

3.1.1 OpenShift API 的调用

在开发的过程中，有时候我们需要调用 OpenShift 的 Master API 来完成一些任务。

OpenShift 包括 Kubernetes v1 REST API 和 OpenShift v1 REST API 两类 API，主要是为了保证与 Kubernetes 的兼容性，也就是说大部分的 Kubernetes API 是可以直接在 OpenShift 上调用的。

1. OpenShift API 的认证

访问 OpenShift API 需要提供认证，支持以下两种方式：

- **OAuth Access Tokens:** 使用 OpenShift 内的 OAuth server 颁发 Access Token 认证，可以通过用户登陆或者 API 获取。
- **X.509 Client Certificates:** 可以通过证书认证，证书大多数用于集群组件向 API Server 认证。

任何具有无效 Token 或无效证书的请求都将被身份验证层拒绝，并返回出现 401 错误。

(1) 证书认证

默认在 OpenShift 安装过程中，已经生成了 cluster-admin 权限的证书，保存在 `/etc/origin/master` 目录下，调用 API 的示例如下：

```
# curl -v --cacert /etc/origin/master/ca.crt --cert /etc/origin/master/admin.crt --key  
/etc/origin/master/admin.key https://master.example.com:8443/api/v1/namespaces
```

(2) Token 认证

OpenShift 同时也提供了使用 Token 认证访问 API 的方式，需要通过 Authorization: Bearer 的 header 传入 Token，提供了两种类型的 Token：Session Token 、Service Account Token。

1) 获取 Session Token

Session Token 是临时有效的，默认有效期为 24 小时，Session Token 代表一个用户，可以通过命令行用户登陆或者 API 调用 Oauth Server API 获取 Session Token。

- 命令行登陆获取 Token

获取 Session Token 的方法如下：

首先使用 oc 客户端执行用户登陆

```
# oc login
```

```
Authentication required for https://master.example.com:8443 (openshift)
```

```
Username: admin
```

```
Password:
```

```
Login successful.
```

使用命令行获取 Token：

```
# oc whoami -t
```

```
ydqLcGjJsdpyO79bJxRo_D2qT9jobsNdYqu4mV5iUv0
```

登陆的用户具有什么权限，这个 Token 就有什么权限。

- 调用 Oauth Server API 获取

通过调用 Oauth Server API 获取 Token，同样代表一个用户，主要用于在程序中模拟用户登陆获取 Token。通过这种方法获取 Token 的 URL 写法有很多，我们仅列出一种：

```
# curl -k -L -u admin:admin
```

```
'https://master.example.com:8443/oauth/authorize?response_type=code&client_id=openshift-  
browser-client'
```

```
.....
```

```
<h2>Your API token is</h2>
```

```
<code>oGlenZSmvJOgjvfgkWnlt9tZ_9carJ_55u9rCeMbBI0</code>
```

```
.....
```

2) 获取 Service Account Token

Service Account Token 是长期有效的，代表着一个 Service Account，Service Account 具备什么权限，Token 就具备什么权限。由于 Service Account 默认是属于某个 Namespace 的，可执行的操作在 Namespace 中，除非为 Service Account 赋予集群级别的权限，如

cluster-admin、cluster-viewer 等。获取 SA token 的方法如下：

首先进入一个项目中

```
# oc project myproject
```

创建一个 Service Account：

```
# oc create serviceaccount davidtest
```

```
serviceaccount/davidtest created
```

为 Service Account 赋予 cluster-admin 权限

```
# oc adm policy add-cluster-role-to-user cluster-admin -z davidtest
```

```
role "cluster-admin" added: "davidtest"
```

获取 sa token：

```
# oc serviceaccounts get-token davidtest
```

```
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IiJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcm.....
```

2. OpenShift API 调用演示

获取到 Token 之后，就可以使用 HTTP 请求操作 OpenShift API 了。

为了方便，将 Token 和 Master URL 设置为环境变量：

```
# TOKEN=ydqLcGjJsdpY079bJxRo_D2qT9jobsNdYqu4mV5iUv0
```

```
# ENDPOINT=master.example.com:8443
```

