

Use the **oc** CLI to login and authenticate to the environment.

```
oc login https://<IP Address>:8443 -u <team> -p <team>

<IP Address> - replace with instructor provided information
<team>       - replace with team name
```

The instructor will provide the IP address needed to access the OCP cluster that will be used in this lab.

Follow the detailed step-by-step instructions if additional assistance is needed.

Using the **oc** CLI login to the environment.

Item	Action
<IP Address>	Replace with instructor provided information
<team>	Replace with team name

oc login https://<IP Address>:8443 -u <team> -p <team>

Once the command has completed a message will be displayed. The message will contain a count of projects available to the user. XXX_ will provide the number of projects available to the user.

Example output:

```
Login successful.

You have access to XXX projects, the list has been suppressed. You can list all projects with 'oc projects'

Using project <team>.
```

Press to mark completed

What are the seven categories of commands for the **oc** CLI? Use the **oc --help** feature to obtain this information.

Use the **--help** feature of the **oc** command.

Enter the following command to view the categories of commands.

Command:

```
oc --help
```

Example output:

OpenShift Client

This client helps you develop, build, deploy, and run your applications on any OpenShift or Kubernetes compatible platform. It also includes the administrative commands for managing a cluster under the 'adm' subcommand.

Usage:

```
oc [flags]
```

Basic Commands:

types	An introduction to concepts and types
login	Log in to a server
new-project	Request a new project
new-app	Create a new application
status	Show an overview of the current project
project	Switch to another project
projects	Display existing projects
explain	Documentation of resources
cluster	Start and stop OpenShift cluster

Build and Deploy Commands:

rollout	Manage a Kubernetes deployment or OpenShift deployment config
rollback	Revert part of an application back to a previous deployment
new-build	Create a new build configuration
start-build	Start a new build
cancel-build	Cancel running, pending, or new builds
import-image	Imports images from a Docker registry
tag	Tag existing images into image streams

Application Management Commands:

get	Display one or many resources
describe	Show details of a specific resource or group of resources
edit	Edit a resource on the server
set	Commands that help set specific features on objects
label	Update the labels on a resource
annotate	Update the annotations on a resource
expose	Expose a replicated application as a service or route
delete	Delete one or more resources
scale	Change the number of pods in a deployment
autoscale	Autoscale a deployment config, deployment, replication controller, or replica set

```
secrets          Manage secrets
serviceaccounts  Manage service accounts in your project
```

Troubleshooting and Debugging Commands:

```
logs            Print the logs for a resource
rsh             Start a shell session in a pod
rsync           Copy files between local filesystem and a pod
port-forward    Forward one or more local ports to a pod
debug           Launch a new instance of a pod for debugging
exec            Execute a command in a container
proxy           Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server
attach          Attach to a running container
run             Run a particular image on the cluster
cp              Copy files and directories to and from containers.
wait            Experimental: Wait for one condition on one or many resources
```

Advanced Commands:

```
adm             Tools for managing a cluster
create          Create a resource from a file or from stdin.
replace         Replace a resource by filename or stdin
apply           Apply a configuration to a resource by filename or stdin
patch           Update field(s) of a resource using strategic merge patch
process         Process a template into list of resources
export          Export resources so they can be used elsewhere
extract         Extract secrets or config maps to disk
idle            Idle scalable resources
observe         Observe changes to resources and react to them (experimental)
policy          Manage authorization policy
auth            Inspect authorization
convert         Convert config files between different API versions
import          Commands that import applications
image           Useful commands for managing images
registry        Commands for working with the registry
api-versions    Print the supported API versions on the server, in the form of "group/version"
api-resources   Print the supported API resources on the server
```

Settings Commands:

```
logout          End the current server session
config          Change configuration files for the client
whoami          Return information about the current session
completion      Output shell completion code for the specified shell (bash or zsh)
```

Other Commands:

```
ex              Experimental commands under active development
help            Help about any command
plugin          Runs a command-line plugin
version         Display client and server versions
```

Use "oc <command> --help" for more information about a given command.

Use "oc options" for a list of global command-line options (applies to all commands).

Press to mark completed

What are the node names in the cluster? Use **oc get** to obtain this information. Additionally, use the **-o wide** parameter. The **-o** is a small letter O.

