

# Red Hat OpenShift

OpenShift 4.3 DevEx Advanced  
Workshop

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# Introduction

This advanced workshop is designed to introduce the attendee to the additional and exciting developers features above and beyond the basic functionality offered by OpenShift.

This includes an introduction to the ODO command line for developers, an introduction to Tekton, the native Kubernetes pipeline functionality, an introduction to the concepts and implementation of serverless functionality via Knative, Camel-K and eventing.

## Attendee details

Name:	
User ID (userX):	

## What is Openshift

Red Hat® OpenShift® is a hybrid cloud, enterprise, secure Kubernetes application platform.

OpenShift is an Enterprise strength, secure implementation of the Kubernetes container orchestration project with additional tooling designed to make the lives of Developer and Administrators as easy as possible.

## Links

- <https://www.openshift.com/learn/what-is-openshift>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenShift>
- <https://www.openshift.com/products/container-platform>
- <https://bit.ly/2xXaBGv> (the Web Console URL for the Workshop)
- <https://api.cluster-cee-d54f.cee-d54f.example.opentlc.com:6443> (The Web Terminal URL for the workshop)

## Contributors

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- Phil Prosser
- Mark Roberts
- 'Uther' Lawson
- Jonny Browning



# Workshop Pre-requisites

## Setting up the UI and Terminal

The workshop was designed and tested on the Chrome browser and it is advised to avoid issues that this browser be used whenever possible

Open the browser and navigate to the console url <https://bit.ly/2xXaBGv>

Logon using the user provided by the course administrator (userx where x is a unique number for your session)

When logged on you will be presented with a screen listing the projects, of which there are currently none

Hit *Create Project*

For *Name* enter sandboxx, where x is your unique number

For the duration of the advanced workshop you will be working in this project

*Display Name* and *Description* are optional labels

Once the project has been created (you will be given a dashboard) change the mode of the UI from Administrator to Developer by clicking on the top left of the UI where it says *Administrator* and selecting *Developer*

On the Topology page it will state *No workloads found* - Click on *Container Image*

In *Image Name* enter *quay.io/ilawson/devex4*

Click on the search icon to the right of the text box

Leave everything else as default and scroll down to the bottom of the page. Hit *Create*

Wait for the ring around the application icon to change to dark blue - this indicates the application has been started

In the topology page click on the *Show URL* icon as shown below

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform UI. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Quay Container Registry' and 'Topology'. The main content area is titled 'Topology' under the 'Developer' tab. It displays a pod named 'devex4' with a status of 'Running'. The UI provides links to 'Overview', 'Resources', 'Pods', 'Builds', 'Services', and 'Routes'. A large circular icon for the pod 'devex4' is centered, with an 'Open URL' button next to it. At the bottom, there are search and filter icons.

This will open another tab with a command line in it - this is your terminal for the duration of the advanced workshop

Switch back to the UI and click on the userx displayed at the top right and select *Copy Login Command* as shown below

In the new tab that appears login with your userx (unique number instead of x) and password *openshift*

Click on *Display Token*

Copy the command given for *Log in with this token* - this may require using the browser *copy* command after highlighting the command

Close this tab and switch to the terminal tab - if you have closed the terminal tab go back to the UI and select the *Show URL* from the topology view in the Developer UI

Paste and execute the command

Press y to use insecure connections

The terminal should now be logged on - to check it try

```
oc whoami
oc version
```

The terminal should display your user for the first command and the client and Kubernetes versions for the second command

Finally, for use in the examples we will require some source material from the git repo for this workshop. To set this up type the following:

```
cd /workspace  
git clone https://github.com/utherp0/workshop4  
ls -alR
```

These files are the source of the Workshop and all the required local material for the course.

# OpenShift DO

Author: Mark Roberts (feedback to [mroberts@redhat.com](mailto:mroberts@redhat.com))

## Introduction

### An overview of odo

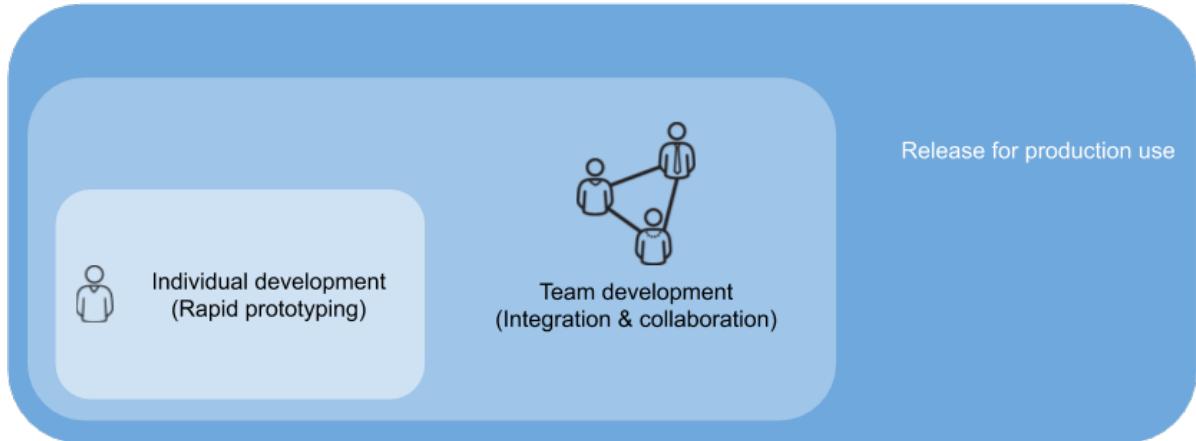
The OpenShift command line interface *oc* is a general purpose interface with a vast set of commands for both development and administrative purposes. The *odo* command is a more developer centric command line interface for users who simply want to build, deploy and run applications on OpenShift. There is definitely a place for both tools within the kitbag of an OpenShift user, and for fast iterations of edit - run - edit - run the *odo* interface is perfect.

