-project
     type: Opaque
   stringData:
     POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD: exdb-pw
   ```

   Replace `my-fuse-online-project` with the name of the OpenShift project in which you plan to install the Fuse Online environment for which you are specifying an external database.

   Replace `exdb-pw` with the password from Step 2. Fuse Online will use it as the password for accessing the external database. Note that `stringData` converts the password value to a base64-encoded value (so that you do not have to do the conversion).

   For information about OpenShift secrets, see Providing sensitive data to pods.
4. Add the secret to the cluster, for example:

```bash
oc apply -f my-fuse-online-secret-cr.yml
```

On the OpenShift cluster, the `syndesis-global-config` secret is available to a Fuse Online environment that is installed with a custom resource that specifies an external database.

5. Install Fuse Online in the `my-fuse-online-project` project that you specified in the YAML file for the secret (in Step 4).

- For OCP 4.6 and later, follow the instructions in Installing the Fuse Online Operator from the OperatorHub. In Adding a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project, before you deploy Fuse Online, edit the custom resource to specify the use of an external database, for example:

```yaml
apiVersion: syndesis.io/v1alpha1
kind: Syndesis
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  components:
    database:
      externalDbURL: "postgresql://syndesis-external-db:5432"
      user: db-user-name
      name: db-name
```

- Replace `syndesis-external-db:5432` with the host name and port for the external PostgreSQL database.

- Replace `db-user-name` with the Connection username.

- Replace `db-name` with the name of the database.

**Result**

The Fuse Online installation process uses the settings in the custom resource to determine the configuration of the installed Fuse Online environment.

When correctly installed and deployed, Fuse Online brings up all of the required pods except for `syndesis-db`. Instead of `syndesis-db`, the `syndesis-server` connects to the database with the service name of the external database. If the external database configuration is incorrect then the `syndesis-server` fails to initialize and the Fuse Online deployment ends with an error.

### 1.6. INSTALLING FUSE ONLINE

Fuse Online is a flexible and customizable, open source platform that provides core integration capabilities as a service. You can install Fuse Online as an OpenShift developer user if you have the proper permissions to install operators from OperatorHub.

Here are the general steps for installing Fuse Online by using the operator:

1. Create a secret in the OpenShift project (namespace) to configure authentication with `registry.redhat.io` so that the Fuse Online Operator can access the necessary installation templates.
2. Install the Fuse Online Operator to an OpenShift project (namespace). When the operator is installed, the operator is running in the selected namespace.

3. Create an instance of Fuse Online from the installed operator. You can create an instance with default settings or you can customize the instance by editing the instance’s custom resource. You can then access Fuse Online from the provided URL.

The following topics provide details for installing Fuse Online on OCP 4.x by using the operator:

- Section 1.6.1, “Authenticating with registry.redhat.io for container images”
- Section 1.6.2, “Installing the Fuse Online Operator from the OperatorHub”
- Section 1.6.3, “Adding a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project”

### 1.6.1. Authenticating with registry.redhat.io for container images

Configure authentication with `registry.redhat.io` before you can deploy Fuse container images on OpenShift.

**Prerequisites**

- Cluster administrator access to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- OpenShift `oc` client tool is installed. For more details, see the [OpenShift CLI documentation](https).

**Procedure**

1. Log into your OpenShift cluster as administrator:

   ```bash
   oc login --user system:admin --token=my-token --server=https://my-cluster.example.com:6443
   ```

2. Open the project in which you want to deploy Fuse:

   ```bash
   oc project myproject
   ```

3. Create a `docker-registry` secret using your Red Hat Customer Portal account, replacing **PULL_SECRET_NAME** with `psi-internal-registry` to create:

   ```bash
   oc create secret docker-registry psi-internal-registry --docker-server=docker-registry.redhat.io --docker-username=CUSTOMER_PORTAL_USERNAME --docker-password=CUSTOMER_PORTAL_PASSWORD --docker-email=EMAIL_ADDRESS
   ```

   You should see the following output:

   ```bash
   secret/psi-internal-registry created
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create this `docker-registry` secret in every OpenShift project namespace that will authenticate to `registry.redhat.io`. 

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4. Link the secret to your service account to use the secret for pulling images. The following example uses the `default` service account, `builder` service account, and `deployer` service account:

```
oc secrets link default psi-internal-registry
oc secrets link default psi-internal-registry --for=pull
oc secrets link builder psi-internal-registry
oc secrets link builder psi-internal-registry --for=pull
oc secrets link deployer psi-internal-registry
oc secrets link deployer psi-internal-registry --for=pull
```

The service account name must match the name that the OpenShift pod uses.

**NOTE**

If you do not want to use your Red Hat username and password to create the pull secret, you can create an authentication token using a registry service account.

Additional resources

For more details on authenticating with Red Hat for container images:

- [Red Hat container image authentication](#)
- [Red Hat registry service accounts](#)

## 1.6.2. Installing the Fuse Online Operator from the OperatorHub

You can install the Fuse Online Operator from OperatorHub by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console. Follow these steps for each OpenShift project (namespace) in which you want to install Fuse Online.

**Prerequisites**

- You have administrator or developer access to the OpenShift cluster. For a developer user, you have proper permissions to install operators from OperatorHub.
- You have configured authentication with `registry.redhat.io` as described in [Authenticating with registry.redhat.io](#) for container images.
- You installed the `oc` client tool and it is connected to the OCP cluster on which you plan to install Fuse Online.

**Procedure**

1. In a web browser, navigate to the OpenShift console in your browser and then log in to the console with your administrator or developer credentials.

2. If you are logged in as an administrator, click **Operators** and then click **OperatorHub**.

   If you are logged in as a developer, click **Add** and then click the **From Catalog** card.

3. In the **Filter by keyword** field, type **Fuse Online**.
4. Click the **Red Hat Integration - Fuse Online** card. The **Fuse Online Operator** install page opens.

5. Click **Install**. The **Install Operator** page opens.

   a. The **Update Channel** defines a stream of updates for the operator and is used to roll out updates for subscribers. Accept the default channel, **latest**.

   b. For **Installation mode**, select a namespace (project) from the list of namespaces on the cluster. Select the same namespace that you used when you created a docker registry secret in **Authenticating with `registry.redhat.io` for container images**.

   c. For the **Update Approval**, select **Automatic** or **Manual** to configure how OpenShift handles updates to the Fuse Online Operator.

      - If you select **Automatic** updates, when a new version of the Fuse Online Operator is available, the OpenShift Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) automatically upgrades the running instance of the Fuse Online without human intervention.

      - If you select **Manual** updates, when a newer version of an operator is available, the OLM creates an update request. A cluster administrator must then manually approve that update request to have the Fuse Online Operator updated to the new version.

6. Click **Install** to make the Fuse Online Operator available in the specified namespace (project).

7. To verify that Fuse Online is installed in the project, click **Operators** and then click **Installed Operators** to see **Red Hat Integration - Fuse Online** in the list.

8. In a Terminal window, type the following command to link the secret (that you created in **Authenticating with `registry.redhat.io` for container images**) to the Fuse Online Operator service account:

   ```
   oc secrets link syndesis-operator PULL_SECRET_NAME --for=pull
   ```

Next Steps

After the Fuse Online Operator is installed, you add an instance of Fuse Online to the OpenShift project.

**1.6.3. Adding a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project**

After the Fuse Online Operator is installed in an OpenShift 4.x project, you add an instance of Fuse Online to the OpenShift project. The Fuse Online instance provides the URL that a developer uses to access Fuse Online.

**Prerequisites**

- The Fuse Online Operator is installed into the current OpenShift project.

- On your OCP environment, at least three persistent volumes are available for use by Fuse Online. All of the persistent volumes must have the following configuration requirements:

  -  `capacity.storage: 1Gi`

  -  `accessMode: ReadWriteOnce`

- Decide if you want to install a default Fuse Online instance or customized instance. For more information about the custom resource settings that you can specify, see **When editing the default custom resource is required before installation**.
Procedure

1. Follow these steps to access the Create Syndesis page depending on your user role:
   - If you are logged in as an administrator:
     a. Click Operators and then click Installed Operators.
     b. In the Name column, click Red Hat Integration - Fuse Online. The Operator Details page opens.
     c. Under Provided APIs, click Create Instance.
   - If you are logged in as a developer:
     a. Click Add and then click the Operator Backed card.
     b. Click the Syndesis CRD card. The Syndesis CRD page opens.
     c. Click Create.
     The Create Syndesis page opens.

2. Enter a name or leave app as the default.

3. Select the YAML view option to view the default custom resource.

4. Optional. Edit the custom resource.
   For details on the custom resource settings that you can specify see When editing the default custom resource is required before installation and Descriptions of custom resource attributes that configure Fuse Online.

   The Fuse Online installation process uses the settings that you specify in the custom resource to determine the configuration of the installed Fuse Online environment.

5. Click Create to create the Fuse Online instance. OpenShift starts the pods, services, and other components for Fuse Online.

6. To obtain the URL for Fuse Online:
   a. Click Networking > Routes.
   b. Make sure that the correct project is selected.
   c. In the syndesis row, in the Location column, click the URL for Fuse Online.
   d. Use your OpenShift login credentials to login to the Fuse Online environment.

7. To allow other developer users access to the Fuse Online web console, an administrator must grant each developer user the view role for the project in which Fuse Online is installed by using the following command:
   `oc adm policy add-role-to-user view <username> -n <project-name>`

   For example, to grant view permission for the myfuseonline project to user jdoe:
   `oc adm policy add-role-to-user view jdoe -n myfuseonline`
CHAPTER 2. CHANGING THE CONFIGURATION OF A FUSE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

After you install Fuse Online on OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) on-site, you can change the configuration of the Fuse Online environment.

See the following topics for details:

- Section 2.1, “Fuse Online configuration changes allowed after installation”
- Section 2.2, “General procedure for changing Fuse Online configuration”
- Configuring (prodname) and 3scale discovery of APIs:
  - Section 2.3.1, “Configuring Fuse Online to enable 3scale discovery of APIs”
  - Section 2.3.2, “Configuring Fuse Online to disable 3scale discovery of APIs”
- Section 2.5, “Configuring the HTTP proxy”
- Section 2.6, “Adding sample data to a Fuse Online environment running on OCP”

2.1. FUSE ONLINE CONFIGURATION CHANGES ALLOWED AFTER INSTALLATION

After you install Fuse Online on OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) on-site, you can change its configuration to enable/disable some features or change some configuration settings. The following table lists the features and settings that you can change, the effect of the change, and where to find instructions for making the change.

When changes to the syndesis custom resource cause redeployment of syndesis-server, OpenShift creates a new server pod. It takes a maximum of one to two minutes until the new server is ready. During this time, the Fuse Online console is not usable. Integrations that are running continue to run while a new server is being deployed. When the new deployment is ready, the new server loads the state of the integrations. You can use the Fuse Online console again when the syndesis-server pod status is Running and refreshing the Fuse Online console displays values for integrations, connections, messages, and uptime.

Table 2.1. Features and settings that you can change

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### 2.2. GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR CHANGING FUSE ONLINE CONFIGURATION
For a Fuse Online environment that is installed on OCP, you can change its configuration by updating its `syndesis` custom resource. After you save your changes, OpenShift updates `syndesis-operator` with your updates if they are syntactically correct. A syntax error prevents the update.

While editing the `syndesis` custom resource, ensure that you do not specify an invalid setting that is syntactically correct. The `syndesis-operator` will use the updated `syndesis` custom resource even if a syntactically correct setting is invalid. If you do specify an invalid setting, you learn about it only after OpenShift completes the update. During the update, OpenShift deletes invalid settings.

Prerequisites

- Fuse Online is installed on OCP on-site.
- The `oc` client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You have permission to install Fuse Online in the project for which you want to change Fuse Online configuration.
- You consulted Descriptions of custom resource attributes that configure Fuse Online to learn which configuration changes are allowed after installation and how to update the `syndesis` custom resource for the configuration changes you want to make.

