



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host 7 Container Development Kit Installation Guide

Container Development Kit (CDK) Installation Guide

Red Hat Atomic Host Documentation Team

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Abstract

Guide to installing the Container Development Kit

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CHAPTER 1. INSTALLING THE RED HAT CONTAINER DEVELOPMENT KIT

1.1. INSTALLING THE RED HAT CONTAINER DEVELOPMENT KIT

If you are looking to develop containerized applications for Red Hat Enterprise Linux systems, the Red Hat Container Development Kit (CDK) can help you by:

- ✦ Providing a Red Hat container development environment you can install on your own laptop, desktop or server system.
- ✦ Including the same container development and run-time tools used to create and deploy containers for large data centers.
- ✦ Offering an easy installation method that results in virtual machines created from pre-configured Vagrant boxes and Vagrantfiles running on your local system.

This guide tells you how to install and run Vagrant-enabled Red Hat Enterprise Linux virtual machines, that are configured for container development, on your chosen system. It then describes how you can start using those virtual machines to develop Red Hat Enterprise Linux-based containers using tools such as OpenShift, Eclipse, and various command-line tools.

1.2. WHERE CAN YOU RUN THE RED HAT CDK?

The Red Hat CDK was designed to let you do your container development using the same computer you on which you do your other work. The systems you can use to install the CDK include:

- ✦ **Mac OS X:** You can use an Intel-based Apple Mac to install and run the Red Hat CDK. The Mac should have at least 4 GB of RAM and be running a recent, 64-bit version of Mac OS X, such as 10.10 (Yosemite).
- ✦ **Microsoft Windows:** A 64-bit version of Microsoft Windows can be used to install the Red Hat CDK. Windows 7 or later is required.
- ✦ **Red Hat Enterprise Linux:** The latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 7 is recommended for installing the Red Hat CDK on a RHEL system. A 64-bit computer with at least 4 GB of RAM and virtualization support are required.
- ✦ **Fedora:** The specs needed to install the Red Hat CDK on Fedora are basically the same as those for RHEL. Again, be sure to have a 64-bit computer with at least 4 GB of RAM and virtualization support.

See the Red Hat CDK installation procedure for each system for more detailed hardware and software requirements.

1.3. WHAT'S INSIDE THE RED HAT CDK

Once the RHEL 7 virtual machine from the RHEL CDK is running on your chosen system, you can begin exploring the contents. Some services and tools will run automatically when you boot up the virtual machine while others will require some configuration. Here is a list of some of those features:

- ✦ **Docker:** The Docker project develops the basic container format and the **docker** command for working with containers that is included in the CDK. The CDK is configured to have the docker daemon start automatically when you boot the RHEL virtual machine. With the **docker**

command, you can build, run, start, stop, investigate and otherwise work with individual containers.

- ✦ **OpenShift:** A containerized version of OpenShift Enterprise is included in the CDK. Once the OpenShift container is running, you can use a Web console from your browser or work from the command line with the **oc** command to develop container projects.
- ✦ **Kubernetes:** To orchestrate containers in what are referred to as **Pods**, the CDK comes with all the features needed to run a Kubernetes cluster. In the CDK, Kubernetes is set up to run as an all-in-one Kubernetes master (for managing pods) and node (for running pods). Kubernetes includes features for replicating pods, to scale up applications on the fly, and services, for interconnecting sets of containers.
- ✦ **Eclipse:** The Eclipse Workbench that comes with the Red Hat CDK includes a [Linux Tools/Docker Tooling](#) plug-in. This allows CDK users to manage containers from a Web UI.

While this document gives you the basics for installing and initially connecting to the features in your Red Hat CDK virtual machine, you should refer to other documentation for more in-depth descriptions for working with the CDK. For example:

- ✦ **Container Development Kit Getting Started Guide** (in development): Steps you through your first experiences using the Red Hat CDK.
- ✦ **Container Development Guide** (in development): Provides guidance for more advanced container development. It illustrates the different ways of creating containers to run with Docker, Kubernetes, Nuclecule, Atomic and other container run-time environments.
- ✦ **Getting Started with Containers** : Describes the basics of setting up Docker and Kubernetes (all-in-one or cluster) to run containers. It also covers basic storage setup, Kubernetes troubleshooting, starting containers with systemd and running super privileged containers.
- ✦ **RHEL Atomic Host Getting Started Guide**: In this guide, you learn how to get, install, upgrade and use RHEL Atomic Host systems. A RHEL Atomic Host is a special, reduced-size version of RHEL that is made specifically to run container in cloud and virtual environments.

1.4. UNDERSTANDING CDK INSTALLATION TOOLS

Regardless of which platform you choose as the workstation for using the Red Hat CDK, you will use Vagrant to start up and manage it. There are a few things you should know about Vagrant before you get started:

- ✦ Vagrant is an open-source tool for using light-weight, portable, and consistent development environments.
- ✦ Virtual machines that are packaged for use with Vagrant are called boxes.
- ✦ The CDK is delivered with several different Vagrant files to configure the Vagrant boxes CDK software components in different ways.

Now that you understand the basics of what is inside the Red Hat CDK, choose from one of the next few chapters to learn how to get the Red Hat CDK and install it on a Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, or Fedora system.

CHAPTER 2. INSTALLING THE CDK ON MAC OS X

2.1. INSTALLING THE CDK ON MAC OS X

To prepare your Mac OS X development system for running the Red Hat CDK, the steps are:

1. Download and install the VirtualBox virtualization software.
2. Download and install Vagrant.
3. Download Red Hat Container Tools and the Vagrant box for Red Hat Enterprise Linux.
4. Install additional Vagrant plugins to support Red Hat subscription management and other features.

2.1.1. Prerequisites

To run the Red Hat CDK on a Mac OS X system, you need:

- ✦ An Intel-based Mac with a minimum of 4 GB of RAM running a recent, 64-bit version of Mac OS X, such as 10.10 (Yosemite) or later.
- ✦ A minimum of 3 GB of free disk space for virtual machine images. Note that during the setup process, you will need to be able to store multiple copies of each of the virtual machine images.
- ✦ Adequate Internet connectivity to download 1—2 GB of software.
- ✦ An available Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server subscription with support or Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Suite. Note that Red Hat Enterprise Linux subscriptions with self-support do not have access to all of the necessary software for CDK in all environments.

2.1.2. Installing Virtualization and Red Hat CDK Components

Vagrant is used to run a Red Hat Enterprise Linux virtual machine with all necessary components for Red Hat CDK. Virtualization is provided by installing VirtualBox.

Please note that Vagrant is strictly command-line oriented. All interaction with Vagrant is through the command line from a Terminal prompt. You should use Terminal.app from the **Applications** → **Utilities** folder or a terminal emulator of your choice for running Vagrant.

Command-line instructions use path names with a tilde, such as `~/cdk`. This is a shorthand notation for a path relative to the current user's home directory, `/Users/username/cdk`.

2.1.2.1. Additional Software Requirements for Mac OS X

In order to run Red Hat CDK, some command-line development tools are needed on your Mac. You should install either Apple Command Line Development Tools or Apple's Xcode.