The approach described in the application basics chapter used a GIT repository as the source of the content to be built and deployed. This is a excellent approach when multiple users are working together in a complex application performing frequent integration of source code in GIT and validating their combined efforts as the project progresses. Avoiding such frequent integration activity will make the code of each developer diverge storing up integration headaches in the future.

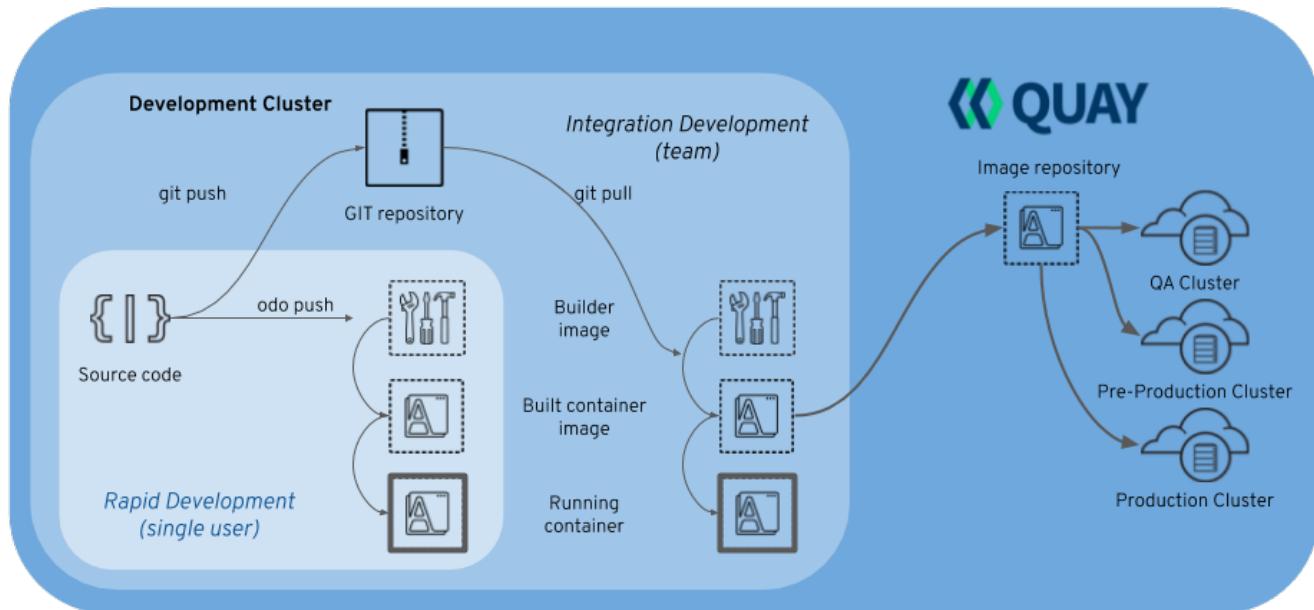
The ability of the OpenShift *Source-2-image* capability to identify the code within the GIT repository (from the options of Node.js, Java, Ruby, Perl, PHP, and Python), select a builder image, build the code and deliver a new container with the running application is a huge efficiency advantage for teams. However there are scenarios in which a single developer simply wants to get their code running as quickly as possible and which is where *odo* can be advantageous.

The principle of the *odo* command is that it can very quickly create a new project and use a *GIT like* syntax to enable a developer to push the code into OpenShift. The receiving OpenShift cluster will then decide how to build the code, perform the build and deliver a running container. When the developer wants to make changes they simply push their code and the build and deploy operations are repeated. The first push process may take around a minute, but after that each iteration will take only a few seconds.

The diagram below shows how the *odo* command can fit into a development cycle. The outline diagram shows that the *odo* command is appropriate for single developers working with a degree of isolation, the team development involves multiple developers integrating their code through a GIT repository and the final phase involves the use of multiple clusters for the deployment of applications through to production.



In more detail the diagram below shows how odo and oc / source-2-image work together to create a scaled development experience. In the single user phase the odo command is used to push the application code to a container in OpenShift. In the light blue box the source code is pushed to OpenShift in which the language specific builder image is used to create a new image containing the built code. This image is started to create a running container. When the developer needs to share the code with the work of others GIT is used as a vehicle for integration and to remove any code conflicts. This is the medium blue box in which the code is pushed to GIT and the OpenShift source-2-image capability is used to build a new running container. In the final phase shown in the darker blue box, the built container image can then be pushed to the Quay image repository to be stored securely ready for deployment to further environments such as pre-production and production.



## Installing

The odo command line interface is available for download from here : <https://github.com/openshift/odo>

If you haven't already please follow the instructions in the pre-req chapter which explains the creation and setting up of the terminal application. For this chapter you will be using that application which has the odo command pre-installed for you

Switch to the terminal application tab of the browser as described in the pre-req chapter

To use the command simply type `odo` and you will see help regarding the objects and to get help on a specific object use `odo <object> --help`.

## odo command set

The odo command has the following subcommands :

Commands:

app	Perform application operations (delete, describe, list)
catalog	Catalog related operations (describe, list, search)
component	Manage components (create, delete, describe, link, list, log, push, unlink, update, watch)
config	Change or view configuration (set, unset, view)
debug	Debug commands (port-forward)
preference	Modifies preference settings (set, unset, view)
project	Perform project operations (create, delete, get, list, set)
service	Perform service catalog operations (create, delete, list)
storage	Perform storage operations (create, delete, list)
url	Expose component to the outside world (create, delete, list)

Utility Commands:

login	Login to cluster
logout	Log out of the current OpenShift session
utils	Utilities for terminal commands and modifying odo configurations (terminal)
version	Print the client version information

Component Shortcuts:

create	Create a new component
delete	Delete component
describe	Describe component
link	Link component to a service or component
list	List all components in the current application
log	Retrieve the log for the given component
push	Push source code to a component
unlink	Unlink component to a service or component
update	Update the source code path of a component
watch	Watch for changes, update component on change

The most common are used within this workshop but feel free to experiment with any of the above commands.