Get nodes and include the "**-o wide**" parameter.

Enter the following command to view the nodes in the cluster.

Command:

```
oc get nodes <and>
oc get nodes -o wide
```

Example output:

From: oc get nodes

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
sydney.52.117.155.20.nip.io	Ready	compute	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0
sydney.52.117.155.26.nip.io	Ready	infra,master	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0
sydney.52.117.155.27.nip.io	Ready	compute	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0
sydney.52.117.155.29.nip.io	Ready	compute	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0

From: oc get nodes -o wide

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION	INTERNAL-IP
EXTERNAL-IP	OS-IMAGE	KERNEL-VERSION	CONTAINER-RUNTIME		
sydney.52.117.155.20.nip.io	Ready	compute	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0	52.117.155.20 <none>
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)	3.10.0-957.27.2.el7.x86_64	docker://1.13.1			
sydney.52.117.155.26.nip.io	Ready	infra,master	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0	52.117.155.26 <none>
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)	3.10.0-957.27.2.el7.x86_64	docker://1.13.1			
sydney.52.117.155.27.nip.io	Ready	compute	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0	52.117.155.27 <none>
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)	3.10.0-957.27.2.el7.x86_64	docker://1.13.1			
sydney.52.117.155.29.nip.io	Ready	compute	3d	v1.11.0+d4cacc0	52.117.155.29 <none>
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)	3.10.0-957.27.2.el7.x86_64	docker://1.13.1			

Press to mark completed

What are the pods in the namespace default? Use **oc get** to obtain this information. Be sure to include the **-n default** options to select the default namespace.

Be sure to include the **-n default** options to select the default namespace.

Get a list of pods in the 'default' namespace.

Command:

```
oc get pods -n default
```

Example output:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
dashboard-7cc4b6645c-bczzf	1/1	Running	0	17h
docker-registry-1-gxkxh	1/1	Running	0	17h
registry-console-1-bmw27	1/1	Running	0	17h
router-1-xx7nq	1/1	Running	0	17h
yarns-5fcbcfdd9d-bf15r	1/1	Running	0	17h

Command:

```
oc get pods -n default -o wide
```

Example output:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE
NOMINATED NODE						
dashboard-7cc4b6645c-bczzf	1/1	Running	0	17h	10.129.2.2	cp4i.149.81.85.109.nip.io
<none>						
docker-registry-1-gxkxh	1/1	Running	0	17h	10.128.0.4	cp4i.149.81.85.120.nip.io
<none>						
registry-console-1-bmw27	1/1	Running	0	17h	10.128.0.6	cp4i.149.81.85.120.nip.io
<none>						
router-1-xx7nq	1/1	Running	0	17h	149.81.85.120	cp4i.149.81.85.120.nip.io
<none>						
yarns-5fcbcfdd9d-bf15r	1/1	Running	0	17h	10.128.4.3	cp4i.149.81.85.111.nip.io
<none>						

Press to mark completed

Get events from all namespaces.

All namespaces can be viewed by using the `--all-namespaces` parameter.

Get events from all namespaces.

Command:

```
oc get events --all-namespaces
```

Example output: (your detailed output will be different)

NAMESPACE	LAST SEEN	FIRST SEEN	COUNT	NAME	KIND
SUBJECT	TYPE	REASON	SOURCE	MESSAGE	
default	9m	17h	227	nfs-client-provisioner-7dd7cff46c.15ecdf49063eeb3b	
ReplicaSet			Warning	FailedCreate	replicaset-controller
Error creating: pods "nfs-client-provisioner-7dd7cff46c-" is forbidden: error looking up service account default/nfs-client-provisioner: serviceaccount "nfs-client-provisioner" not found					
nfsprov	4m	17h	4446	test-claim.15ecdf49111fc828	
PersistentVolumeClaim			Normal	ExternalProvisioning	persistentvolume-controller
waiting for a volume to be created, either by external provisioner "myokd/nfs" or manually created by system administrator					
default	3m	18h	216	ansible-service-broker.15ecdf40772c1b61	
ClusterServiceBroker			Normal	FetchCatalog	service-catalog-controller-manager
Successfully fetched catalog entries from broker.					