Procedure

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to install Fuse Online. For example:
   ```bash
   oc login -u developer -p developer
   ```
2. Switch to the OpenShift project that is running the Fuse Online environment whose configuration you want to change. For example:
   ```bash
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```
3. Optional. Create a backup copy of the current settings in the `syndesis` custom resource, just in case you update and save incorrect content. For example, invoking the following command saves a backup in the `syndesis_app_backup.yml` file:
   ```bash
   oc get syndesis app -o yaml > syndesis_app_backup.yml
   ```
4. Invoke the following command to open the `syndesis` custom resource in an editor:
   ```bash
   oc edit syndesis/app
   ```
   **Note:** This procedure describes how to set configurations by opening the custom resource file in an editor. Alternatively, you can use `oc patch` commands to edit the custom resource.
5. Edit the `syndesis` custom resource as needed.
6. Save the resource.
   Depending on the type of object that your edits apply to, your update triggers the `syndesis-operator` to redeploy some Fuse Online components when you save the resource.
7. Wait two or three minutes, and then confirm that the `syndesis` custom resource was updated correctly:
   a. Invoke the following command to display the content of the `syndesis` custom resource:
      ```bash
      oc describe syndesis/app
      ```
   b. Check the content.
If the `syndesis` custom resource does not contain the settings that you need, edit it again to specify valid settings.

**Results**

Most changes to the `syndesis` custom resource trigger `syndesis-operator` to redeploy the Fuse Online `syndesis-server` component. This means that OpenShift creates a new server pod.

It takes a maximum of one to two minutes until the new server is ready. During this time, the Fuse Online console is not usable. Integrations that are running continue to run while a new server is being deployed. When the new deployment is ready, the new server loads the state of the integrations. You can use the Fuse Online console again when:

- The `syndesis-server` pod status is **Running**.
- Refreshing the Fuse Online console displays values for integrations, connections, messages, and uptime.

Some changes to the `syndesis` custom resource update the Fuse Online configuration but do not require redeployment of `syndesis-server`. For example:

- When you update the `syndesis` custom resource to specify backups, it is a few seconds before the backup job is in place.

The effect of each configuration change is described in the Fuse Online configuration changes allowed after installation.

### 2.3. CONFIGURING FUSE ONLINE AND 3SCALE DISCOVERY OF APIS

If you create an API provider integration, you might want to enable discovery of the API for that integration in Red Hat 3scale. The default behavior is that APIs are not exposed for automatic discovery in 3scale.

If you enable 3scale discovery, you can later optionally disable it.

#### 2.3.1. Configuring Fuse Online to enable 3scale discovery of APIs

If you create an API provider integration, you might want to enable discovery of the API for that integration in Red Hat 3scale. The default behavior is that APIs are not exposed for automatic discovery in 3scale. When you enable discovery, you must provide a URL for a 3scale user interface.

To configure Fuse Online to enable 3scale discovery of APIs before you install Fuse Online, see Descriptions of custom resource attributes that configure Fuse Online.

After installation, you can enable discovery by updating the `syndesis` custom resource. Instructions for doing this are in this topic. When you enable discovery, it applies to only the OpenShift project that you are connected to when you update the resource.

Turning on 3scale service discovery means that:

- The default behavior is that 3scale publishes API provider integrations. When 3scale publishes an API provider integration:
  - Fuse Online does not provide an external URL for an API provider integration that is running.
The API is accessible only through 3scale. Configuration in 3scale is required to expose the endpoint. For details, see Red Hat 3scale API Management, Service Discovery.

- The creator of an API provider integration can disable 3scale discovery for that integration. In other words, each API provider integration creator can choose whether that integration’s API is discoverable.

**Prerequisites**

- Fuse Online is installed on OCP on-site.
- The `oc` client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You have permission to install Fuse Online in the project for which you want to enable discovery of APIs.
- You know the name of the 3scale project on the OpenShift cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to install Fuse Online. For example:
   
   ```
   oc login -u developer -p developer
   ```

2. Switch to an OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is running. You are enabling discovery for only this project. For example:
   
   ```
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```

3. Add permissions that allow the 3scale project to view Fuse Online integrations:
   
   ```
   oc adm policy add-cluster-role-to-user view system:serviceaccount:<3scale-project>:amp
   ```
   
   For example, if the 3scale project on OpenShift is named `my3scale`:
   
   ```
   oc adm policy add-cluster-role-to-user view system:serviceaccount:my3scale:amp
   ```

4. Edit the `syndesis` custom resource:
   
   a. Invoke the following command, which typically opens the resource in an editor:
      
      ```
      oc edit syndesis
      ```

   b. Edit the resource by setting `managementUrlFor3scale` to the URL for your 3scale user interface. The result looks like this:
      
      ```
      spec:
      components:
      server:
      features:
      managementUrlFor3scale: https://3scale-admin.apps.mycluster.com
      ```

   c. Save the resource.

5. Optional. To confirm that discovery is turned on for the project that you switched to, invoke the following command:
   
   ```
   oc describe dc/syndesis-server
   ```
When discovery is turned on, the output from this command shows that the `OPENSHIFT_MANAGEMENT_URL_FOR3SCALE` environment variable is set to the URL that you specified in the custom resource.

**Results**

This change to the `syndesis` custom resource triggers `syndesis-operator`, which is responsible for installing Fuse Online, to redeploy `syndesis-server`. In the OpenShift project that you switched to, the new default behavior is that APIs are exposed for discovery in 3scale.

Do not edit the `syndesis-server DeploymentConfig` object to set the `OPENSHIFT_MANAGEMENT_URL_FOR3SCALE` environment variable. This does not work because `syndesis-operator` reverts your change. The `syndesis-operator` ensures that Fuse Online is deployed only and always according to the `syndesis` custom resource.

### 2.3.2. Configuring Fuse Online to disable 3scale discovery of APIs

If you followed the procedure described in Configuring Fuse Online to enable 3scale discovery of APIs, each API provider integration creator can choose whether that integration’s API is discoverable. At some point, you might want to reconfigure the default behavior, which is that integration APIs are not discoverable in 3scale. For example, you might want to edit and test an API provider integration in Fuse Online. To do this, update the Fuse Online `syndesis` custom resource so that the line that specifies the `managementUrlFor3scale` key and value is commented out. This disables discovery by 3scale. Then republish any API provider integrations that were published with discoverable APIs.

**Prerequisites**

- Fuse Online is installed on OCP on-site.
- You have permission to install Fuse Online in the project in which you want to disable discovery.
- The `oc` client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- 3scale discovery was enabled in an OpenShift project as described in Configuring Fuse Online to enable 3scale discovery of APIs.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to install Fuse Online. For example:
   ```
   oc login -u developer -p developer
   ```

2. Switch to an OpenShift project in which 3scale discovery was enabled. For example:
   ```
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```

3. Edit the `syndesis` custom resource:
   a. Invoke the following command, which typically opens the resource in an editor:
      ```
      oc edit syndesis
      ```
   b. Edit the resource by inserting a hash sign (`#`) at the beginning of the line that specifies the `managementUrlFor3scale` key and value. This makes the line a comment, which disables discovery. The result should look like this:

   ```
   spec:
   components:
   ```
server:
  features:
    # managementUrlFor3scale: https://3scale-admin.apps.mycluster.com

c. Save the resource.
   This updates the syndesis custom resource. The update removes the
OPENSHIFT_MANAGEMENT_URL_FOR3SCALE environment variable. This change to
the syndesis custom resource triggers syndesis-operator, which is responsible for
installing Fuse Online, to redeploy syndesis-server. The new default behavior is that APIs
are no longer exposed for discovery in 3scale.

Do not edit the syndesis-server DeploymentConfig object to remove the setting of the
OPENSHIFT_MANAGEMENT_URL_FOR3SCALE environment variable. This does not work
because syndesis-operator reverts your change. The syndesis-operator ensures that Fuse
Online is deployed only and always according to the syndesis custom resource.

4. Republish any API provider integration that had discovery enabled and that was created in the
project in which you just disabled discovery.
   In other words, you do not need to republish an API provider integration if you disabled discovery
of that integration’s API while discovery was enabled for the project in which the API provider
integration was created.

Results

APIs for API provider integrations that were created in the relevant OpenShift project are no longer
discernable in 3scale.

When Fuse Online publishes (or republishes) an API provider integration that is in the relevant project,
Fuse Online provides an external URL for invoking the API provider integration operations.

2.4. CONFIGURING FUSE ONLINE PODS

You can configure the placement of Fuse Online infrastructure component and integration pods onto
nodes within an OpenShift cluster by setting node affinity and tolerations options in the Fuse Online
custom resource. The nodeAffinity option allows you to specify an affinity for Fuse Online pods towards
a group of nodes to be placed on. The tolerations option allows you to control which nodes the Fuse
Online pods run on and to prevent other workloads from using those nodes.

You set these options by editing the Fuse Online custom resource before or after installing Fuse Online.

You specify configure node affinity or tolerations settings for infrastructure component deployments
separately from integration deployments:

- infraScheduling - Specify the infraScheduling option to configure node affinity and
tolerations settings for these Fuse Online infrastructure deployments:
  - syndesis-db
  - syndesis-meta
  - syndesis-prometheus
  - syndesis-ui

Note: The syndesis-operator deployment is not affected by a change in node affinity or
tolerations because it is the Fuse Online management component.
**integrationScheduling** - Specify the `integrationScheduling` option to configure node affinity and tolerations settings for all Fuse Online integration deployments.

**Note:** If you want to know whether a Fuse Online deployment is an integration deployment, check the deployment name. You can use the `oc get pods` command to view a list of running deployments. If a deployment name includes a `-i` prefix, it is an integration deployment, for example, `i-my-integration`.

The following procedure describes how to edit the custom resource with the `oc patch` command. Alternatively, you can edit the custom resource as described in these topics:

- If you have already installed Fuse Online, open the custom resource by following the steps in "General procedure for changing Fuse Online configuration".
- If you have not yet installed Fuse Online, open the custom resource by following the steps in these topics, depending on your OCP version.
  - For OCP 4.x: Adding a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project

**Prerequisites**

- Fuse Online is installed on OCP on-site.
- The `oc` client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.

**Procedure**

1. Use the `oc patch` command with the following syntax to configure tolerations settings. Specify `infraScheduling` for Fuse Online infrastructure component deployments or `integrationScheduling` for Fuse Online integration deployments:

   ```bash
   oc patch syndesis/app --type=merge -p '{"spec":{"infraScheduling":{"tolerations":[{"key":"_value1_","operator":"_value2_","effect":"_value3_"},
   {"key":"_value4_","operator":"_value5_","effect":"_value6_"}]}}}'
   
   For example, the following command adds tolerations for Fuse Online infrastructure components:
   ```
   ```bash
   oc patch syndesis/app --type=merge -p '{"spec":{"infraScheduling":{"tolerations":[{"key":"tol_1","operator":"Equal","effect":"NoSchedule"},
   {"key":"tol_2","operator":"Equal","value":"value2","effect":"NoSchedule"}]}}}'
   
   2. Use the `oc patch` command with the following syntax to configure node affinity settings. Specify `infraScheduling` for Fuse Online infrastructure component deployments or `integrationScheduling` for Fuse Online integration deployments:

   ```bash
   oc patch syndesis/app --type=merge -p '{"spec":{"infraScheduling":{"affinity":{"nodeAffinity":{"preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution":[{"weight":_value1_,"preference":{"matchExpressions":
   [["key":"_value1_","operator":_value2_","values":[_value3_,"_value4_"]}]}}},
   
   For example, the following command sets nodeAffinity to both Fuse Online infrastructure components and integrations:
   ```
   ```bash
   oc patch syndesis/app --type=merge -p '{"spec":{"infraScheduling":{"affinity":{"nodeAffinity":
   ```
3. To remove a configuration setting, use the **remove** option in the **oc patch** command, as demonstrated in the following example commands:

- The following example command removes the **preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution** setting from a nodeAffinity for Fuse Online integrations:

  ```
  oc patch syndesis/app --type=json -p '[["op": "remove", "path": "/spec/integrationScheduling/affinity/nodeAffinity/preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution" ]]
  ```

- The following example removes the tolerations from Fuse Online infrastructure components:

  ```
  oc patch syndesis/app --type=json -p '[["op": "remove", "path": "/spec/infraScheduling/tolerations" ]]
  ```

**Additional resources**

For information about tolerations and node affinity, see the [Understanding node affinity](#) and the [Controlling pod placement using node taints](#) sections of the OpenShift documentation.

### 2.5. CONFIGURING THE HTTP PROXY

Many services use a HTTP proxy to filter and secure communications with other services or components. To configure the HTTP proxy on Fuse Online components and integrations, edit the Fuse Online custom resource before or after installing Fuse Online.