## Logging in

At this point if you are using the terminal as explained in the pre-req chapter you will already be logged into the system. This can be checked by typing the following:

```
oc whoami
odo project list
```

This should result in your user name being displayed followed by the sandboxX project being shown by the result to the odo command

**If you do need to login to odo outside of this workshop use the *odo login* command with appropriate parameters**



The odo command will evolve over time and it performs a check to see if you have the latest version each time it is used. If there is an update available you will be given a prompt to update from a given URL

To see which version of odo you are using enter the command:

```
odo version
```

## Examining source assets

The pipeline assets are located in a GIT repository that has been preinstalled in the terminal. Using your terminal window check the assets using the commands below

```
cd /workspace/workshop4/attendee/slave
```

```
ls -al
```

You will see that the directory only has the source file slave.js and the package file called package.json.

## Create, push source & run cycle

Create a new project using the odo command replacing X with your user number below

```
odo create nodejs node-app-slave
```

TIP:The syntax of the above command is *odo create <component-type> <component-name> --project <project-for-the-component>*

The result of running this command is simply the creation of a .odo directory containing a config.yaml file. The file contains the desired state for the application in OpenShift and is only committed to OpenShift and acted upon by OpenShift when the user issues the command *odo push*. Examine the config.yaml file with the command below

```
---  
cat .odo/config.yaml  
---
```

Create a route for the application by using the command below

```
odo url create node-app-slave
```

Examine the contents of the .odo/config.yaml file again and you will see that new content has been added

```
cat .odo/config.yaml
```

Now push the configuration to OpenShift by using the command below

```
odo push
```

The output from the above command is shown below

```
Validation  
✓ Checking component [113ms]

Configuration changes  
✓ Initializing component  
✓ Creating component [348ms]

Applying URL changes  
✓ URL node-app-slave: http://node-app-slave-app-master-slave-odo.apps.cluster-london-a29c.london-a29c.example.opentlc.com created

Pushing to component node-app-slave of type local  
✓ Checking files for pushing [568214ns]  
✓ Waiting for component to start [1m]  
✓ Syncing files to the component [15s]  
✓ Building component [22s]  
✓ Changes successfully pushed to component
```

The application has started up and will be running at the URL indicated in the output above. Copy the URL from your command window and paste it into a new browser tab. You should see an output similar to that shown below

```
Hello - this is the simple slave REST interface v1.0
```

Now make a small change to the comment in the source code of the slave.js file to change the line shown below

```
response.send('Hello - this is the simple slave REST interface' + versionIdentifier);
```

Change the response to the following

```
response.send('Hello - MODIFIED and pushed with ODO' + versionIdentifier);
```

Now use odo to push the changed source to OpenShift

odo push

The code still needed to be pushed to the component, but the final stage of building the component is much faster. Refresh the browser window showing the application output and you will see your code change. The edit - push - test cycle is as simple as that

## odo watch

The odo process also has a *watch* facility that allows you to force odo to constantly watch for source code changes and push them immediately. Open another instance of the terminal application by pointing a new tab in the browser to the route to the terminal application.

In the new terminal tab enter

```
cd /workspace/workshop4/attendee/slave  
odo watch
```

The command window should report : *Waiting for something to change in <current-working-directory>*

Switch back to your other terminal window and make another change to the source code, similar to the change above. After saving the edit switch to the terminal window in which you typed *odo watch* and observe that a new push of the code to OpenShift has taken place

The window with the watch command running will report:

```
File <path-to-source>/slave.js changed  
Pushing files...  
✓ Waiting for component to start [73ms]  
✓ Syncing files to the component [11s]  
✓ Building component [4s]
```

Refresh the browser widow showing the application output and you will see your code change

odo is clearly a very fast way to go from code to running your application without having to install

tools and frameworks on your laptop

Finally, lets clean up the project by typing

```
odo delete node-app-slave
```

This will delete the application from the project

# Camel K on Openshift

Author: Phil Prosser (feedback to [pprosser@redhat.com](mailto:pprosser@redhat.com))

## Introduction

Apache Camel K is a lightweight integration framework built from Apache Camel that runs natively on Kubernetes and is specifically designed for serverless and microservice architectures.

Users of Camel K can instantly run integration code written in Camel DSL on their preferred cloud (Kubernetes or OpenShift).

The purpose of this lab is to show you how easy it is to build, deploy, and delete Camel K integrations using very simple examples. It is not the goal of this lab to demonstrate the integration capabilities of Camel K.

We are going to use a new project to create our Camel K integrations



This workshop requires you to be logged on to both the OpenShift console and the terminal as described in the pre-requisites. If you do not have both tabs logged in please follow the instructions before continuing

## Check the project is ready to use

In the browser based terminal window, check you are still logged on and using the correct project by typing:

```
oc whoami  
oc project
```



If the response from the commands indicates that you are not userX (where X is your assigned user number) and not using the project sandboxX please repeat the commands in the pre-requisites.

## Camel K and the Operator Lifecycle Manager

## Camel K and the Operator Lifecycle Manager

Camel K uses the Operator Lifecycle manager, this means that new Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) will be added to Openshift. These CRDs will extend the Openshift data model and allow Camel K to be managed using the standard 'oc' command. Installing operators requires a higher cluster privilege. All the required operators for the workshop should have been pre-installed for you

The examples required for this workshop have been pre-created as part of the terminal. In the terminal type:

```
cd /workspace/examples  
ls
```

These are the example files we will be using.



To allow a developer to easily interact with an Openshift cluster, Camel K has it's own command line interface. The cli is called *kamel* and is preinstalled in the terminal app

Before we can create an integration, we need to add a Camel K *IntegrationPlatform*.