2.1.2.2. Installing Software and Configuring the System

1. Download and install VirtualBox for Mac OS X from virtualbox.org.

Optional: Choose a location for storing VirtualBox VM images. By default, these are stored

in your home directory (`~/VirtualBox VMs`). You will need several gigabytes of space wherever you choose to store these images. To change the location start VirtualBox, Use the **VirtualBox** → **Preferences** → **General** menu, then change **Default Machine Folder** to the desired location. Documentation for VirtualBox can be found on the virtualbox.org website.

2. Download and install Vagrant from vagrantup.com. The download page is: vagrantup.com/downloads.html. The default is to install the software in the `/opt/vagrant` directory. You may change this to whatever you prefer.

The Vagrant installer places a **vagrant** symbolic link in `/usr/bin` to `/opt/vagrant/bin/vagrant`, so no adjustments to the **PATH** environment variable should be necessary.

2.1.3. Setting Up Red Hat CDK Software Components

1. Download the Red Hat CDK software components from the [Red Hat Product Downloads web site](#). You need to download the following items:
 - ✦ Red Hat Container Tools
 - ✦ RHEL 7.2 Vagrant Box for VirtualBox



Note

The download page also offers Vagrant **.box** files formatted for other virtualization platforms, such as libvirt. You only need to download the **.box** image that matches the virtualization you are using — VirtualBox.

The following steps assume you have saved these files in your home directory in `~/Downloads`. If you used a different directory, adjust the paths accordingly. You need several gigabytes of free space for the Vagrant box images.

All of the remaining steps need to be performed using the command-line using the Terminal Application (Terminal.app). You can find Terminal.app in the **Application** → **Utilities** Folder.

1. Unzip the ZIP file you downloaded in your home directory (the name of the zip file may change to reflect a release number). This should create the `~/cdk` subdirectory (`/Users/username/cdk`):

```
$ cd
$ unzip ~/Downloads/cdk*.zip
```

At this point, please view the included **README** files to familiarize yourself with the Red Hat Container Tools and to be notified if there have been any changes since this installation guide was published. The **README** file associated with each Vagrantfile can be viewed as a plain text file. The plugin **README** files are formatted in Markdown. So you might want to use a Markdown reader for a better experience with those files.

2. Install the **vagrant-adbinfo**, **vagrant-registration**, and **landrush** plugins (the plugins in the form of **.gem** files are included in the ZIP file).

The installation of the first plugin may take several minutes, and Vagrant may install some additional gem files as needed.

```
$ cd ~/cdk/plugins
$ ls -l *.gem
$ vagrant plugin install vagrant-registration vagrant-adbinf
landrush
```

Verify the plugins are installed by running the following command:

```
$ vagrant plugin list
```

3. Add the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server box to Vagrant. This is the configured virtual machine image that you downloaded in one of the [previous steps](#). You will be using this for container development and testing.

```
$ vagrant box add --name cdkv2 ~/Downloads/rhel-cdk-kubernetes-
7.2-13.x86_64.vagrant-virtualbox.box
```

Note that if you plan on using a Vagrantfile to initialize the Vagrant box, the name you assign to the box using the `--name` parameter in the above step must correspond to the name used by the Vagrantfile to refer to the box. By default, this is **cdkv2**.

Verify that the box is installed:

```
$ vagrant box list
```

The box image file will be stored in your home directory under `~/.vagrant.d`. You need adequate space there, approximately 2 GB.

2.1.4. Starting Up the Red Hat CDK Vagrant Box

With the Vagrant box and Vagrantfiles in place, you are ready to bring up the selected Vagrant box. You can use a pre-defined Vagrantfile to initialize the box or you can just initialize the box and create your own Vagrant file.

To use an existing Vagrantfile, go to the directory with the Vagrantfile you wish to use, and start the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CDK Vagrant box by running the **vagrant up** command from there. Three different Vagrantfiles are provided in the Red Hat Container Tools ZIP file for the following use cases (or you could make your own Vagrantfile) as follows:

- ✦ Start the Docker-Eclipse integration (rhel-docker-eclipse)

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-docker-eclipse/
$ vagrant up
```

- ✦ Start the Single-node Kubernetes setup (rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup)

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup/
$ vagrant up
```

- ✦ Start the OpenShift Enterprise integration (rhel-ose)

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-ose/  
$ vagrant up
```

- ✦ Initialize Vagrant box and new Vagrantfile (make your own)

```
$ mkdir ~/mycdkv2  
$ cd ~/mycdkv2  
$ vagrant init cdkv2  
$ vagrant up
```

At this point, if all is going well, you are asked for a username and password for Red Hat subscription management in order to register the system and enable downloading from Red Hat repositories. You have the choice of:

- ✦ Registering your RHEL VM now (recommended) or
- ✦ Registering your RHEL VM later

NOTE: See the "Using the CDK" chapter for information on obtaining RHEL subscriptions, how registration works with the CDK, and details on why you need to register your system.

To register your system now, enter the username and password you use with the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#).

```
==> default: Registering box with vagrant-registration..  
default: Would you like to register the system now (default: yes)?  
[y|n] y  
default: Subscriber username: <username>  
default: Subscriber password:
```

You can check whether your Vagrant box is running using the **vagrant status** command. Note that you must be in same the directory where your Vagrant file is located.

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-docker-eclipse/  
$ vagrant status
```

If the machine state shows as running, you are ready to start using your Red Hat CDK. Refer to the following:

- ✦ The "Using the CDK" chapter to help you understand the different Vagrantfiles, plugins and interfaces needed to work with your CDK. It also discusses special topics, such as how to register your RHEL virtual machines.
- ✦ Red Hat Container Development Kit Getting Started Guide for information on getting started with container development.

CHAPTER 3. INSTALLING THE CDK ON MICROSOFT WINDOWS

3.1. INSTALLING THE CDK ON MICROSOFT WINDOWS

To prepare your Microsoft Windows development system to run the Red Hat CDK, the steps are:

1. Download and install the **VirtualBox** virtualization software.
2. Download and install **Vagrant**.
3. Download **Red Hat Container Tools** and Vagrant boxes for Red Hat Enterprise Linux.
4. Install additional Vagrant plugins to support Red Hat subscription management and other features.



Note

The version of the CDK described in this document is made to be used with VirtualBox software. It will not work if you are using other software that provides virtualization support on your Windows system.

3.1.1. Prerequisites

To run the Red Hat CDK on a Microsoft Windows system, you will need:

- ✦ A 64-bit machine with a minimum of 4 GB of RAM running Windows 7 64-bit or later.
- ✦ A minimum of 3 GB of free disk space for virtual machine images. Note that during the setup process you will need to be able to store multiple copies of each of the virtual machine images.
- ✦ Adequate Internet connectivity to download 1—2 GB of software.
- ✦ An available Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server subscription with support or Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Suite. Note that Red Hat Enterprise Linux subscriptions with self-support do not have access to all of the necessary software for CDK in all environments. (See the "Using the CDK" chapter for more information on working with subscriptions in the CDK.)
- ✦ A text editor that allows editing text files that do not have extensions, such as **Vagrantfile**. Ideally your text editor should be flexible about line endings as you may encounter files that only have new-lines.
- ✦ The **rsync** and **ssh** command-line utilities need to be installed. The recommended source is the [Cygwin project](#). If you choose to use **rsync** and **ssh** from an alternate source, there may be some path and command line incompatibilities that are not addressed by this topic.