**Prerequisite**

- You know the host and port values for the HTTP proxy.

**Procedure**

1. Open the custom resource in an editor:

   - If you have already installed Fuse Online, open the custom resource by following the steps in "General procedure for changing Fuse Online configuration".

   - If you have not yet installed Fuse Online, open the custom resource by following the steps in these topics, depending on your OCP version.

     - For OCP 4.x: [Adding a Fuse Online instance to an OpenShift 4.x project](#)

2. For the **syndesis-server** and **syndesis-meta** components, set the Java Options (**javaOptions**) parameter and specify values for the HTTP proxy host and port. Use the same HTTP proxy values for both **syndesis-server** and **syndesis-meta**.

   For example:
3. For Fuse Online integrations, set the Maven Arguments (additionalArguments) parameter. For example:

```
spec:
  components:
    server:
      javaOptions:
        -Dhttp.proxyHost=10.0.0.100 -Dhttp.proxyPort=8800

  meta:
    javaOptions:
      -Dhttp.proxyHost=10.0.0.100 -Dhttp.proxyPort=8800
```

4. Save the custom resource.
   If Fuse Online is already installed, the `synthesized-server` pod is redeployed in response to the javaOptions update in Step 2.

5. Republish any running integrations that use the HTTP proxy.
   a. In Fuse Online, select the integration that you want to update.
   b. Select Edit.
   c. Select Publish.

Fuse Online uses the HTTP proxy settings when it rebuilds the integration.

### 2.6. ADDING SAMPLE DATA TO A FUSE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT RUNNING ON OCP

To help new users learn how to create integrations with Fuse Online, you can add sample data to your Fuse Online environment.

- The ToDo app
- The sample PostgresDB database and PostgresDB connection
- The AMQ Broker

The Salesforce to Database, AMQ to REST API, and API Provider quickstart sample integrations require this sample data.

By default, the AMQ Broker, the sample PostgresDB database and connection, and the ToDo app are disabled (not installed).

To configure Fuse Online to include the sample data before you install Fuse Online, see Descriptions of custom resource attributes that configure Fuse Online.
Prerequisites

- Fuse Online is installed and running on OCP on-site.
- The oc client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You have permission to edit the Fuse Online custom resource.

Procedure

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to edit the Fuse Online custom resource. For example:
   
   `oc login -u developer -p developer`

2. Switch to the project in which Fuse Online is running. For example:
   
   `oc project my-fuse-online-project`

3. Edit the `syndesis` custom resource:

   a. Invoke the following command, which typically opens the resource in an editor:
      
      `oc edit syndesis`

   b. Edit the custom resource by changing the `addons:todo:enabled` field to `true`:
      
      ```yaml
      spec:
        addons:
          todo:
            enabled: true
      ```

   c. Save the resource.

      Saving this change to the `syndesis` custom resource triggers the `syndesis-operator` to create a new `todo` pod and triggers the redeployment of the `syndesis-server` and `syndesis-db` pods.
CHAPTER 3. MANAGING FUSE ONLINE ON OCP

After you install Fuse Online on OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) on-site, you can use Prometheus to monitor integration activity, and you can set up periodic Fuse Online backups, which you can use to restore Fuse Online environments. As needed, you can upgrade Fuse Online, uninstall Fuse Online, or delete an OCP project that contains Fuse Online.

See the following topics for details:

- Section 3.1, “Auditing Fuse Online components”
- Section 3.2, “Monitoring Fuse Online integrations and infrastructure components with Prometheus”
- Section 3.3, “Fuse Online Metering labels”
- Section 3.4, “Backing up a Fuse Online environment”
- Section 3.5, “Restoring a Fuse Online environment”
- Section 3.6, “Upgrading Fuse Online”
- Section 3.7, “Uninstalling Fuse Online from an OCP project”
- Section 3.8, “Deleting an OCP project that contains Fuse Online”

3.1. AUDITING FUSE ONLINE COMPONENTS

IMPORTANT

Fuse Online auditing is a Technology Preview feature only. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs) and might not be functionally complete. Red Hat does not recommend using them in production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process. For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see https://access.redhat.com/support/offerings/techpreview/

Fuse Online supports basic auditing for changes made by any user to the following Fuse Online components:

- **Connections** - The Name and any other fields shown on the connector’s Details page in the Fuse Online web console.
- **Connectors** - The Name field.
- **Integrations** - The Name field.

When a developer makes an update to one of these component fields (for example, changes the name of an integration), Fuse Online sends an AUDIT message to standard output that includes information such as ID, user, timestamp, component (connection, connector, or integration), and the type of change (create, modify, or delete). Note that the field values in an audit message are truncated to 30 characters.

By default, Fuse Online auditing is disabled. You can enable it by editing the Fuse Online custom resource. To enable auditing before you install Fuse Online, see Descriptions of custom resource attributes that configure Fuse Online.

Prerequisites

35
The oc client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.

You have permission to edit the Fuse Online custom resource.

Procedure

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that gives you permission to edit the Fuse Online custom resource. For example:
   
   ```
   oc login -u admin -p admin-password
   ```

2. Switch to the project that is running the Fuse Online environment. For example:
   
   ```
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```

3. Edit the syndesis custom resource:
   
   a. Invoke the following command, which typically opens the resource in an editor:
      
      ```
      oc edit syndesis
      ```
   
   b. Ensure that the following lines are in the resource. Edit as needed:
      
      ```
      components:
      server:
      features:
      auditing: true
      ```

4. Save the resource.

   When you enable the auditing feature in the syndesis custom resource, the running syndesis-server configuration reloads and Fuse Online starts logging relevant changes to Fuse Online components.

5. To view the Fuse Online audit log messages, type the following command:

   ```
   oc logs -l syndesis.io/component=syndesis-server
   ```

3.2. MONITORING FUSE ONLINE INTEGRATIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS WITH PROMETHEUS

You can use Prometheus to monitor Fuse Online infrastructure components and Fuse Online integrations. You can also use Grafana dashboards to visualize the metrics gathered by Prometheus.

**IMPORTANT**

Red Hat support for Prometheus is limited to the setup and configuration recommendations provided in Red Hat product documentation.

Grafana is a community-supported feature. Deploying Grafana to monitor Red Hat Fuse products is not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs).

In addition to monitoring Fuse Online integrations, you can use Prometheus to monitor the metrics exposed by the following Fuse Online infrastructure components:

**Syndesis Server**
The **syndesis-server** component has been instrumented with Micrometer and exposes all of the JVM Micrometer metrics automatically by default. Additionally, **syndesis-server** exposes metrics about the REST API endpoints, such as request rate, error rate, and latency.

**Syndesis Meta**

The **syndesis-meta** component has been instrumented with Micrometer and exposes all of the JVM Micrometer metrics automatically by default. It also exposes metrics about its REST API endpoints.

**Syndesis DB**

Metrics for the Fuse Online Postgres database are exported using a third-party Prometheus exporter.

**Integrations**

The **integration** metrics are visible after an integration has been created and are exported by using the official JMX exporter, which exposes several JVM metrics by default. Additionally, integration metrics expose metrics that are specific to Apache Camel, such as message rate and error rate.

**Prerequisites**

- Fuse Online is installed and running on OCP 4.9 (or later) on-site.
- The `oc` client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You have `admin` access to the OCP cluster.
- Your Fuse Online installation is configured with the `ops addon` enabled. If required, you can enable it with this command:

```
oc patch syndesis/app --type=merge -p '{"spec": {"addons": {"ops": {"enabled": true}}}}'
```

**Procedure**

1. If there is an existing `openshift-monitoring` configuration, skip to Step 2.
   Otherwise, create an `openshift-monitoring` configuration, that sets the user workload monitoring option to **true** and then skip to Step 3:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: cluster-monitoring-config
  namespace: openshift-monitoring
data:
  config.yaml: |
    enableUserWorkload: true
EOF
```

2. If there is an existing `openshift-monitoring` configuration:
   a. Check the existing `openshift-monitoring` configuration to determine whether the **user workload monitoring** option is set to **true**:

```
oc get -n openshift-monitoring cm/cluster-monitoring-config -ojsonpath='{.data.config}.yaml'
```

---

(37)
If the result is **enableUserWorkload: true**, the **user workload monitoring** option is set to **true**. Skip to Step 3.

If the result shows any other configurations, continue to the next step to enable the monitoring of user workloads by editing the ConfigMap.

b. Open the ConfigMap file in an editor, for example:

```bash
oc -n openshift-monitoring edit cm/cluster-monitoring-config
```

c. Set **enableUserWorkload** to **true**. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: cluster-monitoring-config
  namespace: openshift-monitoring
data:
  config.yaml: |
    enableUserWorkload: true
```

d. Save the ConfigMap file.

3. Use the following command to watch the status of the pods in the **openshift-user-workload-monitoring** namespace:

```bash
oc -n openshift-user-workload-monitoring get pods -w
```

Wait until the status of the pods is Running, for example:

```
prometheus-operator-5d989f48fd-2qbzd   2/2     Running
prometheus-user-workload-0             5/5     Running   prometheus-user-workload-1
5/5     Running
thanos-ruler-user-workload-0           3/3     Running
thanos-ruler-user-workload-1           3/3     Running
```

4. Verify that the Fuse Online alert rules are enabled in Prometheus:

a. Access the internal prometheus instance

```bash
oc port-forward -n openshift-user-workload-monitoring pod/prometheus-user-workload-0 9090
```

b. Open your browser to **localhost:9090**

c. Select **Status > Targets**. You should see three **syndesis** endpoints.

d. Press **CTRL-C** to terminate the **port-forward** process.

5. From the OperatorHub, install the Grafana Operator version 4 to a namespace of your choice, for example, to the **grafana-middleware** namespace. Use the update channel **v4**

6. Add a cluster role and a cluster role binding to allow the **grafana-operator** to list nodes and namespaces:

a. Download the cluster role YAML file from the **grafana-operator** website:
a. Download the cluster role YAML file from the grafana-operator website:

```
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/grafana-operator/grafana-operator/v4/deploy/cluster_roles/cluster_role_grafana_operator.yaml > tmp_role.yaml
```

b. Add cluster permission for the grafana-operator to read other namespaces and nodes:

```
cat <<EOF >> tmp_role.yaml
- apiGroups:
  - ""
- resources:
  - namespaces
  - nodes
- verbs:
  - get
  - list
  - watch
EOF
```

```
oc apply -f tmp_role.yaml
```

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: grafana-operator
roleRef:
  name: grafana-operator
  kind: ClusterRole
  apiGroup: ""
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: grafana-operator-controller-manager
  namespace: grafana-middleware
EOF
```

7. Enable the grafana-operator to read Grafana dashboards from other namespaces by using the DASHBOARD_NAMESPACES_ALL environment variable to limit the namespaces:

```
oc -n grafana-middleware patch subs/grafana-operator --type=merge -p '{"spec":{"config":{"env":[{"name":"DASHBOARD_NAMESPACES_ALL","value":"true"]}}}}'
```

8. Check that the grafana pods are recreated:

```
oc -n grafana-middleware get pods -w
```

9. Optionally, view the grafana-operator logs:

```
oc -n grafana-middleware logs -f \`oc -n grafana-middleware get pods -oname|grep grafana-operator-controller-manager` -c manager
```

10. Add a Grafana custom resource to start a Grafana server pod, for example:
11. Allow the **grafana-operator** to read monitoring information:

   ```bash
   oc -n grafana-middleware adm policy add-cluster-role-to-user cluster-monitoring-view -z grafana-serviceaccount
   ```

12. Add a **GrafanaDatasource** to query **thanos-querier**:

   ```bash
   oc apply -f - <<EOF
   apiVersion: integreatly.org/v1alpha1
   kind: GrafanaDataSource
   metadata:
     name: prometheus-grafanadatasource
     namespace: grafana-middleware
   spec:
     datasources:
       - access: proxy
         editable: true
         isDefault: true
         jsonData:
           httpHeaderName1: 'Authorization'
           timeInterval: 5s
           tlsSkipVerify: true
           name: Prometheus
           secureJsonData:
             httpHeaderValue1: "Bearer $(oc get secret $(oc get secret | grep grafana-serviceaccount-token | awk '{print$1}') -o=jsonpath="\"{.data.token}\"\" | base64 -d)"
   EOF
   ```
13. View the grafana server log:

```bash
oc logs -f `oc get pods -l app=grafana -oname`
```

14. To access the grafana URL and view the Fuse Online dashboards:

```bash
echo "https://"$(oc -n grafana-middleware get route/grafana-route -ojsonpath='{.spec.host}')"
```

In the left panel of the Grafana console, click the search button. A folder (OCP namespace name) containing the dashboards for each Syndesis instance is displayed.