In the terminal window, type

```
cd /workspace/workshop4/camelfiles/camelkplatform/  
oc apply -f integrationplatform.yaml
```

now type

```
oc get integrationplatform
```

The output should look similar to below

NAME	PHASE
camel-k	Ready

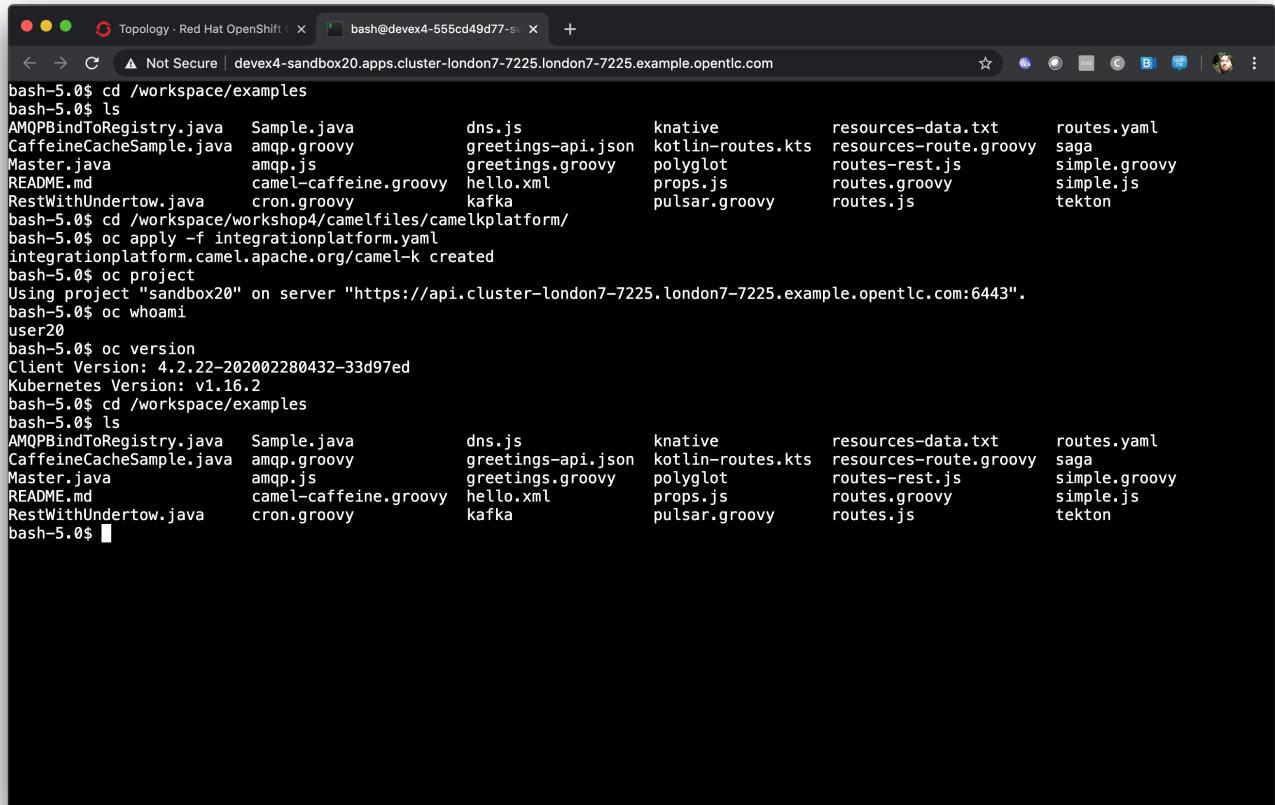
Once the "Phase" says "Ready", you can continue

You should now have all the pieces you need to start creating and deploying lightweight Camel Integrations to Openshift.

Now enter the following commands:

```
oc project
oc whoami
oc version
cd /workspace/examples
ls
```

You should see an output similar to the one shown below:



```
bash-5.0$ cd /workspace/examples
bash-5.0$ ls
AMQPBindToRegistry.java  Sample.java      dns.js        knative      resources-data.txt  routes.yaml
CaffeineCacheSample.java amqp.groovy    greetings-api.json kotlin-routes.kts resources-route.groovy saga
Master.java              amqp.js       greetings.groovy   polyglot    routes-rest.js    simple.groovy
README.md                camel-caffeine.groovy hello.xml     props.js     routes.groovy    simple.js
RestWithUndertow.java   cron.groovy   kafka          pulsar.groovy routes.js      tekton
bash-5.0$ cd /workspace/workspace4/camelfiles/camelkplatform/
bash-5.0$ oc apply -f integrationplatform.yaml
integrationplatform.camel.apache.org/camel-k created
bash-5.0$ oc project
Using project "sandbox20" on server "https://api.cluster-london7-7225.london7-7225.example.opentlc.com:6443".
bash-5.0$ oc whoami
user20
bash-5.0$ oc version
Client Version: 4.2.22-202002280432-33d97ed
Kubernetes Version: v1.16.2
bash-5.0$ cd /workspace/examples
bash-5.0$ ls
AMQPBindToRegistry.java  Sample.java      dns.js        knative      resources-data.txt  routes.yaml
CaffeineCacheSample.java amqp.groovy    greetings-api.json kotlin-routes.kts resources-route.groovy saga
Master.java              amqp.js       greetings.groovy   polyglot    routes-rest.js    simple.groovy
README.md                camel-caffeine.groovy hello.xml     props.js     routes.groovy    simple.js
RestWithUndertow.java   cron.groovy   kafka          pulsar.groovy routes.js      tekton
bash-5.0$
```

## Deploy a Camel K Interation

Firstly, let's start by deploying a simple integration, type

```
kamel run simple.groovy
```

The first time you deploy an Integration, it will take a few minutes. The operator manages all dependencies required by the Integration and downloads these from the Red Hat repository on demand. Once downloaded, the operator caches dependancies therefore subsequent deployments are significantly quicker. If you want to see what's happen, in the terminal window type `oc get pods`, you will see that there are builds running