. . . additional output may be shown . . .

Press to mark completed

Use the **oc describe** feature to obtain detail information for the pod in your team namespace that begins with -student-ui... (is your team name).

The output from the describe is formatted for human viewing. The describe command does not support the **-o wide** parameter.

You must get the pod name and then describe the pod.

Get the pod name using the **oc get pods** command.

Using the pod name shown from get pods, now use the **oc describe pod** command to obtain the pod details.

Describe the team ui pod

Command:

```
oc get pods
```

Example output:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
team99-student-ui-64c59b7849-lwzp9	1/1	Running	0	17h

Command:

```
oc describe pod team99-student-ui-64c59b7849-lwzp9
```

Example output:

```
Name: team99-student-ui-64c59b7849-lwzp9
Namespace: team99
Priority: 0
PriorityClassName: <none>
Node: cp4i.149.81.85.108.nip.io/149.81.85.108
Start Time: Fri, 24 Jan 2020 17:41:38 +0100
Labels: app=team99-student-ui
        pod-template-hash=2071563405
Annotations: openshift.io/scc=restricted
Status: Running
IP: 10.130.2.10
Controlled By: ReplicaSet/team99-student-ui-64c59b7849
Containers:
  team99-student-ui:
    Container ID: docker://01e7955f60b6d86cfcf2d3c7c294606f0e7f4672dea9b77e55dd1fee55b05e0d
    Image: docker.io/ibmicpcoc/collector:latest
    Image ID: docker-
pullable://docker.io/ibmicpcoc/collector@sha256:71ff985f9e682aece6e2f462aba43c40ed12d00053b74e7630544a730ac32d9f
    Port: 3000/TCP
    Host Port: 0/TCP
    State: Running
      Started: Fri, 24 Jan 2020 17:42:03 +0100
    Ready: True
    Restart Count: 0
    Requests:
      cpu: 100m
      memory: 100Mi
    Environment:
      APP_NAMESPACE: team99 (v1:metadata.namespace)
      APP_NAME: team99-student-ui-64c59b7849-lwzp9 (v1:metadata.name)
      COLLECTOR_CONFIG: <set to the key 'COLLECTOR_CONFIG' of config map 'team99-collector-config'>
Optional: false
Mounts:
  /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-rhsbw (ro)
Conditions:
  Type Status
```

```

    Initialized      True
    Ready            True
    ContainersReady  True
    PodScheduled     True
  Volumes:
    default-token-rhsbw:
      Type:          Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)
      SecretName:    default-token-rhsbw
      Optional:      false
  QoS Class:         Burstable
  Node-Selectors:    node-role.kubernetes.io/compute=true
  Tolerations:       node.kubernetes.io/memory-pressure:NoSchedule
  Events:            <none>

```

Press to mark completed

View the logs for the pod that starts with "webconsole" in the openshift-web-console namespace. What IP and port are securely serving the console?

- Get the list of pods in the openshift-web-console namespace to determine the full pod name to view the logs.
 - Review the options for the "Troubleshooting and Debugging Commands" section from **oc --help**.
 - Be sure to define the namespace.
-

View the logs for the webconsole pod.

Command:

```
oc get pods -n openshift-web-console
```

Example output:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
webconsole-7fc8759f7b-26v5l	1/1	Running	1	18h

Command:

```
oc logs webconsole-7fc8759f7b-26v5l -n openshift-web-console
```

Example output:


```
W0913 21:33:08.411930      1 start.go:93] Warning: config.clusterInfo.loggingPublicURL: Invalid value: "":
required to view aggregated container logs in the console, web console start will continue.
I0913 21:33:08.998336      1 start.go:208] OpenShift Web Console Version: v3.11.0+ea42280
I0913 21:33:08.998683      1 serve.go:89] Serving securely on 0.0.0.0:8443. <<<--- view this line
```

Press to mark completed

Switch to the project for your team. RSH into the pod that starts with "**<team>-student-ui-**"

Replace **<team>** with your team name.

Explore the container and once done "exit" the RSH session.

-
- Change to the project.
 - Start a shell session in a pod the pod.
 - View the `oc --help` section labeled "Troubleshooting and Debugging Commands"
-

RSH into the student UI pod in your team project.