- For Fuse Online integrations, select **Integration - Camel**. This dashboard displays the standard metrics exposed by Apache Camel integration applications.

- For Fuse Online infrastructure components, select one of the following infrastructure dashboards:

  **Infrastructure - DB**
  Displays metrics related to the Fuse Online Postgres instance.

  **Infrastructure - JVM**
  Displays metrics about the running JVM for the `syndesis-meta` or `syndesis-server` applications. Choose the application that you want to monitor from the **Application** drop down list at the top of the dashboard.

  **Infrastructure - REST APIs**
  Displays metrics relating to the Fuse Online infrastructure API endpoints, such as **request throughput** and **latency**. Choose the application that you want to monitor from the **Application** drop down list at the top of the dashboard.

**Additional resources**

For information about getting started with Prometheus, go to: https://prometheus.io/docs/prometheus/latest/getting_started/

**3.3. FUSE ONLINE METERING LABELS**

You can use the OpenShift Metering operator to analyze your installed Fuse Online operator and components to determine whether you are in compliance with your Red Hat subscription. For more information on Metering, see the OpenShift documentation.

The following table lists the metering labels for Fuse Online infrastructure components and integrations.

**Table 3.1. Metering Labels for Fuse Online**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Possible values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.company</td>
<td>Red_Hat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Label | Possible values
--- | ---
rht.prod_name | Red_Hat_Integration
rht.prod_ver | 7.8
rht.comp | Fuse
rht.comp_ver | 7.8
rht.subcomp | syndesis-db
| syndesis-server
| syndesis-meta
| syndesis-ui
| syndesis-prometheus
| syndesis-operator
| i-<integration name>
rht.subcomp_t | infrastructure (when rht.subcomp = syndesis-*)
| application (when rht.subcomp = i-*)

### Examples

- **Infrastructure example** (where the infrastructure component is *syndesis-db*)

  ```yaml
  com.company: Red_Hat
  rht.prod_name: Red_Hat_Integration
  rht.prod_ver: 7.8
  rht.comp: Fuse
  rht.comp_ver: 7.8
  rht.subcomp: syndesis-db
  rht.subcomp_t: infrastructure
  ```

- **Application example** (where the integration deployment name is *mytestapp*)

  ```yaml
  com.company: Red_Hat
  rht.prod_name: Red_Hat_Integration
  rht.prod_ver: 7.8
  rht.comp: Fuse
  rht.comp_ver: 7.8
  rht.subcomp: i-mytestapp
  rht.subcomp_t: application
  ```

### 3.4. BACKING UP A FUSE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT
You can configure Fuse Online to periodically back up:

- The internal PostgreSQL database in which Fuse Online stores connections and integrations.

- OpenShift resources that `syndesis-operator` creates and that are needed to run Fuse Online. This includes, but is not limited to, configuration maps, deployment configurations, and service accounts.

You can configure backups for a Fuse Online environment before you install Fuse Online or you can change the configuration of a Fuse Online environment to enable backups.

When Fuse Online is configured to perform backups, Fuse Online zips data into one file and uploads that file to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. You can apply a backup to a new Fuse Online environment (no connections or integrations defined) to restore the Fuse Online environment that was backed up.

**Prerequisites**

- OCP is running on-site.

- The `oc` client tool is installed and connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is or will be running.

- A user with cluster administration permissions gave you permission to install Fuse Online in any project that you have permission to access in the cluster.

- You have an AWS access key and an AWS secret key. For details about obtaining these credentials, see the AWS documentation for [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](#).

- You know the AWS region where the S3 bucket that you want to upload to resides.

- You know the name of the S3 bucket that you want to upload backups to.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to install Fuse Online. For example:
   ```bash
   oc login -u developer -p developer
   ```

2. Switch to the OpenShift project that is or will be running the Fuse Online environment for which you want to configure backups. For example:
   ```bash
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```

3. Create an OpenShift secret. In the command line:
   - Specify `syndesis-backup-s3` as shown in the following command format.
   - Replace the AWS variables with your AWS access key, AWS secret key, AWS region in which the bucket resides, and the name of the bucket.

   Use the following command format to create the secret:
   ```bash
   oc create secret generic syndesis-backup-s3 \
   --from-literal=secret-key-id="my-aws-access-key" \
   --from-literal=secret-access-key="my-aws-secret-key" \
   --from-literal=region="aws-region" \
   --from-literal=bucket-name="aws-bucket-name"
   ```
This secret must be present when the backup job is running.

4. If Fuse Online is not yet installed, you must edit the default-cr.yml file to enable backups. See Editing the syndesis custom resource before installing Fuse Online. After Fuse Online is installed, there will be backup jobs according to the schedule that you specified in the custom resource.

If Fuse Online is running, you must edit the syndesis custom resource:

a. Invoke the following command, which opens the syndesis custom resource in an editor:

   oc edit syndesis

b. Add the following under spec::

   backup:
   schedule: my-backup-interval

Replace my-backup-interval with the desired duration between backups. To determine how to specify the interval between backups, consult the following resources:

- cron pre-defined schedules
- cron intervals
  Do not specify the @ sign in front of the interval. For example, to configure daily backups, the custom resource would contain something like this:

   apiVersion: syndesis.io/v1beta1
   kind: Syndesis
   metadata:
     name: app
   spec:
     backup:
       schedule: daily

5. Save the file.
   This adds a backup job to syndesis-operator.

Result

If Fuse Online was already running, there is now a Fuse Online backup job according to the schedule that you defined.

Next steps

If Fuse Online needs to be installed, edit the default-cr.yml file to enable any other desired features or set any other parameters. When the default-cr.yml file has all the settings that you want, install Fuse Online in the project that you specified when you created the OpenShift secret.

3.5. RESTORING A FUSE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

In a new Fuse Online environment, in which you have not yet created any connections or integrations, you can restore a backup of a Fuse Online environment. After you restore a Fuse Online environment, you must edit the restored connections to update their passwords. You should then be able to publish the restored integrations.

Prerequisites
- OCP is running on-site.
- The oc client tool is installed and connected to the OCP cluster in which you want to restore a Fuse Online environment.
- A user with cluster administration permissions gave you permission to install Fuse Online in any project that you have permission to access in the cluster.
- There is a Fuse Online environment that was configured to periodically back up data and upload the data to Amazon S3.
- The Fuse Online release number, for example, 7.6, is the same for the Fuse Online environment that was backed up and the Fuse Online environment in which you want to restore the backup.
- You have permission to access the AWS bucket that contains the Fuse Online backups.
- The Fuse Online environment in which you want to restore a backup is a new Fuse Online installation. In other words, there are no connections or integrations that you defined. If you want to restore Fuse Online in a project that has a Fuse Online environment with connections and integrations, then you must uninstall that Fuse Online environment and install a new Fuse Online environment.

**Procedure**

1. Download the desired backup file from Amazon S3. Details for doing this are in the AWS documentation for [How Do I Download an Object from an S3 Bucket?](#).

2. Extract the content of the zip file. For example, the following command line unzips the `7.6-2020-03-15-23:30:00.zip` file and copies the content into the `/tmp/fuse-online-backup` folder:
   
   ```shell
   unzip 7.6-2020-03-15-23:30:00.zip -d /tmp/fuse-online-backup
   ```

3. Decode the Fuse Online database, for example:
   
   ```shell
   base64 -d /tmp/fuse-online-backup/syndesis-db.dump > /tmp/fuse-online-backup/syndesis-db
   ```

4. Switch to the OpenShift project that is running the new Fuse Online environment. For example, if the new Fuse Online environment is in the `my-fuse-online-project`, then you would invoke the following command:
   
   ```shell
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```

   The remainder of this procedure assumes that you have switched to the project that contains the new Fuse Online environment.

5. Obtain the name of the database pod.
   If the restored Fuse Online environment uses the provided, internal, PostgreSQL database, invoke the following command to obtain the name of the database pod:
   
   ```shell
   oc get pods -l deploymentconfig=syndesis-db -o jsonpath='{.items[*].metadata.name}'
   ```

   If the restored Fuse Online environment uses an external database, it is assumed that you know how to obtain the name of the pod for that database.

   In the remaining commands, where you see `DATABASE_POD_NAME`, insert the name of the database pod for the restored Fuse Online environment.

6. Scale down the components that are accessing the database in any way.
1. Scale down `syndesis-operator` so that other components can be scaled down:
   `oc scale deployment syndesis-operator --replicas 0`

2. Scale down the `syndesis-server` and `syndesis-meta` components:
   `oc scale dc syndesis-server --replicas 0`
   `oc scale dc syndesis-meta --replicas 0`

7. Send the database backup file to the Fuse Online database pod:
   ```
   oc cp /tmp/fuse-online-backup/syndesis-db DATABASE_POD_NAME:/tmp/syndesis-db
   ```

8. Open a remote shell session in the Fuse Online database pod:
   `oc rsh DATABASE_POD_NAME`

9. Invoke the following commands to restore the Fuse Online database.
   If a `psql` command prompts for the database password, and the restored Fuse Online environment uses the provided, internal PostgreSQL database, you can find the password in the `POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD` environment variable in the `syndesis-db` deployment configuration. If the restored Fuse Online environment uses an external database, then it is assumed that you know the password.

   ```
   cd /tmp
   psql -c 'DROP database if exists syndesis.restore'
   psql -c 'CREATE database syndesis.restore'
   pg_restore -v -d syndesis.restore /tmp/syndesis-db
   psql -c "SELECT pg_terminate_backend(pid) FROM pg_stat_activity WHERE datname = 'syndesis'"
   psql -c 'DROP database if exists syndesis'
   psql -c 'ALTER database syndesisrestore rename to syndesis'
   ```

   Fuse Online should now be restored. You can end the RSH session:
   `exit`

10. Scale up the Fuse Online components:
    `oc scale deployment syndesis-operator --replicas 1`

    Scaling `syndesis-operator` to 1 should bring up the other pods that were scaled down. However, if that does not happen, you can scale them up manually:

    `oc scale dc syndesis-server --replicas 1`
    `oc scale dc syndesis-meta --replicas 1`

11. The server tries to start each restored integration but you need to update connections first. Consequently, ensure that the restored integrations are not running:

    a. Obtain the Fuse Online console route:
       ```
       echo "https://$(oc get route/syndesis -o jsonpath='{.spec.host}')"
       ```

    b. Log in into the Fuse Online console with an OpenShift user account that has permission to install Fuse Online.

    c. Display the list of integrations and ensure that all integrations are stopped. If an integration is running, stop it.
12. For each connection that has a password, you need to update the connection to have the correct password for this Fuse Online environment. The following steps show how to do this for the provided PostgresDB connection.

   a. In the OpenShift console for the project in which this restored Fuse Online environment is running, retrieve the password for the PostgresDB connection. In the syndesis-db deployment, the password is available in the environment variables.

   b. In the Fuse Online console, display the connections.

   c. Edit the PostgresDB connection.

   d. In the connection details for the PostgresDB connection, paste the retrieved password in the Password field.

13. For each integration, confirm that there are no Configuration Required indicators. If there are, edit the integration to resolve the issues. When all steps in the integration are correct, publish the integration.

   If Fuse Online keeps rolling an integration back to a Stopped state right after the Build step, delete the deployment, ensure that no configuration is required, and try publishing the integration again.

   You can safely ignore the following message if you see it in the log:

   Error performing GET request to https://syndesis-my-fuse-online-project.my-cluster-url/api/v1/metrics/integrations

3.6. UPGRADING FUSE ONLINE

From time to time, fresh application images, which incorporate patches and security fixes, are released for Fuse Online. You are notified of these updates through Red Hat’s errata update channel. You can then upgrade your Fuse Online images.

For OCP 4.x, upgrade from Fuse Online 7.11 to 7.12 by following the steps in Upgrading Fuse Online by using the OperatorHub.

You should determine whether upgrading to Fuse Online 7.12 requires you to make changes to your existing integrations. Even if no changes are required, you must republish any running integrations when you upgrade Fuse Online.