To see what is going on go to the console UI in the Browser, make sure you are switched to *Developer view*

Click on *Advanced/Project Details*

If your screen is wide enough the Activity pane will appear on the right hand side. If not, scroll down to the *Activity* pane - this shows the events and actions currently occuring within the project. It will look similar to this:

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface in a browser. The URL is `console.openshift-console.apps.cluster-london7-7225.london7-7225.example.opentlc.com/k8s/cluster/projects/sandbox20`. The left sidebar has a dark theme with the following navigation items: </> Developer, +Add, Topology, Builds, Pipelines, Advanced (selected), Project Details, Project Access, Metrics, Search, Events. The main content area is titled "Project: sandbox20". It displays "15 Secrets" and an "Activity" section. The "Activity" section is divided into "Ongoing" and "Recent Events". The "Ongoing" section says "There are no ongoing activities." The "Recent Events" section lists the following log entries:

Time	Event Description
09:06	Started container integration
09:06	Created container integration
09:06	Successfully pulled image "image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/sandbox20/camel-k-kit-bpkvm34j2fldr5bc6g00@s..."
09:06	Pulling image "image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/sandbox20/camel-k-kit-bpkvm34j2fldr5bc6g00@sha256:ee14..."
09:05	Integration simple in phase Deploying
09:05	No KnativeServiceAvailable for Integration simple: different controller strategy used (deployment)
09:05	Integration Kit kit-bpkvm34j2fldr5bc6g00 in phase Ready
09:05	IntegrationKitAvailable for Integration simple: kit-bpkvm34j2fldr5bc6g00
09:05	Integration simple in phase Running
09:05	Integration simple dependent resource kit-bpkvm34j2fldr5bc6g00 (Build) changed phase to Succeeded
09:05	Build kit-bpkvm34j2fldr5bc6g00 in phase Succeeded

Switch back to the project Topology view by clicking on *Topology*

Once the deployment is complete, you will see *Simple* deployed on the topology view

Click on *Simple* (this is your integration), and you can see what's going on.

Once the pod has a dark blue ring around it, it is running, as per the screenshot below. The devex4

application is your terminal application and can be ignored for the duration of this chapter

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines', 'Advanced', 'Project Details', 'Project Access', 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'. The main content area is titled 'Topology' and shows two applications: 'devex4' and 'simple'. The 'simple' application is selected. On the left, there are search and filter icons. On the right, the 'simple' application details are shown under the 'Resources' tab, including sections for 'Pods', 'Builds', 'Services', and 'Routes'. A 'View logs' link is present in the 'Pods' section.

If you haven't already, click *inside the circle* to open the overview window

Click on *Resources*

There will be one Pod running with a name similar to simple-xxxxxxxx-yyyyy (randomly generated). Next to it will be an indicator that it is running. Next to that is a clickable point labelled *View Logs*. Click on this.

The output of the log should look as shown below:

The integration is a simple timer that triggers every 1 second and writes to the log file.

In the Terminal Browser window type

```
oc get integrations
```

You should now see an integration called *simple* in the list similar to this:

NAME	PHASE	KIT	REPLICAS
simple	Running	kit-bpj4ns3tvn0va7c7gs9g	1

In the Terminal browser window type

```
oc describe integration simple
```

If you scan to the top of the output you will see some code in the *from* component that represents the integration's behaviour

We will now make a change to the integration

In the browser terminal window

vi simple.groovy

You will see the text - *Hello Camel K from \${routeId}* in the code definition of the integration

Change the text to the following by pressing [ESC] then I to insert:

'Hello Camel K from \${routeId}. Added some more text'

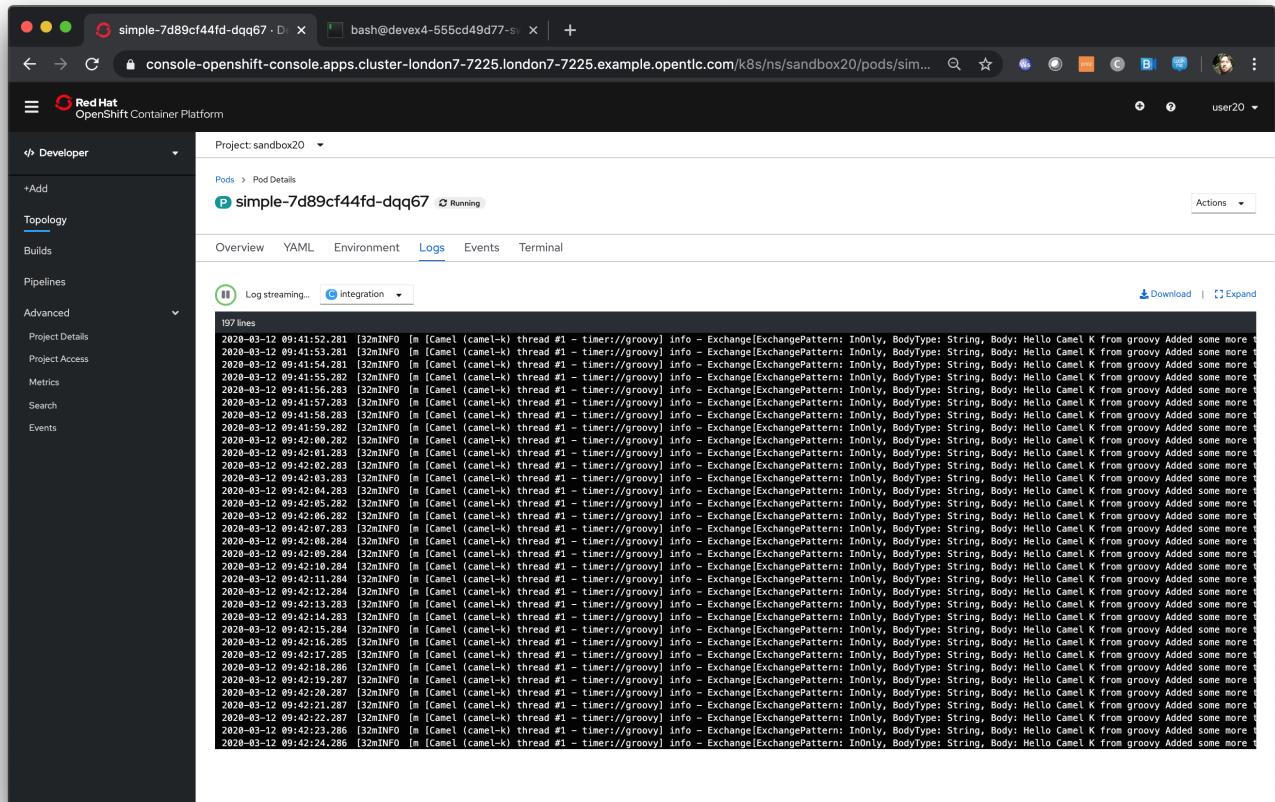
To save the change now hit [ESC]:wq[RETURN]