首先，我们通过 API 的方式，创建一个名为 redhat 的项目

```
# curl -k -v -XPOST -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" -H "Accept: application/json"
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
https://$ENDPOINT/apis/project.openshift.io/v1/projectrequests -d
{"kind\":\"ProjectRequest\",\"apiVersion\":\"project.openshift.io/v1\",\"metadata\":{\"name\":\"redhat\",\"creationTimestamp\":null}}
```

从返回结果看，项目创建成功，如下图 3-27 所示：

```

1938c1f-01-openshift-signer@1938c2200
> POST /apis/project.openshift.io/v1/projectrequests HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.29.0
> Host: master.example.com:8443
> Authorization: Bearer ydqLcGjJsdpy079bJxRo_D2qT9jobsNdYqu4mV5iUv0
> Accept: application/json
> Content-Type: application/json
> Content-Length: 118
>
* upload completely sent off: 118 out of 118 bytes
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
< Cache-Control: no-store
< Content-Type: application/json
< Date: Sat, 08 Jun 2019 16:23:51 GMT
< Content-Length: 626
<
{
  "kind": "Project",
  "apiVersion": "project.openshift.io/v1",
  "metadata": {
    "name": "redhat",
    "selfLink": "/apis/project.openshift.io/v1/projectrequests/redhat",
    "uid": "ccf6148c-8a09-11e9-8082-000c2981d8ae",
    "resourceVersion": "1111265",
    "creationTimestamp": "2019-06-08T16:23:50Z",
    "annotations": {
      "alm-manager": "operator-lifecycle-manager.olm-operator",
      "openshift.io/description": "",
      "openshift.io/display-name": "",
      "openshift.io/requester": "admin"
    }
  },
}

```

图 3-27 创建项目成功

利用 Token 查看刚刚创建的 redhat 项目：

```
# curl -k -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" -H 'Accept: application/json'
```

[https://\\$ENDPOINT/api/v1/watch/namespaces/redhat](https://$ENDPOINT/api/v1/watch/namespaces/redhat)

```

{"type":"ADDED","object":{"kind":"Namespace","apiVersion":"v1","metadata":{"name":"redhat","selfLink":"/api/v1/namespaces/redhat","uid":"ccf6148c-8a09-11e9-8082-000c2981d8ae","resourceVersion":"1111281","creationTimestamp":"2019-06-08T16:23:50Z","annotations":{"alm-manager":"operator-lifecycle-manager.olm-operator","openshift.io/description":"","openshift.io/display-name":"","openshift.io/requester":"admin","openshift.io/sa.scc.mcs":"s0:c19,c9","openshift.io/sa.scc.supplemental-groups":"1000360000/10000","openshift.io/sa.scc.uid-range":"1000360000/10000"}},spec":{"finalizers":["kubernetes"],"status":{"phase":"Active"}}}
}

```

查看 default 项目中的 DeploymentConfig:

```
# curl -k -v -XGET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" -H "Accept: application/json"
```

```

https://master.example.com:8443/apis/apps.openshift.io/v1/namespaces/default/deploymentconfigs
|grep -i namespaces

```

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
< Cache-Control: no-store
< Content-Type: application/json
< Date: Sun, 09 Jun 2019 05:42:13 GMT
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
<
{ [data not shown]
100 20996    0 20996    0    0  117k    0 ---:--:-- ---:--:-- ---:--:--  117k
```

```
* Connection #0 to host master.example.com left intact
```

```
    "selfLink": "/apis/apps.openshift.io/v1/namespaces/default/deploymentconfigs",
    "selfLink":
"/apis/apps.openshift.io/v1/namespaces/default/deploymentconfigs/docker-registry",
    "selfLink":
"/apis/apps.openshift.io/v1/namespaces/default/deploymentconfigs/registry-console",
    "selfLink":
"/apis/apps.openshift.io/v1/namespaces/default/deploymentconfigs/router",
```

从返回结果可以看到 default 项目中有 3 个 DeploymentConfig: docker-registry、registry-console、router，上面结果得到的信息，和我们直接调用 oc 命令查看的内容是一样的。

我们查看 default 项目中的所有 Pod，由于信息较多，我们只展示 Router Pod 的内容：