3.6.1. Upgrading Fuse Online by using the OperatorHub (OCP 4.x)

Use the OpenShift OperatorHub to upgrade from Fuse Online 7.11 to 7.12.
NOTE

- Fuse Online 7.12 requires OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) 4.6 or later. If you are using OCP 4.5 or earlier, you must upgrade to OCP 4.6 or later, if you want to upgrade to Fuse Online 7.12.

- On OCP 4.9, When you upgrade to 7.11, the following warning is displayed during the Fuse Online Operator upgrade process:

  W1219 18:38:58.064578 1 warnings.go:70] extensions/v1beta1 Ingress is deprecated in v1.14+, unavailable in v1.22+; use networking.k8s.io/v1
Ingress

This warning appears because clients (that Fuse Online uses for the Kubernetes/OpenShift API initialization code) access a deprecated Ingress version. This warning is not an indicator of complete use of deprecated APIs and there is no issue with upgrading to Fuse Online 7.11.

The upgrade process from a Fuse Online 7.11 or an earlier 7.12 version to a newer Fuse Online 7.12 version depends on the Approval Strategy that you selected when you installed Fuse Online:

- For Automatic updates, when a new version of the Fuse Online operator is available, the OpenShift Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) automatically upgrades the running instance of the Fuse Online without human intervention.

- For Manual updates, when a newer version of an Operator is available, the OLM creates an update request. As a cluster administrator, you must then manually approve that update request to have the Fuse Online operator updated to the new version as described in the Manually approving a pending Operator upgrade section of the OpenShift documentation.

During and after an infrastructure upgrade, existing integrations continue to run with the older versions of Fuse Online libraries and dependencies.

To have existing integrations run with the updated Fuse Online version, you must republish the integrations.

### 3.6.2. Upgrading Fuse Online integrations

When you upgrade to Fuse Online 7.11, you should determine whether you need to make changes to your existing integrations.

Review the Apache Camel updates described in Camel Migration Considerations.

Even if your integrations do not require changes, you must republish any running integrations because during and after an infrastructure upgrade, existing integrations continue to run with the older versions of Fuse Online libraries and dependencies. To have them run with the updated versions, you must republish them.

**Procedure**

To republish your integrations, in your Fuse Online environment:

1. In the Fuse Online left navigation panel, click **Integrations**.

2. For each integration:

   a. To the right of the integration entry, click ![Edit] and select **Edit**.
b. When Fuse Online displays the integration for editing, in the upper right, click **Publish**.

Publishing forces a rebuild that uses the latest Fuse Online dependencies.

**NOTE**

The Fuse Online user interface shows a warning if any element of an integration has a newer dependency that you need to update.

### 3.7. UNINSTALLING FUSE ONLINE FROM AN OCP PROJECT

You can uninstall Fuse Online from an OCP project without deleting the project nor anything else in that project. After uninstalling Fuse Online, integrations that are running continue to run but you can no longer edit or republish them.

**Prerequisite**

- You have an OCP project in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You exported any integrations that you might want to use in some other OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is installed. If necessary, see [Export integrations](#).

**Procedure**

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has permission to install Fuse Online. For example:
   ```bash
   oc login -u developer -p developer
   ```
2. Switch to the OpenShift project that is running the Fuse Online environment that you want to uninstall. For example:
   ```bash
   oc project my-fuse-online-project
   ```
3. Delete Fuse Online infrastructure:
   ```bash
   oc delete syndesis app
   ```
4. Delete `syndesis-operator DeploymentConfig` and `ImageStream` resources:
   ```bash
   oc delete deployment/syndesis-operator
   oc delete is/syndesis-operator
   ```

### 3.8. DELETING AN OCP PROJECT THAT CONTAINS FUSE ONLINE

Deleting an OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is installed deletes everything in the project. This includes all integrations that have been defined as well as all integrations that are running.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an OCP project in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You exported any integrations that you might want to use in some other OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is installed. If necessary, see [Exporting integrations](#).

**Procedure**

Invoke the `oc delete project` command. For example, to delete an OpenShift project whose name is `fuse-online-project`, enter the following command:
oc delete project fuse-online-project
CHAPTER 4. HOW TO INVOKE FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC REST API ENDPOINTS

When you are running Fuse Online on OCP, each Fuse Online environment can expose public REST API endpoints. External Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) tools can invoke these endpoints to operate on the resources that are in that Fuse Online environment.

In each Fuse Online environment, an OpenShift administrator must expose Fuse Online public REST API endpoints before external tools can invoke those endpoints. The command that invokes an API endpoint specifies the URL for the Fuse Online environment on which the endpoint operates, a secret token, and an authorization token.

See the following topics for details:

- Section 4.1, “Exposing Fuse Online public REST APIs for use by external tools”
- Section 4.2, “Description of base URL for Fuse Online public REST API endpoints”
- Section 4.3, “Obtaining a secret token for calling a public REST API endpoint”
- Section 4.4, “How to find integration IDs”
- Section 4.5, “Format for specifying curl commands to invoke Fuse Online public endpoints”

4.1. EXPOSING FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC REST APIs FOR USE BY EXTERNAL TOOLS

When you are running Fuse Online on OCP on-site, you might want to use an external tool to copy Fuse Online integrations from one Fuse Online environment to another Fuse Online environment. An external CI/CD tool might be a Jenkins job, an Ansible playbook, a cron-based shell script, or something else. For example, an Ansible playbook can export an integration from a Fuse Online development environment and import it into a Fuse Online testing environment.

To enable this, you must expose Fuse Online public REST API endpoints for each Fuse Online environment. In other words, you must repeat the procedure here in each OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is installed.

Prerequisites

- You have an OCP project in which Fuse Online is installed.
- The oc client tool is installed and it is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You use an external CI/CD tool and you want it to copy marked integrations from one Fuse Online environment to another.
- Cluster administration privileges are required to execute the syndesis-operator grant command. A user who has administrative privileges for the OpenShift project, but not cluster administration privileges, can execute the other commands.

Procedure

1. Log in to OpenShift with an account that has cluster administration privileges. For example: `oc login -u admin -p admin`
While cluster administration privileges are required for only the `syndesis-operator grant` command, this procedure assumes that a cluster administrator is performing all steps.

2. Switch to an OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is running. You are exposing the public API in only this project. For example:
   ```bash
   oc project fuse-online-north
   ```

3. Grant roles to the `syndesis-public-oauthproxy` service account. Your OpenShift project uses this service account to run an OAuth proxy service. Specify a user account that has cluster administration privileges. For example:
   ```bash
   syndesis-operator grant --user developer
   ```
   This command creates and assigns a cluster role and cluster role binding to the `syndesis-public-oauthproxy` service account. The `ClusterRoleBinding` specifies the name of the OpenShift project in which you are exposing the API, which is `fuse-online-north` in this example:
   - `ClusterRole`: `syndesis-auth-delegator`
   - `ClusterRoleBinding`: `syndesis-fuse-online-north-auth-delegator`

4. Create a client service account and grant it permission to access the Fuse Online public API:
   a. Create an OpenShift service account with a name that you choose. For example, the following command creates the `cicd-client` service account:
      ```bash
      oc create serviceaccount cicd-client
      ```
      Commands that invoke public API endpoints use this account to access the public API. Also, you will need this service account to obtain a secret token, which must be specified in calls to API endpoints. This is described in Obtaining a secret token for calling a REST API endpoint.
   b. Grant the client service account permission to access the Fuse Online public API. If `fuse-online-north` is the name of the OpenShift project in which Fuse Online is installed, and if `cicd-client` is the name of the service account that you created for accessing the API service, then you would invoke the following command:
      ```bash
      oc policy add-role-to-user edit system:serviceaccount:fuse-online-north:cicd-client
      ```

5. Edit the `syndesis` custom resource:
   a. Invoke the following command, which typically opens the resource in an editor:
      ```bash
      oc edit syndesis
      ```
   b. Edit the resource so that it enables the public API and specifies the Fuse Online environment’s public address for invoking endpoints as the setting of `routeHostname`. (If edits to the `default-cr.yml` file, which was used to install Fuse Online, enabled the public API and specified the route hostname for endpoints, you will not need to edit the resource.)
      Your cluster setup determines the public address that you need to specify. For details, see the OpenShift documentation for routes. In the following example, the route host name is valid for a minishift cluster.
      ```yaml
      spec:
        addons:
          publicApi:
            enabled: true
            routeHostname: public-syndesis.192.168.64.63.nip.io
      ```
c. Save (or close) the resource.

Saving the `syndesis` custom resource triggers `syndesis-operator`, which is responsible for installing Fuse Online, to deploy the public API OAuth proxy service.

If you did not need to edit the `syndesis` custom resource, then the public API OAuth proxy service has already been deployed. This is probably because `publicApi` was enabled and its route specified in the `default-cr.yml` file that was used to install Fuse Online.

**Result**

In OpenShift, you can now see:

- A pod for the `syndesis-public-oauthproxy` deployment configuration.
- A `syndesis-public-oauthproxy` service.
- A `syndesis-public-api` route.

In the OpenShift project in which you performed this procedure, external CI/CD tools can use Fuse Online public REST API endpoints to export or import Fuse Online integrations.

**Next steps**

- Mark integrations for export to other Fuse Online environments. You can mark an integration in the Fuse Online console or invoke the Fuse Online public REST API endpoint that marks an integration.

- To confirm that public API endpoints are available, invoke a `curl` command that returns environment names. See Endpoint for obtaining a list of environment labels.

- Configure external tools to call the Fuse Online public REST API endpoints.

**4.2. DESCRIPTION OF BASE URL FOR FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC REST API ENDPOINTS**

The base URL for Fuse Online public REST API endpoints is something like this:

```
https://public-syndesis.192.168.64.42.nip.io/api/v1/public
```

The first part of the base URL is different for each Fuse Online environment. When you create the OpenShift application that runs the Fuse Online public OAuth proxy that enables access to public REST API endpoints, you specify the public address of your Fuse Online environment. This address is the first part of the base URL for calling endpoints that operate in that Fuse Online environment. For example:

```
https://public-syndesis.192.168.64.42.nip.io
```

The second part of the base URL is the same for all Fuse Online environments:

```
/api/v1/public
```

The Fuse Online public REST API provides endpoints that operate on three resources:

- `/integrations` are the integrations that are in the Fuse Online environment that is identified in the base URL.
• `/connections` are the connections that are in the Fuse Online environment that is identified in the base URL.

• `/environments` is the set of environment labels that are in the Fuse Online environment that is identified in the base URL.

### 4.3. Obtaining a Secret Token for Calling a Public REST API Endpoint

A command that calls a Fuse Online public REST API endpoint must specify a secret token. This token is for the service account that you created when you exposed the Fuse Online public REST API in a given Fuse Online environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You are running Fuse Online on OCP on-site.
- You exposed the public REST API that is provided by a Fuse Online environment in which you want to invoke endpoints.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the names of the secret tokens for the service account that you created when you exposed the public REST API for this Fuse Online environment. For example, if `cicd-client` is the name of the service account, you would invoke the following command:

   ```bash
   oc describe serviceaccount cicd-client
   ```

   This displays a list of information about the `cicd-client` service account including the names of its two tokens, which looks something like this:

   ```
   Tokens:      cicd-client-token-gxb25  
               cicd-client-token-gxdnv
   ```

2. Display the content of either one of the tokens. For example:

   ```bash
   oc describe secret cicd-client-token-gxb25
   ```

   This displays a list of information, including a `Data` section that displays `token:` followed by a long series of random characters. This is one of the service account’s two secret tokens.

3. Copy the secret token, paste it into a file, and save it.

**Result**

In a `curl` command, specification of the secret token looks like this:

```bash
-H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsIlI6MTk5Nzc5MjUxNiwiZXhwIjoxODQ2NTc2NTY5LCJpZCI6IjE4NDQ4NDg3ODU5NjQ2NCIsImF1bXBsb2FkIjoiOTd3YzQ0NjViZjIyMjMxN2I5OTRmZDQ4ZmExM2YyZTkiLCJ0b2tlbiI6IjB0b3ExIiwianN9
```

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4.4. HOW TO FIND INTEGRATION IDS

In a command that invokes a Fuse Online public REST API endpoint that operates on only a particular integration, you must specify the ID of the integration that you want the endpoint to operate on. Specify one of the following:

- The integration’s name
  You must specify it exactly as it appears in the Fuse Online console, for example, `timer-to-log`. If the integration name has any spaces or special characters, then you must specify HTML escape characters.