Now, you need to deploy this integration to Openshift again to test by typing:

kamel run simple.groovy

If you are quick enough (you need to be really quick) switch back to the OpenShift console and hit *Topology*, you'll see the integration doing a re-deployment

Look at the log file again (as above) to make sure the change has been deployed



# Deploy Camel K in Developer mode

While the process of redeploying is simple, it isn't very developer friendly. The *kamel* cli has a developer friendly “hot deploy” mode that makes this experience much better

First Delete the integration.

There are 2 ways you can do this in the Terminal Browser window (your choice). Either use the “kamel” cli:

```
kamel delete simple
```

Or use the Openshift cli:

```
oc delete integration simple
```



This is the great thing about CRDs, you can use the normal Openshift cli to managed the custom data model (integrations in this case)

To deploy the integration in developer mode, type:

```
kamel run simple.groovy --dev
```

You will see the deployment phases logged on the screen, followed by the log outputting automatically from the integration pod, useful for a developer to see what's going on. The output should look similar to the screenshot below

```

Topology - Red Hat OpenShift | bash@devex4-5fcf87dd56-hd | + bash@devex4-5fcf87dd56-hd
No CronJobAvailable for Integration simple: different controller strategy used (deployment)
DeploymentAvailable for Integration simple: deployment name is simple
No KnativeServiceAvailable for Integration simple: different controller strategy used (deployment)
Integration simple in phase Running
[1] Monitoring pod simple-78bb684dd5-q7m8d[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:14.550 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Add listener: org.apache.camel.k.listener.ContextConfigurer@5dd6264
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:14.554 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Add listener: org.apache.camel.k.listener.RoutesConfigurer@56528192
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:14.555 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Add listener: org.apache.camel.k.listener.RoutesDumper@5ccddd20
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:14.555 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Add listener: org.apache.camel.k.listener.PropertiesFunctionsConfigurer@59d016c9
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:14.651 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.PropertiesFunctionsConfigurer@59d016c9 executed in phase ConfigurableRoutesStarting
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:14.660 INFO [main] RuntimeSupport - Looking up loader for language: groovy
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:15.540 INFO [main] RuntimeSupport - Found loader org.apache.camel.k.loader.groovy.GroovySourceLoader@298a5e20 for language groovy from service definition
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:16.939 INFO [main] RoutesConfigurer - Loading routes from: file:/etc/camel/sources/i-source-000/simple.groovy?language=groovy
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:16.939 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.RoutesConfigurer@56528192 executed in phase ConfigurableRoutes
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:16.943 INFO [main] BaseMainSupport - Using properties from: file:/etc/camel/conf/application.properties
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:19.757 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.ContextConfigurer@5dd6264 executed in phase ConfigurableContext
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:19.758 INFO [main] DefaultCamelContext - Apache Camel 3.0.1 (CamelContext: camel-k) is starting
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:19.840 INFO [main] DefaultManagementStrategy - JMX is disabled
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:20.740 INFO [main] DefaultCamelContext - StreamCaching is not in use. If using streams then its recommended to enable stream caching. See more details at http://camel.apache.org/stream-caching.html
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:20.758 INFO [main] DefaultCamelContext - Route: groovy started and consuming from: timer://groovy?period=1s
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:20.760 INFO [main] DefaultCamelContext - Total 1 routes, of which 1 are started
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:20.761 INFO [main] DefaultCamelContext - Apache Camel 3.0.1 (CamelContext: camel-k) started in 1.003 seconds
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:20.762 INFO [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.RoutesDumper@5ccddd20 executed in phase Started
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:21.793 INFO [Camel (camel-k) thread #1 - timer://groovy] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOnly, BodyType: String, Body: Hello Camel K from groovy. Added some more text!]
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:22.761 INFO [Camel (camel-k) thread #1 - timer://groovy] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOnly, BodyType: String, Body: Hello Camel K from groovy. Added some more text!]
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:23.761 INFO [Camel (camel-k) thread #1 - timer://groovy] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOnly, BodyType: String, Body: Hello Camel K from groovy. Added some more text!]
[1] 2020-03-09 14:20:24.761 INFO [Camel (camel-k) thread #1 - timer://groovy] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOnly, BodyType: String, Body: Hello Camel K from groovy. Added some more text!]

```

 For the next exercise, you will need 2 terminal windows. Go to the OpenShift Console, which should be on the Developer view. Click on Topology if the Topology window is not currently in focus. Click on the URL icon at the top right of the *Devex4* application as you did to originally open the terminal. This will open another Terminal for you to use.