```
# curl -k \
-H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" \
-H 'Accept: application/json' \
https://\$ENDPOINT/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods
```

从返回结果，可以看到 Router 的 Pod 名称为：router-3-v2xpt

```
{
  "metadata": {
    "name": "router-3-v2xpt",
    "generateName": "router-3-",
    "namespace": "default",
    "selfLink": "/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/router-3-tnm7f",
```

```

"uid": "1ed9648e-d442-11e8-8fe0-000c2981d8ae",
"resourceVersion": "782098",
"creationTimestamp": "2018-10-20T08:28:28Z",
"labels": {
  "deployment": "router-3",
  "deploymentconfig": "router",
  "router": "router"
},
"annotations": {
  "openshift.io/deployment-config.latest-version": "3",
  "openshift.io/deployment-config.name": "router",
  "openshift.io/deployment.name": "router-3",
  "openshift.io/scc": "hostnetwork"
},
"ownerReferences": [
  {
    "apiVersion": "v1",
    "kind": "ReplicationController",
    "name": "router-3",
    "uid": "1b93ad47-d442-11e8-8fe0-000c2981d8ae",
    "controller": true,
    "blockOwnerDeletion": true
  }
]
},

```

通过 API 删除 Router Pod

```

# curl -k \
-X DELETE \
-d @- \
-H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" \

```

```
-H 'Accept: application/json' \

-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \

https://$ENDPOINT/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/router-3-v2xpt <<'EOF'

{

  "body": "v1.DeleteOptions"

}
```

执行命令以后，我们用 oc 命令进行验证。发现旧的 Router Pod 正在终止、新的 Pod 正在创建，如下图 3-28 所示：

```
[root@node ~]#oc get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
couchbase-operator-85c97bb74c-hljlf	0/1	Running	9	34d
docker-registry-1-2nd2n	1/1	Running	11	48d
etcd-operator-7b49974f5b-p5c6c	3/3	Running	39	34d
mongodb-enterprise-operator-7b7b8b9889-nmbfn	0/1	ImagePullBackOff	0	34d
registry-console-1-td87b	1/1	Running	12	48d
router-3-97r76	0/1	Pending	0	5s
router-3-v2xpt	0/1	Terminating	0	51s

```
[root@node ~]#
```

图 3-28 Router Pod 状态

通过 API 查看新创建 Pod 的日志：

```
# curl -k -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" -H 'Accept: application/json'
```

[https://\\$ENDPOINT/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/router-3-97r76/log](https://$ENDPOINT/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/router-3-97r76/log)

执行结果如下图所示 3-29：

```
3-97r76/log
[0609 06:27:44.566500] 1 template.go:297] Starting template router (v3.11.16)
[0609 06:27:44.570338] 1 metrics.go:147] Router health and metrics port listening at 0.0.0.0:1936 on HTTP and HTTPS
[0609 06:27:44.582389] 1 haproxy.go:392] can't scrape HAProxy: dial unix /var/lib/haproxy/run/haproxy.sock: connect: no such file or directory
[0609 06:27:44.640036] 1 router.go:481] Router reloaded:
- Checking http://localhost:80 ...
- Health check ok : 0 retry attempt(s).
[0609 06:27:44.640137] 1 router.go:252] Router is including routes in all namespaces
[0609 06:27:44.922295] 1 router.go:481] Router reloaded:
- Checking http://localhost:80 ...
- Health check ok : 0 retry attempt(s).
[0609 06:27:56.071677] 1 router.go:481] Router reloaded:
- Checking http://localhost:80 ...
- Health check ok : 0 retry attempt(s).
[0609 06:29:45.914054] 1 router.go:481] Router reloaded:
- Checking http://localhost:80 ...
- Health check ok : 0 retry attempt(s).
[0609 06:29:50.829583] 1 router.go:481] Router reloaded:
- Checking http://localhost:80 ...
- Health check ok : 0 retry attempt(s).
```

图 3-29 Pod 日志

在本小节中，我们介绍了如何调用 OpenShift API，并演示了一些对 OpenShift 的操作。OpenShift 提供了丰富的 API，感兴趣的读者可以参照本小节的介绍，对照红帽官网（https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/3.11/rest_api/）的 API 描述进行操作。