- The internal integration ID
  This ID is in the Fuse Online console URL when you view an integration’s summary. To view an integration’s summary, in the left navigation panel, click **Integrations**. In the list of integrations, click the entry for the integration whose ID you need.

With the integration summary visible in the browser, you would see something like this at the end of the URL: `/integrations/i-Lauq5ShznJ4LcuWwiwcz`. This integration’s ID is `i-Lauq5ShznJ4LcuWwiwcz`.

4.5. FORMAT FOR SPECIFYING `curl` COMMANDS TO INVOKE FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC ENDPOINTS

A `curl` command that calls a Fuse Online public REST API endpoint has the following format:

```bash
curl [options] 
-H "Content-Type: <media-type>" 
-H "SYNDESIS-XSRF-TOKEN: awesome" 
-H 'Authorization: Bearer <token>' 
<base-url><endpoint> 
[--request <HTTP-method>] 
[-d <data>] 
[-o <filename>]
```

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 4.1. <code>curl</code> command options</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Option</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>[options]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;media-type&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;token&gt;</code></td>
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<tr>
<td><code>[-o &lt;filename&gt;]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following curl command invokes the Fuse Online public API endpoint that marks an integration for one or more environments that you specify:

```
curl -v -k -L -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "SYNDESIS-XSRF-TOKEN: awesome" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtlImtpZCI6IjI1NjB4bSIsImlmIjoiMTYxNTg4MjI2MiIsImF1ZCI6IjEifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJzdGVjaXQiLCJzdWIiOiJ0ZXN0IiwiaWRva3QiOiJ0ZXN0IiwibmFtZSI6IkpudCJ9.fJq1urX06zT9k31sR7PjNvCzBP1R12kZ5c0yZC7JaxlXlLbWj4igYsYi61nM6P9zJ6kFhV2PmF6zSkJk7PjGc3YgqQ5Z5z495v5zF6zJ6kFhV2PmF6zSkJk7PjGc3YgqQ5Z5z495v5zF6
```

In the sample curl command:

- The URL at the end of the command identifies the Fuse Online environment whose endpoint you are invoking.
- `timer-to-log` indicates that you are marking the `timer-to-log` integration for the specified environments.
- Specification of `test` and `staging` marks the `timer-to-log` integration for those environments.
CHAPTER 5. USING EXTERNAL TOOLS TO EXPORT/IMPORT FUSE ONLINE INTEGRATIONS FOR CI/CD

When you are running Fuse Online on OCP on-site, you might have Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipelines that you want to act on certain integrations. Implementing this requires the completion of these tasks:

- In the Fuse Online console, mark integrations for CI/CD pipelines.
- In OpenShift, expose the Fuse Online public API.
- Use external tools to invoke Fuse Online public API endpoints that export and import integrations.

See the following topics for details:

- Section 5.1, “About marking integrations for CI/CD”
- Section 5.2, “Marking an integration for CI/CD”
- Section 5.3, “Managing environment labels for CI/CD”
- Section 5.4, “Invoking the Fuse Online public API export endpoint”
- Section 5.5, “Invoking the Fuse Online public API import endpoint”

5.1. ABOUT MARKING INTEGRATIONS FOR CI/CD

When you are running Fuse Online on OCP on-site, to identify an integration for pipelines, mark the integration for a CI/CD environment that you specify. This applies a time-stamped label to the integration. Backend CI/CD Fuse Online public APIs use the label and its timestamp to filter integrations to find an integration that a pipeline needs to act on.

For example, suppose that in Fuse Online you mark an integration for the test1 environment. You can then invoke the Fuse Online public API export endpoint to export integrations that have the test1 environment label. The endpoint packages test1 integrations into an export file and returns that file. To copy test1 integrations to a Fuse Online test environment, you would invoke the public API import endpoint and provide the file that contains the exported test1 integrations.

Now suppose that you iteratively update and publish an integration that you previously marked for the test1 environment. You now have a new version of the integration and you want to export the updated version to the test1 environment. You must mark the integration again, even though it is already marked for the test1 environment. Marking the integration again updates the timestamp on the test1 environment label. This indicates to external tools that the integration has been updated and it is ready to be exported.

To mark an integration again, that is, to refresh the timestamp on an environment label that is already assigned to an integration, start the procedure for Marking integrations for CI/CD. In the CI/CD dialog, click Save since the checkbox for the desired environment should already be selected.

5.2. MARKING AN INTEGRATION FOR CI/CD

When you are running Fuse Online on OCP on-site, to identify an integration for pipelines, mark the integration for a CI/CD environment that you specify. This applies a label to the integration.
Prerequisite
You have an OCP project in which Fuse Online is installed.

Procedure
1. In the Fuse Online navigation panel on the left, click **Integrations**.
2. In the list of integrations, at the right of the entry for the integration that you want to mark, click **Manage CI/CD**.
3. In the dialog that appears, do one or more of the following:
   - If the environment for which you want to mark this integration already appears, select the checkbox to the left of that environment.
   - If the environment for which you want to mark this integration is already selected, leave it selected.
   - If you need to create a label for an environment, then click **Manage CI/CD**, which displays a dialog for creating new environment labels. Create the label that you need, and then return to this procedure to mark the integration.

   Fuse Online applies selected environment label(s) to the integration. You can apply any number of environment labels to an integration.
4. Click **Save**.

Result
Fuse Online labels the integration for release in the selected environment. Backend APIs can filter integrations to find the integrations that have, for example, the **test1** label.

Next step
You must expose the Fuse Online public API endpoints before pipelines can act on integrations that are marked for a particular environment. See Exposing Fuse Online public REST APIs for use by external tools.

5.3. MANAGING ENVIRONMENT LABELS FOR CI/CD

In the Fuse Online console, you can create, change, or remove CI/CD environment labels. CI/CD environment labels are tags that you can apply to integrations to identify them for CI/CD pipelines.

Prerequisites
- Fuse Online is running on OCP on-site.
- External tools use Fuse Online environment labels to identify integrations for CI/CD pipelines.

Procedure
1. In Fuse Online, in the left navigation panel, click **Integrations**.
2. In the upper right, click **Manage CI/CD**.
3. On the Manage CI/CD page:
   - To create a CI/CD environment label:
     a. Click **Add New**.
     b. In the **Add Tag Name** dialog, in the **Tag Name** input field, enter a name for a new environment label, for example, **test1**.
     c. Click **Save**. On the Manage CI/CD page, there is a new entry for the environment label that you just added.
   - To change a CI/CD environment label:
     a. In the list of CI/CD environment labels, in the entry for the label that you want to change, click **Edit**.
     b. In the **Edit Tag** dialog, change the name as needed.
     c. Click **Save** to see the updated name in the list of environment labels. Fuse Online applies the updated name to every integration that is already marked with the environment label that you changed.
   - To delete a CI/CD environment label:
     a. In the list of CI/CD environment labels, in the entry for the label that you want to delete, click **Remove**.
     b. In the confirmation dialog, click **Yes**. Fuse Online deletes the environment label and also removes the deleted environment label from any integrations that have been marked with it.

Next step
Mark integrations with new environment labels. See Marking an integration for CI/CD.

5.4. INVOKING THE FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC API EXPORT ENDPOINT

Before you can use external tools to copy Fuse Online integrations from one Fuse Online environment to another, the following tasks must be completed:

- In Fuse Online, an integration that you want to export for a CI/CD pipeline must be marked for a particular environment. See Marking an integration for CI/CD.
  There is an exception to this requirement. When you want to export all integrations from a Fuse Online environment in one export operation, it does not matter whether or not an integration has already been marked for a particular environment.

- You exposed the Fuse Online public API. See Exposing Fuse Online public API endpoints for external tools.

Endpoint for exporting integrations for a particular environment
To export integrations that have been marked for a particular environment, Fuse Online provides the following **GET** method endpoint:

```
/public/integrations/{env}/export.zip
```

Replace `{env}` with a CI/CD environment label that you already created. When an integration is marked
for a particular environment, Fuse Online maintains a timestamp that indicates when it was marked. The
default behavior is that the endpoint exports an integration only if it has not already been exported since
it was marked. For example, to export integrations that have been marked for the test1 environment,
the endpoint is:

`/public/integrations/test1/export.zip`

This endpoint exports each integration that has the test1 environment label and that meets one of the
following conditions:

- The integration was marked for the test1 environment since the last time that it was exported.
- The integration was marked for the test1 environment and it has never been exported.

The endpoint packages the integrations in the `export.zip` file and returns that file.

If no integration that is marked for the specified environment has been marked since the last time that
the integration was exported, then the endpoint returns an HTTP 204 response to indicate that there is
nothing to return.

**Endpoint for exporting all integrations tagged for the specified environment**

You can invoke the export endpoint so that it exports all integrations in a Fuse Online environment that
are tagged with an environment label that you specify. The endpoint exports the integration whether or
not it was marked for the specified environment since the last time the integration was exported. This
makes it easy to duplicate all integrations that have a particular tag in another Fuse Online environment.
To do this:

- You must have already created the environment label. See Marking an integration for CI/CD.
- Add the `ignoreTimestamp=true` option to the invocation of the export endpoint.

For example:

`/public/integrations/test1/export.zip?ignoreTimestamp=true -o export.zip`

**Endpoint for exporting all integrations**

You can invoke the export endpoint so that it exports all integrations in one Fuse Online environment.
This makes it easy to duplicate all integrations in another Fuse Online environment. To do this:

- You must have already created the environment label. See Marking an integration for CI/CD.
- Add the `all=true` option to the invocation of the export endpoint.

For example:

`/public/integrations/{env}/export.zip?all=true`

Replace `{env}` with a CI/CD environment label. The endpoint assigns the specified environment label to
each integration that is not already marked for that environment.

When you add the `all=true` option, you must also explicitly specify that you want the exported
integrations to be packaged in the `export.zip` file. For example:

`/public/integrations/test1/export.zip?all=true -o export.zip`

This invocation of the endpoint:
Marks each integration for the **test1** environment.

Returns all integrations in the **export.zip** file.

If you do not specify the `-o export.zip` option, then the endpoint returns a file whose name is `export.zip?all=true`.

**Custom headers required by export endpoint**

A command that invokes the export endpoint must specify these custom headers exactly as follows:

- `-H "Content-Type: multipart/form-data"

- `-H "SYNDESIS-XSRF-TOKEN: awesome"
  The Fuse Online public API requires this header to authenticate the request.

- `-H 'Authorization: Bearer <token>'`
  Replace `<token>` with the secret token that you copied into a file when you created the OpenShift service account that is used to expose the Fuse Online public API.