 In the first terminal tab, which will be the one furthest to the right, you will notice that the terminal window is outputting the log of the active and running integration

In the new terminal now type:

```
cd /workspace/examples
```

Make another change to the text in “simple.groovy” by following the same instructions above - make sure the text outputted is different and that you save it as described above

Once you have saved the changes, go back to the browser terminal tab outputting the log

Switch to the original output tab. The integration will shutdown and restart with the new code and new text

You should see that the changes have been automatically applied to the running integration, without the need to redeploy

Go back to the browser terminal that's outputting the log, press ‘ctrl c’

Look at the Topology view in the Openshift console(or *oc get integrations* in the terminal)

The integration should have been deleted and no Pods should now be running (other than the Terminal pod), just like a developer would see by pressing *ctrl c* on a Java application running on their laptop

Close down one of the terminal window tabs so you only have one terminal and the OpenShift console

If you followed the lab, the Integration should be gone, however, lets make sure

clean up the project

In the terminal window, type

```
kamel get
```

If there is no Integration running then proceed to the next lab of your choice

If an Integration is running, then please delete it by typing

```
kamel delete simple
```

# OpenShift Pipelines - Tekton

Author: Mark Roberts (feedback to [mroberts@redhat.com](mailto:mroberts@redhat.com))

## Introduction

For many years teams have created automation pipelines to build, unit test, analyse and deploy applications in a variety of tool-chains. Some such tool-chains (Jenkins for one) pre-date the popularisation of containers and are now being questioned for their fit for the delivery of cloud native applications. While we are at pains not to criticise Jenkins (we are big users and fans) there is scope to look at alternative approaches for cloud native applications.\*

OpenShift Pipelines are based on the Tekton open source project and they provide a Kubernetes style, resource based approach to the construction of pipelines. Tasks are defined as small units of operations (typically 10 to 15 lines of YAML) and such tasks are grouped together into taskruns or pipelines for execution.

A new command line exists for the execution of Tekton commands and a graphical user interface can be added to the cluster to provide a simple way to run tasks and to observe running or completed tasks.

The Tekton project can be found here : <https://tekton.dev/>

Further documentation on the specifics of Tekton can be found on the github site here : <https://github.com/tektoncd/pipeline>

## Tasks

### Download pipeline assets



As part of the pre-requisites you should have cloned the required git repo and created the base project for all the chapters - if you haven't please go back to the pre-requisites and follow the instructions

Check the required assets for the workshop are available in your terminal image using:

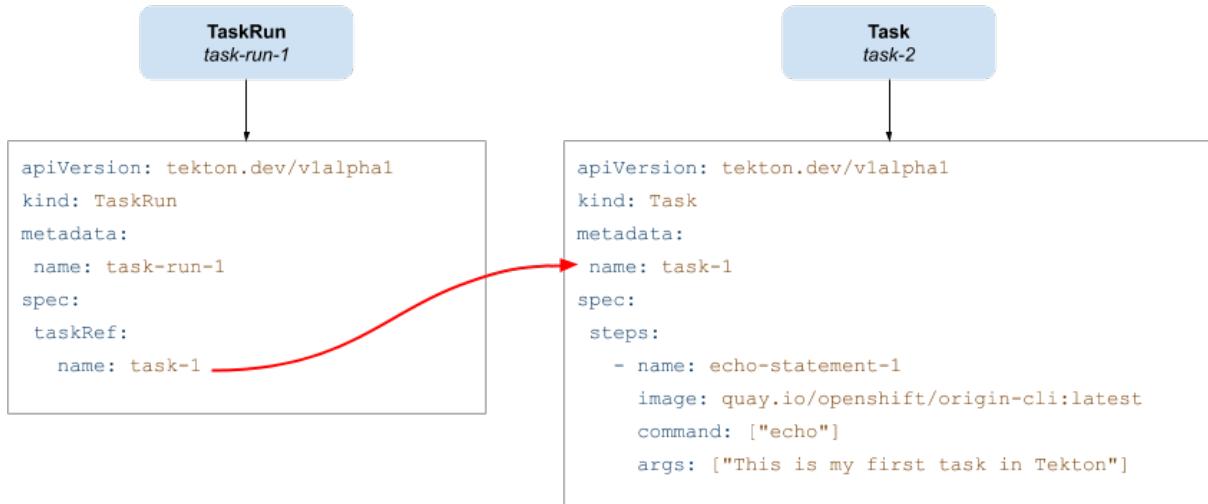
```
cd /workspace/workshop4/attendee/tekton/  
ls -al
```

You should now see a list of yaml files that are used during the remainder of this chapter.

## Simple task creation and execution



In the simplest format a task can be executed by a taskrun object. The diagram below shows a simple taskrun calling a single task



## Tekton command line

A new command line utility is used to manage the Tekton command line. The commands cover the various different pipeline objects such as task, taskrun, pipeline, pipelinerun, resources, cluster tasks and conditions

The Tekton command line is downloaded from here : <https://github.com/tektoncd/cli>

The pre-installed terminal application created in the pre-requisites already has the command line installed

To use the command simply type *tkn* and you will see help regarding the objects and to get help on a specific object use *tkn <object> --help*

To execute the above pipeline use the following commands to create the pipeline objects. Note that when creating the taskrun objects the associated task(s) will run immediately.

```
oc create -f task-1.yaml  
oc create -f taskrun-1.yaml  
tkn taskrun ls
```

The response from the last command will display a line similar to the following:

NAME	STARTED	DURATION	STATUS
task-run-1	9 seconds ago	---	Running(Pending)

Repeat the final command a few times until you see it change to be similar to the following:

NAME	STARTED	DURATION	STATUS
task-run-1	3 minutes ago	21 seconds	Succeeded

The result of running the task can then be viewed by executing the following command:

```
tkn taskrun logs task-run-1
```

**As of Tekton 0.8.0 there is an outstanding bug involving logging that may cause extraneous log messages to appear. Please ignore these, they are fixed at the next release of Tekton**

```
[echo-statement-1] This is my first task in Tekton  
[echo-statement-2] -----  
[echo-statement-2] - This is a multi-line comment  
[echo-statement-2] - This is useful as a separator but each line has  
[echo-statement-2] - the title repeated next to it using different colours  
[echo-statement-2] - which helps with the identification of different tasks.  
[echo-statement-2] -----  
[echo-statement-2]
```



Note that the command response above uses different colours for each block of command result titles in the [ ] brackets. This helps to differential between the response for each step.