Command:

```
oc project team01
```

Example output:

```
Now using project "team01" on server "https://52.117.155.26:8443".
```

Command:

```
oc get po
```

Example output:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
team01-student-ui-7f47864588-hz7gn	1/1	Running	0	1d

Command:

```
oc rsh team01-student-ui-7f47864588-hz7gn
Example output:

/collector      <<<--- This is a command prompt

Command:

exit           <<<--- This command is run at the command prompt opened by RSH

Example output:

Return to a command prompt on the SSH session that the student is using.
```

Press to mark completed

Without using an interactive shell prompt or RSH session, list the files in directory `/collector/lib` in the pod that starts with "**<team>-student-ui-**".

Replace **<team>** with your team name.

This will require the use of the **oc exec** command with the following **-it -- ls -la /collector/lib** sub parameters.

- The command syntax needs the **-it** and **--** followed by the command to list the files.
- **ls -la /collector/lib** will list the files in the directory
- Example: `oc exec <pod name> -it -- ls -la /collector/lib`

Execute command in the student UI pod.

```
Command:

oc exec team01-student-ui-7f47864588-hz7gn -it -- ls -la /collector/lib

(if not in the <team> project add the -n <team> parameter)

Example output:

total 132
drwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 4096 Sep 13 23:44 .
drwxrwxrwx 1 root    root    4096 Sep 13 23:44 ..
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 20786 Aug 14 20:38 cllr.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 4671 Aug 14 20:38 config.js
```

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 8030 Aug 15 15:25 courses.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 10738 Aug 14 20:38 insight.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 23135 Sep 12 01:38 parseHtmlBuffer.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 4405 Aug 14 20:38 printCourse.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 5499 Aug 17 14:59 student.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 2879 Aug 14 20:38 utl.js
-rwxrwxrwx 1 appuser appusers 28027 Aug 14 20:38 validateBuffer.js
```

Press to mark completed

Within your team project run a pod named **<team>-tools** using the "ibmicpcoc/tools" container image, and never restart the pod. Use the following command to run the pod.

```
oc run <team>-tools --image=ibmicpcoc/tools --restart=Never
```

Replace **<team>** with your team name.

This running pod is used in the next task.

- `oc run <team>-tools --image=ibmicpcoc/tools --restart=Never`

Replace **<team>** with your team name.

Run a pod from a single command.

Command: (example using team01)

```
oc run team01-tools --image=ibmicpcoc/tools --restart=Never
```

Example output:

```
deploymentconfig.apps.openshift.io/team01-tools created
```

Press to mark completed

Using the pod created in the previous task edit the pod (named **<team>-tools**) adding the following label in the metadata.labels section.

work: training

Save the changes and then describe the pod to validate the label is defined.

NOTE You must use proper and correct syntax or the editor will not close.

The default editor "vi" will open when the command is executed. If you desire to use the "nano" editor add the following parameter before using the oc edit command.

OC_EDITOR="nano" oc edit po <team>-tools

Edit the pod.

EDITING:

Command:

```
oc edit po team01-tools
```

(OR)

```
OC_EDITOR="nano" oc edit po team01-tools
```

Example output:

```
# Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be ignored,
# and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving this file will be
# reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    openshift.io/scc: anyuid
  creationTimestamp: 2019-09-24T00:44:20Z
  labels:
    run: team01-tools
    <<<--- insert label in this area

. . . additional output removed . . .
```

Insert the following into the labels: section

```
work: training
```

Example labels: after adding content

```
labels:  
  run: team01-tools  
  work: training
```

USE MUST SAVE the edited pod for the changes to take affect

Command:

```
oc describe po team01-tools
```

Example output:

```
Name:          team01-tools  
Namespace:     default  
Priority:       0  
PriorityClassName: <none>  
Node:          davew.169.45.224.68.nip.io/169.45.224.68  
Start Time:    Mon, 23 Sep 2019 19:44:20 -0500  
Labels:        run=team01-tools  
               work=training  
Annotations:   openshift.io/scc=anyuid  
Status:        Running  
  
... additional output removed ...
```

Press to mark completed