3.1.2. Installing Virtualization and Red Hat CDK Components

Vagrant is used to run a Red Hat Enterprise Linux virtual machine with all necessary components for Red Hat CDK. Virtualization is provided by installing VirtualBox.

Please note that Vagrant is strictly command-line oriented. All interaction with Vagrant is through the command line from a command prompt. Vagrant does not install any Start Menu entries or desktop shortcuts. You must launch `cmd.exe` or other shell to run Vagrant.

Command-line instructions use path names with a tilde, such as `~/cdk`. This is a shorthand notation for a path relative to the current user's home directory, `C:\User\\cdk`. The `%USERPROFILE%` environment variable contains the Windows path to the user's home directory and is the equivalent to `~/` in Linux.

3.1.2.1. Additional Software Requirements for Microsoft Windows

It is recommended that you install the Cygwin environment from cygwin.com to provide the `ssh` and `rsync` tools for use by Vagrant. Please note that if you choose to use `ssh` and `rsync` from a different source, you may run into some incompatibilities in command-line arguments and path names.

An SSH client is required to access Vagrant virtual machines. While a graphical utility that provides SH, such as PuTTY, can be used, it is preferred to have an SSH client that can be run from the command line. Vagrant manages the SSH environment, allowing you to log into your Vagrant box by simply running the `vagrant ssh` command. For this to work, `ssh` must be in the Windows path.

Synchronized folder support in Vagrant uses `rsync`. When VirtualBox shared folders are not available or `rsync` synchronization has been specified, Vagrant does not start if `rsync.exe` is not in the path.

3.1.2.2. Translating Windows Paths and rsync

`rsync` uses POSIX style path names and cannot use Windows paths that contain drive letters and backslashes directly. Cygwin uses paths that start at `/cygdrive/drive-letter/` so, `C:\file.exe` translates to `/cygdrive/c/file.exe`. Other ports of Linux utilities use different conventions. For example, the MinGW/MSYS environment uses paths that start at `/drive-letter`, so `C:\file.exe` translates to `/c/file.exe`. Vagrant tries to detect what environment is being used and translate paths appropriately. However, there are cases where this does not work.

If you use Cygwin's `rsync` under Windows `cmd.exe`, Vagrant is not able to tell that you are using Cygwin and supplies the wrong path to `rsync`. The workaround for this is to add the following lines to the per-user Vagrantfile in the `%USERPROFILE%\vagrant.d\Vagrantfile` file. Note that you will most likely need to create this file.

```
# Cygwin Rsync under CMD.EXE Workaround
ENV["VAGRANT_DETECTED_OS"] = ENV["VAGRANT_DETECTED_OS"].to_s + "
cygwin"
```

An alternative to this workaround is to run Vagrant inside of Cygwin's Terminal Window. This will provide a Linux-like experience with the Bash shell and a window that can be sized beyond 80 columns. However, this requires using Cygwin's paths instead of Windows paths.

3.1.2.3. Software Download and Installation

1. Download and Install VirtualBox for Microsoft Windows from virtualbox.org.

Optional: Choose a location for storing VirtualBox VM images. By default, these are stored in your home directory (`~/VirtualBox VMs`). You will need several gigabytes of space wherever you choose to store these images. To change the location start VirtualBox, Use

the **VirtualBox** → **Preferences** → **General** menu, then change Default Machine Folder to the desired location. Documentation for VirtualBox can be found on the virtualbox.org website.



Note

The Start Menu entry for VirtualBox is **Oracle VM VirtualBox**.

Documentation for VirtualBox can be found on the virtualbox.org web site.

2. Download and install Vagrant from vagrantup.com. The download page is: vagrantup.com/downloads.html. The default is to install the software in the **C:\HashiCorp\Vagrant** directory. You may change this to whatever you prefer.



Note

For Windows 7 you should use the latest version of Vagrant 1.7 (for example, 1.7.4).

The Vagrant installer should automatically add Vagrant to the Windows path. If it does not, add **C:\HashiCorp\Vagrant\bin** to the path through the Windows Control Panel.

At this point the Vagrant installer recommends a reboot. At a minimum, you must restart your command shell to get the updated path.

3. Download the Red Hat CDK software components from the [Red Hat Product Downloads web site](#). You need to download the following items:
 - ✦ Red Hat Container Tools
 - ✦ RHEL 7.2 Vagrant Box for VirtualBox



Note

The download page also offers Vagrant **.box** files formatted for other virtualization platforms, such as libvirt. You only need to download the **.box** image that matches the virtualization you are using, i.e. VirtualBox.

The following steps assume you have saved these files in your home directory in **%USERPROFILE%\Downloads**. If you used a different directory, adjust the paths accordingly. You need several gigabytes of free space for the Vagrant box images.

3.1.3. Setting Up Red Hat CDK Software Components

1. Unzip the ZIP file you downloaded in a directory of your choice. The following commands assume you have unpacked it in your home directory, **%USERPROFILE%\cdk (C:\Users\\cdk)**.

At this point, review the included **README** files to familiarize yourself with Red Hat Container Tools and to be notified if there have been any changes since this installation guide was

published. The **README** file associated with each Vagrantfile can be viewed as a plain text file. The plugin **README** files are formatted in Markdown. So you might want to use a Markdown reader for a better experience with those files.

2. Install additional Vagrant plugins for using Red Hat Vagrant boxes.

All of the remaining steps need to be performed using the Windows command-line shell, **cmd.exe**.

To install additional Vagrant plugins to support Red Hat subscription management, use the **vagrant plugin install** command. The plugins in the form of **.gem** files are included in the ZIP file.

Note that the version number of the **.gem** files may have changed. You should use the file name that matches your downloaded files.

The installation of the first plugin may take several minutes, and Vagrant may install some additional gem files as needed.

```
C:> cd %USERPROFILE%\cdk\plugins
C:> dir *.gem
C:> vagrant plugin install vagrant-registration-1.1.0.cdk.gem
C:> vagrant plugin install vagrant-adbinfno-0.1.0.gem
C:> vagrant plugin install landrush-0.18.0.cdk.gem
```

Verify the plugins are installed by running the following command:

```
C:> vagrant plugin list
```

For information on using the plugins after the CDK is installed, see the "Managing Your Red Hat Enterprise Linux Vagrant Boxes" chapter.

3. Add the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server box to Vagrant.

This is the configured virtual machine image that you downloaded in the previous step.

```
C:> vagrant box add --name cdkv2 %USERPROFILE%\Downloads\rhel-
cdk-kubernetes-7.2-6.x86_64.vagrant-virtualbox.box
```

Note that if you plan on using a Vagrantfile to initialize the Vagrant box, the name you assign to the box using the **--name** parameter in the above step must correspond to the name used by the Vagrantfile to refer to the box.

Verify that the box is installed:

```
C:> vagrant box list
```

The box image files will be stored in your home directory under **%USERPROFILE%\vagrant.d**. You will need adequate space there, approximately 2 GB.

3.2. STARTING UP THE RED HAT CDK VAGRANT BOX

With the Vagrant box and Vagrantfiles in place, you are ready to bring up the selected Vagrant box. You can use a pre-defined Vagrantfile to initialize the box or you can just initialize the box and create your own Vagrant file.