**Sample curl command that exports integrations**

Following is an example of a `curl` command that invokes a Fuse Online API endpoint that exports integrations:

```
curl -v -k -L -H "Content-Type: multipart/form-data" -H "SYNDESIS-XSRF-TOKEN: awesome" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJwdWItY2FuaW1lLmNsYXNzZXQiLCJlbWFpbCI6InNhbGl0dGlvbWFsNzg5ODEvIiwiaWQiOiJqZG1tc2VydmljZSIsIm9uIjoiZ2VuZXJhbSIsInN5b3ViIjoiaHR0cHM6Ly9uYW1lLmNvbS90eXBlLzIvLzAvc3NpdGFsLzIvaWJ1dHR5bGVzLmdvb2dsZS9oYXNzZXQvc2NjcmVlcy50YWJsZS5jaXZlci1ib3N0aWZpYy1hdWx0LmFwcD0iIiwiaWQiOiJjZCJ9.eyJpdG1sIjoiMDUwMzAyZmUtZDk2ZS00MzZiLWFhZjMtNDc3ZmQzMTY5ZjMxIiwib21haW5fZG9tYWluX2F1ZGluZ3MiOiIxODcwNDQ2MjIzNzA4MzcyMDE2MjE3NjA2MzUxOTc4IiwiZGV1bGQucGhwcmV0dXJuIjoiYmV0d2FyZSciLCJlbWFpbGlcIjoiZG9iYXVzZXJhdGUiLCJ1cGxnIjoiYmV0d2FyZSIiLCJpc3N1bl90aW1lIjoidmlldyIsImhlaWdodCI6MTUyNjM3MjI2Nn0._E8kWuS74A85Ih8g9oQ5XjRzL5dZzGW6XuLdL3Io1w0lA8X0WzLmLzGtKtiHwTlZ68TbQHRoU1oOsURxQ-Lh5Y9Z2wTQz3eDm1sQ0D19W9ZQcIz5Hqcy72ZQxhQYJn8kEoJw2Xu5WbYKc6Q9c2X5h10LZv1hdY8iLcG44q redirection_form-1869.tar.gz

In the command:

- The URL at the end of the command identifies the Fuse Online environment from which to export integrations.

- Specification of the `dev1` environment label indicates that you want to export integrations that have been marked for the `dev1` environment and that have not already been exported since they were marked.

### 5.5. INVOKING THE FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC API IMPORT ENDPOINT

You can obtain one or more integrations by invoking a Fuse Online public API export endpoint. To copy exported integrations to another Fuse Online environment, invoke the Fuse Online public API import endpoint.
Endpoint for importing an integration

To import integrations, Fuse Online provides the following `POST` method endpoint:

```
/public/integrations
```

In the following example, the endpoint imports the integrations that are in the `export.zip` file and tags them for the `testing` environment:

```
/public/integrations -F data=@export.zip -F environment=testing --request POST
```

An import endpoint always imports the supplied integrations. That is, even if an integration has not changed since the last time it was imported, the import endpoint still imports it.

Custom headers required by import endpoint

A command that invokes the import endpoint must specify these custom headers exactly as follows:

- `--header "Content-Type: multipart/form-data"`
- `--header "SYNDESIS-XSRF-TOKEN: awesome"`
  
  The Fuse Online public API requires this header to authenticate the request.
- `--header 'Authorization: Bearer <token>'`
  
  Replace `<token>` with the secret token that you copied into a file when you created the OpenShift service account that is used to expose the Fuse Online public API.

Sample curl command that imports integrations

Following is an example of a `curl` command that invokes a Fuse Online API endpoint that imports integrations:

```
curl -v -k -L -H "Content-Type: multipart/form-data" -H "SYNDESIS-XSRF-TOKEN: awesome" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJzdWIgdWlsdGBhY2tldHMud2lkdGgub3JnIiwiaXNzIjoiNWZlMThkMTItMDRkNC00NzQwLThmMDctZjMwZjU1YzY0NDA3IiwidmVyIjoiNDVhNzYxIiwic3ViIjoiYm9iYW4ifQ.ij4E3SjyBk9TmQnTf9xHw9QsC6u5Q1IutMmJUbc7Nw" https://public-syndesis.192.168.64.45.nip.io/api/v1/public/integrations -F data=@export.zip -F environment=testing --request POST
```

In this command:

- The URL at the end of the command identifies the Fuse Online environment to import integrations into.
- The `export.zip` file contains the integrations to be imported.
• Specification of `environment=testing` causes the endpoint to mark each imported integration for the `testing` environment.

• This command produces `multipart/form-data`. 
CHAPTER 6. FUSE ONLINE PUBLIC REST API ENDPOINTS REFERENCE

This section provides reference information for each Fuse Online public REST API endpoint. For additional information, see How to invoke Fuse Online public REST API endpoints.

The OpenAPI document that defines the public REST API endpoints is available in your Fuse Online environment at https://<fuse-online-host>/api/v1/openapi.json. However, this document defines the tags object as having three tags: public-api, extensions, and integration-support. Only the public-api tag is accessible when using the OpenShift public OAuth proxy process for Fuse Online. You should ignore the other two tags.

- Section 6.1, “Endpoint for obtaining the state of an integration”
- Section 6.2, “Endpoint for obtaining a list of an integration’s environment labels”
- Section 6.3, “Endpoint for marking an integration and keeping unspecified tags”
- Section 6.4, “Endpoint for marking an integration and removing unspecified tags”
- Section 6.5, “Endpoint for publishing an integration”
- Section 6.6, “Endpoint for stopping an integration”
- Section 6.7, “Endpoint for exporting integrations”
- Section 6.8, “Endpoint for importing integrations”
- Section 6.9, “Endpoint for removing an environment label from a particular integration”
- Section 6.10, “Endpoint for creating an environment label”
- Section 6.11, “Endpoint for obtaining a list of environment labels”
- Section 6.12, “Endpoint for changing an environment label”
- Section 6.13, “Endpoint for removing an environment label from all integrations”
- Section 6.14, “Endpoint for changing a connection’s properties”

6.1. ENDPOINT FOR OBTAINING THE STATE OF AN INTEGRATION

This endpoint returns the state of the specified integration. The state is Running, Stopped, Pending, or Error.

Method and endpoint

GET

/public/integrations/{id}/state

Table 6.1. Parameters
### Required Header Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt; '</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See <a href="#">Obtaining a secret token</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Path Parameter

| {id} | string | Required path parameter. Name or internal ID of the integration whose state you want to obtain. See [How to find integration IDs](#). |

### Request example

In the following example, the endpoint returns the state of the `timer-to-log` integration:

```
/public/integrations/timer-to-log/state
```

Produces

application/json

Response example

```
{"currentState":"Unpublished","stateDetails":{"id":"i-Lc0JLrsUFlBJfr_yIfEz:5","integrationId":"i-Lc0JLrsUFlBJfr_yIfEz","deploymentVersion":5,"detailedState":{
"value":"BUILDING","currentStep":2,"totalSteps":4,"namespace":"syndesis","podName":"i-timer-to-log-5-build","linkType":"LOGS"}}
```

### 6.2. ENDPOINT FOR OBTAINING A LIST OF AN INTEGRATION’S ENVIRONMENT LABELS

This endpoint returns the environment labels (tags) that have been applied to the specified integration.

**Method and endpoint**

GET

```
/public/integrations/{id}/tags
```

Table 6.2. Parameters
### Required Header Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Path Parameter

| {id}                                      | string           | Required path parameter. Name or internal ID of the integration whose environment labels you want to obtain. How to find integration IDs |

### Request example

In the following example, the endpoint returns the environment labels for the `timer-to-log` integration:

```
/public/integrations/timer-to-log/tags
```

**Produces**

application/json

**Response example**

```json
{"test":{"name":"test","releaseTag":"i-Lc5Wi16UFtBJfR_ylggz","lastTaggedAt":1554887553159,"lastExportedAt":1554887330152,"lastImportedAt":1554888047271},"staging":{"name":"staging","releaseTag":"i-Lc5Wi16UFtBJfR_ylgfz","lastTaggedAt":1554887553159}}
```

### 6.3. ENDPOINT FOR MARKING AN INTEGRATION AND KEEPING UNSPECIFIED TAGS

This endpoint uses the **PATCH** method to mark the specified integration for the specified environment(s). If the integration is already marked for a specified environment, the endpoint updates the timestamp for that environment label. If the integration was previously marked for an environment that is not specified in a new request, the endpoint leaves that tag in place and does not update its timestamp.

This **PATCH** endpoint is a convenience method for CI/CD tools because it adds tags without the need to remove any other existing tags. This is in contrast to the **PUT** endpoint, which marks the integration for specified environments and removes any tags for environments that are not specified in the request.

### Method and endpoint
PATCH
/public/integrations/{id}/tags

Table 6.3. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Header Parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt; '</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{id}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Name or internal ID of the integration that you want to mark for the specified environment(s). See How to find integration IDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--request PATCH</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify the PATCH method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d [env{,...}]</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Specify one or more, comma-separated, environment labels, that you want to add to the specified integration. You must have already created the environment label; the endpoint cannot create a label. See Marking integrations for CI/CD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request example

In the following example, the endpoint marks the timer-to-log integration for the test2 and test3 environments:

```
public/integrations/timer-to-log/tags --request PATCH -d ['"test2","test3"]
```

Produces

application/json

Response example

```
{"test2":{"name":"test2","releaseTag":"i-}}
```
6.4. ENDPOINT FOR MARKING AN INTEGRATION AND REMOVING UNSPECIFIED TAGS

This endpoint uses the **PUT** method to mark the specified integration for the specified environment(s). If the integration was previously marked for an environment that is not specified in the new request, the endpoint removes that environment label from the integration.

To mark an integration without removing unspecified environment labels, call the **PATCH** method endpoint instead.

**Method and endpoint**

**PUT**

/public/integrations/{id}/tags

**Table 6.4. Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Header Parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{id}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Name or internal ID of the integration that you want to mark. See How to find integration IDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--request PUT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify the <strong>PUT</strong> method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Request example

In the following example, the endpoint marks the `timer-to-log` integration for the `test2` and `test3` environments. If the integration was previously marked for any other environments, the endpoint removes those tags from the integration.

```
public/integrations/timer-to-log/tags --request PUT -d \["test2","test3"]
```

**Produces**

`application/json`

**Response example**

```
{"test2":{"name":"test2","releaseTag":"i-LcXyw7GUFtBjR_ylgztz","lastTaggedAt":1555365085713},"test3":
{"name":"test3","releaseTag":"i-LcXyw7GUFtBjR_ylguz","lastTaggedAt":1555365085713}}
```

### 6.5. ENDPOINT FOR PUBLISHING AN INTEGRATION

This endpoint publishes the specified integration. If the integration is already running, then the endpoint stops the integration and re-publishes it.

**Method and endpoint**

**POST**

`/public/integrations/{id}/deployments`

**Table 6.5. Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</code></td>
<td><code>application/json</code></td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Custom Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See [Obtaining a secret token](#).

Path Parameters

| {id} | string | Required. Name or internal ID of the integration that you want to publish. See [How to find integration IDs](#). |

Request example

In the following example, the endpoint publishes the *timer-to-log* integration.

```
/publish/integrations/timer-to-log/deployments
```

Produces

application/json

Response example

In this example, the ellipsis indicates the omission of some of the response.

```
{"id":"i-Lc0JLrsUFtBJfr_ylfEz:8","version":8,"createdAt":1555365135324,"updatedAt":1555365135324,"userId":"system:serviceaccount:syndesis:syndesis-cd-client","currentState":"Pending","targetState":"Published","integrationId":"i-Lc0JLrsUFtBJfr_ylfEz","description":"Trigger events based on an interval or a cron expression","isDerived":false,"stepKind":null,"endpoint":{"id":"i-Lc0JLrsUFtBJfr_ylfEz","configuredProperties":null,"metadata":null,"configured":true,"stepKind":null,"name":null,"continuousDeliveryState":null,"test":null,"releaseTag":null}
```

6.6. ENDPOINT FOR STOPPING AN INTEGRATION

This endpoint stops the specified integration.

Method and endpoint

PUT

```
/publish/integrations/{id}/deployments/stop
```

Table 6.6. Parameters
### Required Header Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Path Parameter

| {id} | string | Required. Name or internal ID of the integration that you want to stop. See How to find integration IDs |

### Request example

In the following example, the endpoint stops the **timer-to-log** integration.

```
/public/integrations/timer-to-log/deployments stop
```

### Produces

application/json

### Response example

No content with a **204** status code

## 6.7. ENDPOINT FOR EXPORTING INTEGRATIONS

This endpoint exports integrations. The default behavior is that the endpoint exports integrations that are marked for the specified environment and that have never been exported or that have not been exported since the last time that they were marked for that environment. You can specify options when you want to do either of the following:

- Export all integrations in a Fuse Online environment and tag them with the specified environment label.
- Export all integrations that are tagged with the specified environment label regardless of whether or not an integration was updated and tagged since the last time it was exported.

See also: Invoking the Fuse Online public API export endpoint.

### Method and endpoint

**GET**

/Public/integrations/{env}/export.zip
Table 6.7. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>multipart/form-data</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Path Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Environment label that you created in the Fuse Online console. The endpoint exports the integrations that are marked for this environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all=true</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Optional. Specify this option to export all integrations that are in the Fuse Online environment. The endpoint exports the current version of each integration. If an integration is not already marked for the specified environment, then the endpoint adds the specified environment label to the integration. You must have already created the environment label; the endpoint cannot create a label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreTimestamp=true</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Export all integrations tagged with the specified environment label. Do this regardless of whether or not an integration was edited and tagged since the last time the integration was exported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o export.zip</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required if you specify the query parameter. Without this option, the exported integrations are in a file named export.zip?all=true.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Request examples

In the first example, the endpoint exports integrations that have been marked for the test1 environment and that have never been exported or that have not been exported since the last time that they were marked for that environment.

/public/integrations/test1/export.zip

In the next example, the endpoint exports all integrations that have been marked for the test1 environment. It does not matter whether or not the integration was updated since the last time it was exported.

/public/integrations/test1/export.zip?ignoreTimestamp=true -o export.zip

In the last example, the endpoint ensures that each integration is marked for the test1 environment and returns all integrations in the export.zip file.

/public/integrations/test1/export.zip?all=true -o export.zip

Produces

application/octet-stream

Response

The export.zip file that contains the exported integration(s). The endpoint returns an HTTP status of 204 if there are no integrations to export.

6.8. ENDPOINT FOR IMPORTING INTEGRATIONS

This endpoint imports the integrations that are in the provided file. See also: Invoking the Fuse Online public REST API import endpoint.

Method and endpoint

POST

/public/integrations

Table 6.8. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Header Parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>multipart/form-data</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Additional Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data=@export.zip</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. This is the file that contains the integrations that you want to import. You must have previously invoked the export endpoint to obtain this file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment={env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Environment label that you want to add to each imported integration. You must have already created the environment label; the endpoint cannot create a label.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request example**

In the following example, the endpoint imports the integrations that are in the `export.zip` file and marks them for the `testing` environment.