In order to run the following steps, you need to have `ssh.exe` and `rsync.exe` in your path from installing Cygwin (or your choice of Linux-like utilities). During Cygwin installation, you are given the option to add Cygwin's `bin` directory (typically `C:\cygwin64\bin`) to your system's path. If you choose not to do that, you can temporarily add it for the current `cmd.exe` using the following command. If you go this route, you will need to do this every time you start a `cmd.exe` shell for use with Vagrant.

```
C:> PATH=%PATH%;C:\cygwin64\bin;
```

You also need to have edited the `%USERPROFILE%\vagrant.d\Vagrantfile` file as discussed in the section [Translating Windows Paths and rsync](#).

To use an existing Vagrantfile, go to the directory with the Vagrantfile you wish to use, and start the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CDK Vagrant box by running the `vagrant up` command from there. Three different Vagrantfiles are provided in the Red Hat Container Tools ZIP file for the following use cases (or you could make your own Vagrantfile) as follows:

- Start the Docker-Eclipse integration (rhel-docker-eclipse)

```
$ cd %USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-ose
$ vagrant up
```

- Start the Single-node Kubernetes setup (rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup)

```
$ cd %USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup
$ vagrant up
```

- Start the OpenShift Enterprise integration (rhel-ose)

```
$ cd %USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-ose
$ vagrant up
```

- Initialize Vagrant box and new Vagrantfile (make your own)

```
$ mkdir %USERPROFILE%\mycdkv2
$ cd %USERPROFILE%\mycdkv2
$ vagrant init cdkv2
$ vagrant up
```

At this point, if all is going well, you are asked for a username and password for Red Hat subscription management in order to register the system and enable downloading from Red Hat repositories. You have the choice of:

- Registering your RHEL VM now (recommended) or
- Registering your RHEL VM later

NOTE: See the "Using the CDK" chapter for information on obtaining RHEL subscriptions, how registration works with the CDK, and details on why you need to register your system.

To register your system now, enter the username and password you use with the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#).

```
==> default: Registering box with vagrant-registration...
      default: Would you like to register the system now (default: yes)?
[y|n] y
```

```
default: Subscriber username: <username>  
default: Subscriber password:
```

You can check whether your Vagrant box is running using the **vagrant status** command. Note that you must be in same the directory where your Vagrant file is located. For example, to check the status of the rhel-docker-eclipse Vagrantfile, type the following:

```
$ cd %USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-docker-eclipse  
$ vagrant status
```

If the machine state shows as running, you are ready to start using your Red Hat CDK. Refer to the following:

- ✦ The "Using the CDK" chapter to help you understand the different Vagrantfiles, plugins and interfaces needed to work with your CDK. It also discusses special topics, such as how to register your RHEL virtual machines.
- ✦ Red Hat Container Development Kit Getting Started Guide for information on getting started with container development.

CHAPTER 4. INSTALLING THE CDK ON FEDORA OR RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX

4.1. INSTALLING THE CDK ON FEDORA OR RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX

To prepare to run the Red Hat CDK on a Fedora or Red Hat Enterprise Linux system, the steps are:

1. If you have not already done so, install the host operating system (in this case, we tested both Fedora 23 Workstation and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 Server)
2. Install the KVM/libvirt virtualization software
3. Install Vagrant
4. Download Red Hat Container Tools and the Vagrant box for Red Hat Enterprise Linux.
5. Install additional Vagrant plugins to support Red Hat subscription management and other features.
6. Bring up the Vagrant box using one of several different Vagrantfile files.

4.1.1. Prerequisites

To run the Red Hat CDK on a Fedora or Red Hat Enterprise Linux system, you need:

- ✦ A 64-bit machine with a minimum of 4 GB of RAM.
- ✦ A minimum of 3 GB of free disk space for virtual machine images. Note that during the setup process, you will need to be able to store multiple copies of each of the virtual machine images.
- ✦ Adequate Internet connectivity to download 1—2 GB of software.
- ✦ An available Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server subscription with support for Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Suite. Note that Red Hat Enterprise Linux subscriptions with self-support do not have access to all of the necessary software for CDK in all environments.

4.1.2. Installing Virtualization and Red Hat CDK Components

Vagrant is used to run a Red Hat Enterprise Linux virtual machine with all necessary components for Red Hat CDK included in it. Virtualization will be provided by using the native Linux Kernel-based Virtual machine (KVM) hypervisor and libvirt, an API and a set of tools for managing virtual machines.

A Vagrant plugin will be installed to enable using libvirt as one of Vagrant virtualization providers. If you are not familiar with KVM and libvirt, see the [Fedora Virtualization Getting Started Guide](#).

You need to be root in order to install the necessary software and perform configuration on your Fedora or Red Hat Enterprise Linux development host. Once Vagrant and libvirt are installed and correctly configured, you will complete the preparation as a regular, non-root user. You will be able to start, stop, and configure Vagrant boxes using your regular user ID.

Take care to use the same user ID for running Vagrant. Since Vagrant stores configuration components, such as plugins and downloaded box images, in the user's home directory (~/.**vagrant.d**), if you change to a different user ID, you will need to repeat the steps that install Vagrant plugins and boxes.

Do not run Vagrant when you are logged in as the root user, to avoid creating problems with file permissions.

4.1.2.1. Installing Software and Configuring the Host System

The following steps need to be completed as root to install the virtualization software and the necessary configuration on your Red Hat Enterprise Linux or Fedora host system.

1. If you have not already done so, install Fedora Workstation or Red Hat Enterprise Linux (Server or Workstation) directly on hardware (or on a virtual machine that is set to act as a hypervisor).
2. Open a terminal session and use the **su -** command to gain root privileges to install Vagrant and configure the development host for running Vagrant boxes.

```
$ su -
```

3. Subscribe your host system (Red Hat Enterprise Linux only). If your host is a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system, you must subscribe that host system (using your Red Hat username and password) and enable several software repositories. (These commands are not required for Fedora systems.) For example:

```
# subscription-manager register --auto-attach --username=user --  
password=passwd  
# subscription-manager repos --enable rhel-variant-rhsc1-7-rpms  
# subscription-manager repos --enable rhel-7-variant-optional-  
rpms
```

In the above examples, replace **variant** with **server** or **workstation**, depending on which variant of Red Hat Enterprise Linux you are using. If the Red Hat Software Collections repo is not available, you might need to subscribe with a specific pool ID that includes that repo.

4. Enable CentOS SCLO repo (Red Hat Enterprise Linux only). Because Vagrant is not officially packaged for Red Hat Enterprise Linux, it needs to be installed using a Software Collection packaged for CentOS. (This is not required for Fedora systems.) To enable the repository containing the Vagrant Software Collection, run the following command, then disable GPG checking on the repository as follows:

```
# yum-config-manager --add-repo=http://mirror.centos.org/centos-  
7/7/sclo/x86_64/sclo/  
# echo "gpgcheck=0" >> /etc/yum.repos.d/mirror.centos.org_centos-  
7_7_sclo_x86_64_sclo_.repo
```

5. Update your system. If a new kernel is installed during the update, reboot your system before proceeding with the remaining steps. This step is different on Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Fedora.

On a Fedora system:

```
# dnf -y update
```

On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system:

```
# yum -y update
```

6. Install and initialize virtualization software: KVM and libvirt.

On a Fedora system:

```
# dnf install @Virtualization
```

On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system:

```
# yum groupinstall -y "Virtualization Host"
```

7. Launch the libvirt daemon and configure it to start at boot.

```
# systemctl start libvirtd
# systemctl enable libvirtd
```

8. Install Vagrant. Install Vagrant and other required packages, including the **vagrant-registration** and **vagrant-libvirt** plugins:

On a Fedora system:

```
# dnf install vagrant vagrant-libvirt vagrant-libvirt-doc
vagrant-registration rubygem-ruby-libvirt
```

On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system:

```
# yum install sclo-vagrant1 sclo-vagrant1-vagrant-libvirt \
sclo-vagrant1-vagrant-libvirt-doc sclo-vagrant1-vagrant-
registration
```

9. Allow your regular user ID to start and stop Vagrant boxes. A PolicyKit rule will be added that allows users in the **vagrant** group to control VMs through libvirt. The necessary rule is included in one of the vagrant packages you just installed. Run one of the following commands (depending on whether your host is a RHEL or Fedora system) to add the rule on your system:

On a Fedora system:

```
# cp /usr/share/vagrant/gems/doc/vagrant-libvirt-
0.0.30/polkit/10-vagrant-libvirt.rules /etc/polkit-1/rules.d
```

On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system:

```
# cp /opt/rh/sclo-
vagrant1/root/usr/share/vagrant/gems/doc/vagrant-libvirt-
0.0.30/polkit/10-vagrant-libvirt.rules /etc/polkit-1/rules.d
```

The following is the contents of the newly created **/etc/polkit-1/rules.d/10-vagrant-libvirt.rules** rule for reference, or if you prefer to add it by hand.

```

/*
 * Allow users in vagrant group to manage libvirt without
 authentication.
 * Copy this file to /usr/share/polkit-1/rules.d/ to activate.
 */
polkit.addRule(function(action, subject) {
    if ((action.id == "org.libvirt.unix.manage"
        || action.id == "org.libvirt.unix.monitor")
        && subject.isInGroup("vagrant")) {
        return polkit.Result.YES;
    }
});

```

- Restart the libvirt and PolicyKit services for the changes to take effect:

```

# systemctl restart libvirtd
# systemctl restart polkit

```

- Add your user ID to the **vagrant** group.

```

# echo $USER # (If you have switched to root, $USER should be
 your non-root user id)
# usermod -a -G vagrant $USER

```

Note that you need to log out and back in for the change to your group membership to take affect.

- If you intend to use NFS for directory sharing, check that the NFS server is available by listing its exports:

```

# showmount --exports

```

The list of NFS exports is empty unless you have previously used NFS and exported some directories. Vagrant automatically adds and removes the necessary exports when you bring a Vagrant box up or halt it.

If you get an **RPC: timed out** error message, it indicates that Vagrant attempted to use NFS for file synchronization, but it could not establish a connection to the NFS server. To resolve that, check that the NFS server and RPC services are running. If the NFS server and RPC service are running, try to disable the firewall to see if it is preventing access.

- Exit from the root shell:

```

# exit

```

That completes the list of steps that need to be performed as root.

4.1.3. Setting Up Red Hat CDK Software Components

The remaining steps should be performed under your regular non-root user ID. This should be the same user ID you added to the **vagrant** group.

- Start a Terminal session and verify you are a member of the **vagrant** group.

```
$ id | egrep vagrant
```

2. Enable the Vagrant Software Collection and verify that things are set up to run Vagrant as a regular, non-root user:

On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system:

```
$ scl enable sclo-vagrant1 bash
$ vagrant global-status
```

On a Fedora system:

```
$ vagrant global-status
```

The `global-status` command should produce a message that says there are no active Vagrant environments on this computer.

3. Download the Red Hat CDK software components from the [Red Hat Product Downloads web site](#). You need to download the following items:

- ✦ Red Hat Container Tools



Note

The download page also offers Vagrant **.box** files formatted for other virtualization platforms, such as VirtualBox. You only need to download the **.box** image that matches the virtualization you are using — libvirt.

The following steps assume you have saved these files in your home directory in **~/Downloads**. If you used a different directory, adjust the paths accordingly. You need several gigabytes of free space for the Vagrant box images.

4. Unzip the ZIP file you downloaded in your home directory. This should create the **~/cdk** subdirectory:

```
$ cd
$ unzip ~/Downloads/cdk*.zip
```

At this point, review the included **README** files to familiarize yourself with Red Hat Container Tools and to be find out if there have been any changes since this installation guide was published. The **README** file associated with each Vagrantfile can be viewed as a plain text file. The plugin **README** files are formatted in Markdown. So you might want to use a Markdown reader for a better experience with those files.

5. Install the **vagrant-adbinfo** and **landrush** plugins (the plugins are the form of **.gem** files that are included in the ZIP file):

```
$ cd ~/cdk/plugins/
$ vagrant plugin install vagrant-adbinfo landrush
```

6. Verify the **vagrant-libvirt**, **vagrant-registration**, **landrush** and **vagrant-adbinfo** plugins are properly installed by running the following command (note that the **vagrant-registration** plugin has already been installed as a separate RPM package in [Installing Software](#), so it is not necessary to use the plugin supplied in the ZIP file):

```
$ vagrant plugin list
landrush (0.18.0.cdk)
vagrant-adbinfo (0.1.0)
vagrant-libvirt (0.0.30, system)
vagrant-registration (1.1.0.cdk, system)
```

7. Add the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server box to Vagrant. This is the configured virtual machine image that you downloaded in one of the previous steps. You will be using this for container development and testing.

```
$ vagrant box add --name cdkv2 ~/Downloads/rhel-cdk-kubernetes-7.2-13.x86_64.vagrant-libvirt.box
```

Note that if you plan on using a Vagrantfile to initialize the Vagrant box, the name you assign to the box using the **--name** parameter in the above step must correspond to the name used by the Vagrantfile to refer to the box. By default, this is **cdkv2**.

Verify that the box is installed:

```
$ vagrant box list
```

The box image file will be stored in your home directory under **~/ .vagrant .d**. You need adequate space there, approximately 2 GB.

4.1.4. Starting Up the Red Hat CDK Vagrant Box

With the Vagrant box and Vagrantfiles in place, you are ready to bring up the selected Vagrant box. You can use a pre-defined Vagrantfile to initialize the box or you can just initialize the box and create your own Vagrant file.