```
/public/integrations -F data=@export.zip -F environment=testing --request POST
```

Produce

`multipart/form-data`

**Response example**

The response is a list of the imported resources, which includes integrations and connections. In the following example, an ellipsis indicates that part of the response is omitted here.

```json
{"lastImportedAt":1554888047271,"results":[{"id":"i-Lc0JLrsUFtBJfR_ylfEz","version":5,"createdAt":1554800274935,"updatedAt":0,"tags":["timer"],"name":"timer-to-log","flows":[{"id":"-Lc0l5A3EViKCDDHC8Jv","steps":[{"id":"-Lc0I5jnEVfKCDDHC8Jv","configuredProperties":{"period":"900000"},"metadata":{"description":"Trigger events based on an interval or a cron expression","isDerived":false},"stepKind":"endpoint"},{"id":"-Lc0l7wqEFvKCDDHC8Jv","configuredProperties":{"bodyLoggingEnabled":"true","contextLoggingEnabled":"true"},"metadata":{"configured":true},"stepKind":"log","name":"Log"}}],"continuousDeliveryState":{"staging":{"name":"staging","releaseTag":"i-Lc5W16UfBjR_ylgfz","lastTaggedAt":1554887553159},"test":{"name":"test","releaseTag":"i-Lc5W16UfBjR_ylggz","lastTaggedAt":1554887553159,"lastExportedAt":1554887330152,"lastImportedAt":1554887859824}}}
```

### 6.9. ENDPOINT FOR REMOVING AN ENVIRONMENT LABEL FROM A PARTICULAR INTEGRATION

This endpoint removes the specified environment label from the specified integration. The environment label itself continues to exist but it no longer marks the specified integration.

**Method and endpoint**

DELETE
Table 6.9. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt; '</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Path Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{id}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required path parameter. Name or internal ID of the integration that you want to unmark. See How to find integration IDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required path parameter. Environment label that you want to remove from the specified integration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--request DELETE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify the DELETE method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request example**
In the following example, the endpoint removes the dev1 environment label from the timer-to-log integration.

/public/integrations/timer-to-log/tags/dev1 --request DELETE

**Response example**
No content with a 204 status code

6.10. ENDPOINT FOR CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT LABEL

This endpoint creates an environment label. No integrations are marked with this label until you explicitly mark them in the Fuse Online console or by invoking a public API endpoint.

**Method and endpoint**
POST
Table 6.10. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See <a href="#">Obtaining a secret token</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Path Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Environment label that you want to create.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Produces**

Does not produce anything but responds as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>204 No Content</td>
<td>Success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 Bad Request</td>
<td>The environment name you specified already exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5xx errors</td>
<td>The server is unable to fulfill the request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request example**

In the following example, the endpoint creates the dev1 environment label:

```bash
/public/environments/dev1 --request POST
```

The dev1 environment label now exists in the Fuse Online environment in which you invoked this endpoint. There are not yet any integrations that are marked with this label.

**Response example**

No content with response status code **204**

### 6.11. ENDPOINT FOR OBTAINING A LIST OF ENVIRONMENT LABELS
This endpoint returns a list of environment labels that exist in the Fuse Online environment. You create environment labels in the Fuse Online console. See Managing environment labels for CI/CD.

**Method and endpoint**

**GET**

/public/environments[?withUses=true]

**Table 6.11. Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Path Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withUses</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Optional. If the command specifies withUses=true, the endpoint returns environment labels and the number of integrations that are marked with that label. If not specified, or set to false, the endpoint returns only environment labels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Produces**

application/json

**Request examples**

- /public/environments  
  Response example:  
  ["env-label-1", "env-label-2"]

- /public/environments/?withUses=true  
  Response example  
  [{"name":"env-label-1","uses":1},  
   {"name":"env-label-2","uses":0}]

**6.12. ENDPOINT FOR CHANGING AN ENVIRONMENT LABEL**

This endpoint changes an environment label. Integrations that were marked for the original environment label are now marked for the new environment label.
Method and endpoint

**PUT**

/public/environments/{env}

Table 6.12. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt; '</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Path Parameter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Environment label that you want to change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d {env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Specify the new label for the environment. You must have already created the environment label; the endpoint cannot create a label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--request PUT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify the <strong>PUT</strong> method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request example

In the following example, the endpoint changes the **dev1** environment label to **dev2**:

/public/environments/dev1 -d 'dev2' --request PUT

Integrations that were marked for the **dev1** environment no longer have that tag. Those integrations are now marked for the **dev2** environment.

Response example

No content with response status code **204**

6.13. ENDPOINT FOR REMOVING AN ENVIRONMENT LABEL FROM ALL INTEGRATIONS
This endpoint removes the specified environment label from each integration to which it has been applied.

Method and endpoint

DELETE

/public/environments/{env}

Table 6.13. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Header Parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt; '</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{env}</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Required. Environment label that you want to remove from integrations that have it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--request DELETE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify the DELETE method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request example

In the following example, the endpoint removes the dev1 tag from any integrations that have it:

/public/environments/dev1 --request DELETE

Response example

No content with response status code 204

6.14. ENDPOINT FOR CHANGING A CONNECTION’S PROPERTIES

This endpoint changes the properties of the specified connection. This is often useful after you import an integration that has connections that require configuration. For example, you might need to change the credentials that a connection uses.

Method and endpoint
## POST

/public/connections/{id}/properties

### Table 6.14. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Header Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H &quot;Content-Type: &lt;media-type&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>application/json</td>
<td>Media type that the endpoint requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-H 'Authorization: Bearer &lt;token&gt;'</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Secret token for the OpenShift service account that exposes the Fuse Online public REST API. See Obtaining a secret token.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Path Parameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>{id}</th>
<th>string</th>
<th>Required. Replace {id} with the ID of the connection whose properties you want to change. For the connection ID, specify one of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The connection’s name, for example: PostgresDB. If the connection name has any spaces or special characters, then you must specify HTML escape characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The internal connection ID, which is in the Fuse Online console URL when you view a connection’s details. To view a connection’s details, in the left navigation panel, click Connections. Then click the connection whose details you want to view. When the connection details are visible in the browser, you would see something like this at the end of the URL:/connections/i-LaupI8XznJ4LcuWwiwaz. This connection’s ID is i-LaupI8XznJ4LcuWwiwaz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Request example

The following example changes the properties of the PostgresDB connection. The new value of the user property is myuser, and the new value of the password property is mypassword:
/public/connections/PostgresDB/properties --request POST -d '{ "user": "myuser", "password": "mypassword" }'

Produces
application/json

Sample response
In this example, there is an ellipsis that indicates the omission of a large part of the response.

{"uses":0,"id":"i-LaOziUGpQE45nua4pfCz","name":"TODO app","configuredProperties":
{"password":"»ENC:c2cb731046372a275b76beabc92aefa061f79b43fb791f599d9e85ec0235a7e","basePath":"/api","host":"http://todo-syndesis.my-minishift.syndesis.io/","specification":... "userId":"admin","lastUpdated":1555365796629,"createdDate":1553066813379,"board":{"id":"i-Lbj4-vqUFbJFr_yfCz","metadata":{"connector-id":"i-LaOzcPZpQE45nua4pfBz","connector-version-latest":"1","connector-version-connection":"1"},"messages": [{"level":"WARN","code":"SYNDESIS007"}],"createdAt":1554494263030,"updatedAt":1554494263727,"targetResourceId":"i-LaOziUGpQE45nua4pfCz","notices":0,"warnings":1,"errors":0,"isDerived":false}
CHAPTER 7. REBRANDING THE FUSE ONLINE USER INTERFACE

You can rebrand Fuse Online by replacing the Fuse Online application name, logo, icons, and other user interface details. You do this by mounting customized resources as ConfigMap objects in the syndesis-ui deployment file.

Prerequisites

- Fuse Online is installed and running on OpenShift Container Platform on-site in a customer-managed environment.
- The oc client tool is connected to the OCP cluster in which Fuse Online is installed.
- You have permission to install Fuse Online.

Procedure

1. Obtain the name of the syndesis-ui pod in which Fuse Online is installed by invoking the following command:
   
   `oc get pods`

2. Fetch customizable logos, icons, fonts, and backgrounds by invoking the following command and replacing SYNDESIS_UI POD NAME with the actual name of the pod that is running syndesis-ui:
   
   `oc rsync SYNDESIS_UI POD_NAME:/opt/app-root/src/static/media ~/`

   This puts user interface resources in the the ~/media/ folder.

3. Edit and save the file that contains the header logo, which is ~/media/syndesis_logo_full_darkbkg.9c467d96.svg.

4. Upload the modified file to the cluster by creating a ConfigMap object that contains the updated logo file:

   ```
   cd ~/
   oc create configmap syndesis-ui-custom-logo --from-file=media/syndesis_logo_full_darkbkg.9c467d96.svg
   ```

5. Modify the syndesis-ui deployment file to mount the syndesis-ui-custom-logo ConfigMap object. Do this by invoking `oc edit dc/syndesis-ui` or by using the OpenShift web console, selecting Applications > Deployments > syndesis-ui > Actions > Edit YAML.

   a. Under spec.template.containers.volumeMounts, add the following:

      ```yaml
      - name: syndesis-ui-custom-logo-volume
        mountPath: /opt/app-root/src/static/media/syndesis_logo_full_darkbkg.9c467d96.svg
        subPath: syndesis_logo_full_darkbkg.9c467d96.svg
      ```

   b. Under spec.template.volumes, add the following:

      ```yaml
      - name: syndesis-ui-custom-logo-volume
        configMap:
          name: syndesis-ui-custom-logo
      ```
c. Save the **syndesis-ui** deployment file.

6. Repeat steps 3 through 5 for each file that is in the `~/media` folder and that you want to customize.

7. Edit and save the file that contains the application title:
   a. Create a directory in which to update the file:
      ```bash
      mkdir ~/syndesis-custom/src
      ```
   b. Fetch the application title file by invoking the following command and replacing `SYNDESIS_UI POD NAME` with the actual name of the pod that is running **syndesis-ui**:
      ```bash
      oc rsync SYNDESIS_UI POD NAME:/opt/app-root/src/index.html ~/syndesis-custom/src
      ```
   c. Replace the application title. For example:
      ```bash
      sed -i 's/<title>.*</title>/<title>NEW_TITLE</title>/g' ~/syndesis-custom/src/index.html
      ```

8. Upload the modified application title file to the cluster by creating a **ConfigMap** object that contains the updated file:
   ```bash
   cd ~/syndesis-custom/src
   oc create configmap syndesis-ui-custom-index --from-file=index.html
   ```

9. Modify the **syndesis-ui** deployment by mounting the **syndesis-ui-custom-index** ConfigMap object:
   a. Under **spec.template.containers.volumeMounts**, add the following:
      ```yaml
      - name: syndesis-ui-custom-vindex-volume
        mountPath: /opt/app-root/src/index.html
        subPath: index.html
      ```
   b. Under **spec.template.volumes**, add the following:
      ```yaml
      - name: syndesis-ui-custom-index-volume
        configMap:
          name: syndesis-ui-custom-index
      ```
   c. Save the **syndesis-ui** deployment file.

**Results**

Saving the **syndesis-ui** deployment file automatically redeployes Fuse Online with a user interface that reflects your changes. Subsequent re-deployments of Fuse Online also reflect your changes.