To use an existing Vagrantfile, go to the directory with the Vagrantfile you wish to use, and start the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CDK Vagrant box by running the **vagrant up** command from there. Three different Vagrantfiles are provided in the Red Hat Container Tools ZIP file for the following use cases (or you could make your own Vagrantfile) as follows:

- Start the Docker-Eclipse integration (rhel-docker-eclipse)

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-docker-eclipse/
$ vagrant up
```

- Start the Single-node Kubernetes setup (rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup)

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup/
$ vagrant up
```

- Start the OpenShift Enterprise integration (rhel-ose)

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-ose/
$ vagrant up
```


- ✦ Initialize Vagrant box and new Vagrantfile (make your own)

```
$ mkdir ~/mycdkv2
$ cd ~/mycdkv2
$ vagrant init cdkv2
$ vagrant up
```

At this point, if all is going well, you are asked for a username and password for Red Hat subscription management in order to register the system and enable downloading of RPM software packages from Red Hat repositories. You have the choice of:

- ✦ Registering your RHEL VM now (recommended) or
- ✦ Registering your RHEL VM later

NOTE: See the "Using the CDK" chapter for information on obtaining RHEL subscriptions, how registration works with the CDK, and details on why you need to register your system.

To register your system now, enter the username and password you use with the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#).

```
==> default: Registering box with vagrant-registration...
      default: Would you like to register the system now (default: yes)?
[y|n] y
      default: Subscriber username: <username>
      default: Subscriber password:
```

You can check whether your Vagrant box is running using the **vagrant status** command. Note that you must be in same the directory where your Vagrant file is located.

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-docker-eclipse/
$ vagrant status
```

If the machine state shows as running, you are ready to start using your Red Hat CDK. Refer to the following:

- ✦ The "Using the CDK" chapter to help you understand the different Vagrantfiles, plugins and interfaces needed to work with your CDK. It also discusses special topics, such as how to register your RHEL virtual machines.
- ✦ Red Hat Container Development Kit Getting Started Guide for information on getting started with container development.

CHAPTER 5. USING THE RHEL CDK

5.1. USING THE RHEL CDK

Once your Vagrant box is added and one or more VMs is running, there are things you can do to begin using and managing your CDK environment. Topics associated with using your Red Hat CDK are described in this chapter.

5.1.1. Choosing a CDK Vagrantfile

From the CDK zip file, there are several different Vagrant files available that you can use to start differently configured RHEL VMs from Vagrant. At the moment your choices are `rhel-ose`, `rhel-docker-eclipse`, and `rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup`.

5.1.1.1. Using `rhel-ose` to develop with OpenShift

When you run `vagrant up` from the `rhel-ose` directory, the Vagrantfile starts up a RHEL virtual machine from the vagrant box you installed. The characteristics of that box are as follows:

- ✦ Sets up a CDK development environment with OpenShift (see <https://www.openshift.com/enterprise/whats-new.html>).
- ✦ Creates private networking to expose services from the RHEL VM to the host system.

To start the CDK RHEL VM from the `rhel-ose` Vagrantfile and start using it, do the following:

1. Change to the `rhel-ose` directory and start the RHEL VM (for Windows, use `%USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-ose`):

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-ose/  
$ vagrant up
```

2. From the same directory, provision the box as follows:

NOTE: The `vagrant provision` isn't strictly required, but it can help overcome a timeout issue and gives you a way to see help messages for next steps you can take.

```
$ vagrant provision  
==> default: Running provisioner: shell...  
    default: Running: inline script  
    ...  
==> default: [INFO] Create 'test-admin' user and 'test' project  
    ...  
==> default:  
==> default: You can now access OpenShift console on:  
https://10.1.2.2:8443/console  
==> default:  
==> default: To use OpenShift CLI, run:  
==> default: $ vagrant ssh  
==> default: $ oc status  
==> default:  
==> default: To become a cluster-admin, add '--config' to oc  
commands:
```

```

==> default: $ vagrant ssh
==> default: $ oc status --
config=/var/lib/origin/openshift.local.config/master/admin.kubecon
fig
==> default:
==> default: To browse the OpenShift API documentation, follow
this link:
==> default: http://openshift3swagger-claytondev.rhcloud.com
==> default:
==> default: Then enter this URL:
==> default: https://10.1.2.2:8443/swaggerapi/oapi/v1
==> default: .

```

3. At the end of the provisioning, you see output describing how to access the OpenShift console or start using the **oc** command line to begin developing OpenShift projects. Here's one way to get started:

- ✦ Point your Web browser to the URL shown for the OpenShift console, such as: <https://10.1.2.2:8443/console>
- ✦ Login as the **test-user** with the password **test-user**
- ✦ For a walk-through of the OpenShift Web Console, refer to the [Getting Started for Developers: Web Console](#) guide
- ✦ For help creating your first OpenShift application, refer to the [OpenShift Creating New Applications](#) guide.



Note

To stop the OpenShift (ose) service, you must shut down the virtual machine. The **atomic stop** command is not working properly at the moment.

+

For more information on how to use the RHEL VM that was created from the rhel-ose Vagrantfile, see the README.rst file in the rhel-ose directory.

5.1.1.2. Using rhel-docker-eclipse to develop with Eclipse

When you run **vagrant up** from the rhel-docker-eclipse directory, the Vagrantfile starts up a RHEL virtual machine from the vagrant box you installed. The characteristics of that box are as follows:

- ✦ The docker service is enabled and started up
- ✦ The VM is available to be used by an Eclipse IDE from the host

To start the CDK RHEL VM from the rhel-docker-eclipse Vagrantfile and start using it, do the following:

1. Change to the rhel-docker-eclipse directory and start the RHEL VM (for Windows, use **%USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-docker-eclipse**):

```

$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-docker-eclipse/
$ vagrant up

```

2. Use **vagrant ssh** to log in and open a shell to the RHEL VM and **systemctl** to check the status of docker:

```
$ vagrant ssh
[vagrant@localhost ~]$ systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service;
   enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service.d
            └─flannel.conf
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2016-01-25 13:28:55 EST;
   13min ago
     Docs: http://docs.docker.com
   ...
```

The **vagrant ssh** command automatically logs you into the RHEL VM as the user **vagrant** (password **vagrant**). The **systemctl** command shows that the docker service is active and enabled.

3. You can begin using the docker command to pull, run, stop, start, build and otherwise work with containers. For information on working directly with the **docker** command, refer to the [Get Started with Docker Formatted Container Images](#) guide.

5.1.1.3. Using rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup to develop directly with Kubernetes

When you run **vagrant up** from the `rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup` directory, the Vagrantfile starts up a RHEL virtual machine from the vagrant box you installed. The characteristics of that box are as follows:

- ✧ Starts up the docker service
- ✧ Starts up all the services needed to run an all-in-one Kubernetes master and node on the RHEL VM

The resulting virtual machine is ready to start using the **kubectl** command to build Kubernetes pods, services, replication controllers and other features.

1. Change to the `rhel-docker-eclipse` directory and start the RHEL VM (for Windows, use `%USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel\rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup`):

```
$ cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-k8s-singlenode-setup/
$ vagrant up
```

2. Use **vagrant ssh** to access the RHEL VM and check the status of kubernetes:

```
$ vagrant ssh
[vagrant@localhost ~]$ kubectl cluster-info
Kubernetes master is running at http://localhost:8080
```

3. Begin using your RHEL Kubernetes-enabled VM. For information on developing containerized applications to run in Kubernetes, refer to the [Launching container pods with Kubernetes](#) section of the "Get Started Orchestrating Containers with Kubernetes" guide.

5.1.2. Accessing the RHEL VM

There are several ways you can gain access to the virtual machines you start up with your Red Hat CDK. There are Vagrant commands you can use to gain shell access to a VM. Likewise, there are ways of accessing a CDK VM from Web UIs, such as OpenShift and Eclipse. The following section documents how to access your CDK VM from Vagrant.

5.1.3. Interacting with a Running Vagrant Box

To use a Vagrant box that is up and running, first change to the directory from which you started that box. For example, `cd %USERPROFILE%\cdk\components\rhel\rhel-ose` (in Windows) or `cd ~/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-ose` (in Fedora, RHEL, or Mac OS X). From that location, you can run different **vagrant** commands to use or manage the box in different ways.

List the subcommands available to use with your **vagrant** command:

```
$ vagrant list-commands
```

Log into your Red Hat Enterprise Linux CDK Vagrant box using SSH:

```
$ vagrant ssh
```

This automatically logs you into the RHEL virtual machine as the **vagrant** user. When you are done, exit the SSH session (type **exit**). To stop the Vagrant box, execute:

```
$ vagrant halt
```

To view the status of all Vagrant boxes on your system and verify that your box was properly stopped, use:

```
$ vagrant global-status
```

If, at some point you want to delete the created VM and free virtualization resources, use the **vagrant destroy** command. Your Vagrantfile and the box image in the **.vagrant.d** in your home directory will remain, allowing you to recreate a fresh version of the environment with a subsequent **vagrant up** command.

```
$ vagrant destroy
```

Note

Do not delete the **.vagrant** subdirectory where Vagrant keeps its per-machine state without first using the **vagrant destroy** command to free virtualization (libvirt or Virtualbox) resources. If you no longer have the **.vagrant** subdirectory on a system using libvirt, you will need to use libvirt tools, such as **virt-manager** (GUI) or **virsh** (CLI), to manually delete the resources that were created by Vagrant before you can bring up a Vagrant box with the same name. Likewise, on a system using Virtualbox for virtualization, use the Virtualbox GUI to delete the resources you created with Vagrant.

After **vagrant destroy**, you will be able to bring the Vagrant box up again in its original, clean state.

5.1.4. Using Vagrant CDK Plugins

The CDK comes with several plugins that provide added features to your use of CDK Vagrant boxes. Here are descriptions of those plugins and ways you might use them.

5.1.4.1. Using the vagrant-adbinfo Plugin

With the `vagrant-adbinfo` plugin, you can display environment variables needed to access the docker service inside of your Vagrant CDK RHEL VM. Here are examples of how to see and use that information:

```
$ vagrant adbinfo
# Set the following environment variables to enable access to the
# docker daemon running inside of the vagrant virtual machine:

export DOCKER_HOST=tcp://192.168.121.45:2376
export DOCKER_CERT_PATH=/home/chris/cdk/components/rhel/rhel-
ose/.vagrant/machines/default/libvirt/.docker
export DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1
export DOCKER_MACHINE_NAME=785b349

$ eval $(vagrant adbinfo)
```

For further information on `adbinfo`, see the `vagrant-adbinfo-README.md` file in the CDK plugins directory.

5.1.4.2. Using the landrush Plugin

The `landrush` plugin lets you set up a simple DNS service that both the host system and the virtual guest can see. For information on how to use the `landrush` plugin, see the `vagrant-landrush-README.md` file in the CDK plugins directory.

5.1.4.3. Using the vagrant-registration Plugin

With the `vagrant-registration` plugin, you can manage the Red Hat subscriptions for your RHEL VMs through Vagrant. The plugin is capable of managing subscriptions with the type of subscription service that is available on the guest. However, at the moment it supports only RHEL Subscription Manager (`subscription-manager` and related commands) and the older `rhn_register` command.

The section "Registering your Red Hat Enterprise Linux Vagrant Boxes with Red Hat" includes more information on managing subscriptions on the CDK. For more information on the `vagrant-registration` plugin, see the `vagrant-registration-README.md` file in the CDK plugins directory.

5.1.5. Registering your Red Hat Enterprise Linux Vagrant Boxes with Red Hat

If you did not register your RHEL VM when you started it with `vagrant up`, you should register it now. Registering your RHEL system is highly recommended. Until you register, you cannot use the official Red Hat repositories to:

- ✦ Upgrade the software in your RHEL virtual machine.
- ✦ Add more software packages to your RHEL virtual machine.

- Add software packages to the RHEL containers you build or run on that VM

RHEL base container images are configured to have Docker use the credentials of the host system. So when you try to install packages inside of a container, the **yum** command uses the host credentials to gain access to those packages from Red Hat. Without a valid Red Hat subscription, you will not have a fully-functioning setup for building RHEL containers.

The process of registering your CDK virtual machine with Red Hat is automated using a Vagrant plugin, **vagrant-registration**. By default, when a Vagrant box is started, you are prompted to enter your username and password for the Red Hat Customer Portal. The registration plugin automatically attaches the Vagrant box to an available subscription.

When a RHEL VM is registered in the CDK, an identity and time-limited entitlement is created for that VM. Once it is registered, the VM does not need to be re-registered until the CDK entitlement expires. Once the time limit is up, that container loses access to the Red Hat software repositories (CDN).

If you have an active subscription, of any kind, and you register a CDK VM, you get a new entitlement that lasts for 90 days that does not come out of your pool. If you re-register the same VM, you will get a new 90 day entitlement. You can do this over and over.

When you stop the Vagrant box, using either **vagrant halt** or **vagrant destroy**, the plugin automatically releases the Red Hat subscription. If you stop the box by some other means, such as a reboot of the host system, you may need to manually remove the subscription in order to use it on another box. Use subscription management on the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#) to find and delete the virtual system that is no longer being used.

If you do not have a RHEL subscription, there are plans in the works to offer free entitlements to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Suite. Those entitlements will let you download and register a RHEL host in the CDK. Keep an eye here for updates.

5.1.5.1. Automating the Registration Process (Saving Your Credentials)

It is recommended that you store your Red Hat credentials, so that you do not have to answer the prompts every time you bring up a Vagrant box. This is mandatory for complex Vagrantfiles that bring up multiple virtual machines from a single Vagrantfile.

To store your credentials, the following lines should be added to the per-user Vagrantfile. The path to that file is different for the different platforms:

- **Windows:** %USERPROFILE%\vagrant.d\Vagrantfile

- **Fedora, RHEL, or Mac OS X:** ~/.vagrant.d/Vagrantfile

The configuration will be available to all boxes started under that user ID. The per-user Vagrantfile is not created automatically.

```
Vagrant.configure('2') do |config|
  config.registration.subscriber_username = '<your Red Hat username>'
  config.registration.subscriber_password = '<your Red Hat password>'
end
```

Alternatively, if you prefer not to store your Red Hat credential details in the file system, you can use the following configuration to retrieve them from environment variables. Remember to store your username in the **\$SUB_USERNAME** environment variable (SUB_USERNAME for Windows) and your password in the **\$SUB_PASSWORD** environment variable (SUB_PASSWORD for Windows) before starting Vagrant.

```
Vagrant.configure('2') do |config|
  config.registration.subscriber_username = ENV['SUB_USERNAME']
  config.registration.subscriber_password = ENV['SUB_PASSWORD']
end
```

These settings may also be used in a specific Vagrantfile that will override the settings in the per-user `~/.vagrant.d/Vagrantfile`. In an existing Vagrantfile, there will already be a block that begins with `Vagrant.configure('2') do |config|`, so just add the two `config.registration` lines (see above) in the existing block.

For more information, see the `vagrant-registration-README.md` file in the `~/cdk/plugins` directory of the ZIP file containing the CDK software components.

CHAPTER 6. TROUBLESHOOTING PROBLEMS WITH THE CDK

6.1. TROUBLESHOOTING PROBLEMS WITH THE CDK

If you are having trouble with the Red Hat CDK in general or Vagrant in particular, refer to the information in this chapter.

6.1.1. Troubleshooting General CDK Problems

Q: How do I start Vagrant?

A: Vagrant is strictly command-line oriented. There are no menu entries. To run Vagrant, launch a command prompt or a terminal session on your machine. Vagrant should be automatically added to your path, so you only need to type **vagrant**.

Q: Something failed during `vagrant up` or it complained that an SSH command failed. If I try `vagrant up` again, it says the VM is already running.

A: There are a number of provisioning steps performed when Vagrant launches a virtual machine. These may come from plugins, such as the Vagrant Registration plugin for Red Hat, or from steps that are included in the Vagrantfile for provisioning the box on startup. Vagrant runs these commands by using SSH.

In many cases, errors during the provisioning step are not fatal, so the Vagrant box will still be running. Use the **vagrant status** command to see what the state of your box is. You can stop the Vagrant box with the **vagrant halt** command. If the machine is running, you should be able to log into it using the **vagrant ssh** command to examine the VM and see what went wrong.

While the box is running, you can rerun the provisioning steps by running the **vagrant provision** command.

Note that you need to be in the same directory where your Vagrantfile is. If you have lost track of where your Vagrantfile is, use the **vagrant global-status** command to list the boxes that you have started and the directory where the Vagrantfile and state is stored.

Q: Red Hat registration failed, or I entered the wrong username and password. How can I manually register the box or check my subscription status?

A: You can run the **subscription-manager** tool to log in, register or unregister the box, check your subscription status, or enable available software repositories as you would on any other Red Hat Enterprise Linux installation. However, you need to use the **sudo -i** command to be root because the root password for the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Vagrant boxes is not distributed. The **sudo** utility has been setup for the vagrant user to run any commands.

For more information, see [Red Hat Subscription Management](#).

Q: How do I free up my Red Hat subscription used by the Vagrant box?

A: The Vagrant Registration plugin automatically detaches the box from the Red Hat subscription when you shut down the box using the **vagrant halt** or **vagrant destroy** commands. If the box is not shut down by Vagrant, this does not happen. If you still have the box set up, you should be able to bring the box up again using the **vagrant up** command and then shut it down correctly with **vagrant halt** or **vagrant destroy**, which will unregister the box from Red Hat subscription management.

Alternatively, you can use the subscription management on the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#) to find and delete the virtual system that is no longer being used.

Q: I need to make changes as root on the Vagrant boxes, what is the root password?

A: The **sudo** utility has been set up for the **vagrant** user to run any commands as root. You can use the **sudo** command to run a single command as root, or use **sudo -i** to start an interactive root shell.

Q: Running vagrant global-status gives me a permission denied error.

A: Run the **id** command to check whether your regular user ID is a member of the **vagrant** group. If you skipped this step before, log out and log back in for the changes to take effect. Adding the user to the **vagrant** group works in conjunction with the PolicyKit rule that was added during the steps run under root to allow non-root users to work with libvirt.

6.2. TROUBLESHOOTING CDK PROBLEMS WITH LIBVIRT

Q: When I try to run Vagrant, I get an error message about connecting to libvirt. Do I need to be root to run Vagrant?

A: One of the Software Installation and Configuration steps installs a PolicyKit rule in the **/etc/polkit-1/rules.d/** directory that allows non-root users to run Vagrant and perform libvirt operations that are normally restricted to root users as long as the user is a member of the **vagrant** group. The error message is:

```
Error while connecting to libvirt: Error making a connection to
libvirt URI qemu:///system:
Call to virConnectOpen failed: authentication failed: no agent is
available to authenticate
```

To resolve this, make sure your user ID is a member of the **vagrant** group. You can do this by running the **id** command. Review the installation steps listed above to verify that the PolicyKit rule is installed in **/etc/polkit-1/rules.d/**. Restart the PolicyKit and libvirtd services for the changes to take effect:

```
# systemctl restart libvirtd
# systemctl restart polkit
```

Q: The vagrant command is failing because libvirt says the resource it is trying to create already exists.

A: Normally, Vagrant takes care of all interaction with libvirt, creating and destroying resources as necessary. Running the **vagrant destroy** command should free up any resources that were allocated to an environment. However, if the Vagrant state directory, **.vagrant** is deleted, or if a Vagrant operation is interrupted, before it can clean up, it is possible that libvirt resources are left around that cannot be removed using **vagrant destroy**. If that happens, you need to use the **virsh** command-line utility or **virt-manager**, a graphical tool, to clean up.

Note that these tools must be run as root to see all of the libvirt resources on the system. If you do not run them as root, it appears that there are no allocated resources.

6.3. TROUBLESHOOTING CDK ON WINDOWS SYSTEMS

Q: The vagrant ssh command is not working, it can't find ssh.exe.

A: In order to use **vagrant ssh** on a Windows system, you need to have **ssh.exe** in your path. It is recommended to install Cygwin and ensure that **ssh.exe** is installed and in your path.

Q: The vagrant up command refused to run because rsync is not in the path.

A: If **rsync** is being used for Vagrant synchronized folders on a Windows system, either because it was explicitly selected, or it was the last available choice, Vagrant will not start a Vagrant box unless **rsync.exe** is available in the path. It is recommended to install Cygwin and ensure that **rsync.exe** is in your path.

Q: The vagrant up command suddenly refused to start because rsync is not in the path, it was working before without rsync.exe being available.

A: If your Vagrant box is not configured with VirtualBox Guest Additions, then Vagrant attempts to use **rsync** for the shared folders. If **rsync** cannot be found, Vagrant generates an error and does not start.

Note that if a new kernel gets installed, you may need to rebuild VirtualBox Guest Additions on the Vagrant box. You can do this by running:

```
| /etc/init.d/vboxdrv reload
```

Q: Something failed during vagrant up or it complained that an SSH command failed. If I try vagrant up again, it says the VM is already running.

A: There are a number of provisioning steps performed when Vagrant launches a virtual machine. These may come from plugins, such as the Vagrant Registration plugin for Red Hat, or from steps that are included in the Vagrantfile for provisioning the box on startup. Vagrant

runs these commands by using SSH.

In many cases, errors during the provisioning step are not fatal, so the Vagrant box will still be running. Use the **vagrant status** command to see what the state of your box is. You can stop the Vagrant box with the **vagrant halt** command. If the machine is running, you should be able to log into it using the **vagrant ssh** command to examine the VM and see what went wrong.

While the box is running, you can rerun the provision steps by running the **vagrant provision** command.

Note that you need to be in the same directory where your Vagrant file is. If you have lost track of where your Vagrantfile is, use the **vagrant global-status** command to list all the boxes that you have started and the directory where the Vagrantfile and state is stored.