# Pipelines

Pipelines are used to manage the execution of a series of tasks within a pipeline. The example pipeline below is used to execute the Tekton tasks : task-1, task-2 and task-3. Remember that each Tekton task can have multiple steps within it.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1alpha1
kind: Pipeline
metadata:
  name: pipeline-1
spec:
  tasks:
    - name: task-1
      taskRef:
        name: task-1
    - name: task-2
      taskref:
        name: task-2
    - name: task-3
      taskref:
        name: task-3
```

Before executing this pipeline create the required additional resources with the commands :

```
oc create -f task-2.yaml
oc create -f task-3.yaml
oc create -f pipeline-1.yaml
```

Execute the pipeline with the following Tekton task

```
tkn pipeline start pipeline-1
```

Once run switch back to the OpenShift console. If you select the Developer view you will find there is a menu option on the right hand side labelled *Pipelines*. Select this option and the screen should look like this:

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform web interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Developer' and includes sections for '+Add', 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines' (which is selected), 'Advanced', 'Project Details', 'Project Access', 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'. The main content area is titled 'Pipelines' and shows a table with one item. The table columns are 'Name', 'Namespace', 'Last Run', 'Task Status', 'Last Run Status', and 'Last Run Time'. The single row shows 'pipeline-1' in the 'Name' column, 'advterminal95' in 'Namespace', and 'pipeline-1-run-kx95g' in 'Last Run'. The 'Task Status' column has a green bar indicating success. The 'Last Run Status' column shows a checkmark and 'Succeeded'. The 'Last Run Time' column shows '5 minutes ago'. A 'Create Pipeline' button is at the top of the table, and a 'Filter by name...' input field is to its right. A 'Dev Preview' button is in the top right corner of the main content area.

Once the pipeline is indicated to have finished, go back to the terminal and enter the command suggested by the response to the tkn command - it will look similar to this:

```
tkn pipelinerun logs pipeline-1-run-kx95g -f
```

Note that the `-n` parameter is optional, it states the namespace to look in for the pipelinerun and we are running in a single namespace

Enter the command as provided by the tkn command and the response should look something like this:

Again, note there is a bug with Tekton 0.8.0 that may inject extraneous log errors, please ignore these.

```

Pipelin run started: pipeline-1-run-ffxsk
Showing logs...
[task-2 : what-directory] /workspace

[task-2 : describe-command] -----
[task-2 : describe-command]   - Openshift oc command line example
[task-2 : describe-command] -----
[task-2 : describe-command]

[task-2 : oc-version] Client Version: unknown
[task-2 : oc-version] Kubernetes Version: v1.14.6+76aeb0c

[task-3 : echo-statement-3] echo - statement 3
[task-1 : echo-statement-1] This is my first task in Tekton

[task-3 : echo-statement-4] echo - statement 4

[task-1 : echo-statement-2] -----
[task-1 : echo-statement-2]   - This is a multi-line comment
[task-1 : echo-statement-2]   - This is useful as a separator but each line has
[task-1 : echo-statement-2]   - the title repeated next to it using different colours
[task-1 : echo-statement-2]   - which helps with the identification of different tasks.
[task-1 : echo-statement-2] -----

```



There may be an issue in the order of the execution above. The order of the pipeline expected is different to the order observed:

Expected	Actual
task 1 - step 1	task 2 - step 1
task 1 - step 2	task 2 - step 2
task 2 - step 1	task 2 - step 3
task 2 - step 2	task 3 - step 1
task 2 - step 3	task 1 - step 1
task 3 - step 1	task 3 - step 2
task 3 - step 2	task 1 - step 2



In some pipelines the order of execution may not matter but if it does the order can be managed by the addition of the *runAfter* directive to a specific task as shown in the update to the pipeline-1 pipeline shown below:

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1alpha1
kind: Pipeline
metadata:
  name: pipeline-1
spec:
  tasks:
    - name: task-1
      taskRef:
        name: task-1
    - name: task-2
      taskref:
        name: task-2
      runAfter:
        - task-1
    - name: task-3
      taskref:
        name: task-3
      runAfter:
        - task-2
```

Make the above changes to the pipeline-1.yaml file by using vi:

```
vi pipeline-1.yaml
```

Press [ESC] then i to edit/insert, make the changes to the file, then press [ESC] and type :wq[RETURN] to save the changes

Now replace the existing pipeline using the following commands:

```
oc delete pipeline pipeline-1
oc create -f pipeline-1.yaml
tkn pipeline start pipeline-1
```

As soon as you enter the last command switch back to the console and watch the pipeline complete, note the synchronous order of the steps.

## Viewing pipelines through the Web UI

In the OpenShift console you will see the pipeline recently created and it will show a green bar to the right indicating the previous successful execution of the pipeline, as shown below. Note that the green bar will display dark blue sections for running tasks, light blue sections for pending tasks, green for

completed and red for failed.

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. The left sidebar has sections for Developer (+Add), Topology, Builds, and Pipelines (which is selected). The main area is titled 'Pipelines' and shows a table of pipeline runs. The table has columns: Name, Namespace, Last Run, Task Status, Last Run Status, and Last Run Time. One row is visible: 'pipeline-1' in namespace 'advterminal95'. The 'Last Run' column shows a green bar indicating success ('Succeeded'). The 'Last Run Status' column shows a green checkmark. The 'Last Run Time' column shows '2 minutes ago'. A three-dot menu icon is located at the end of the row. At the top right, there is a 'Dev Preview' button and a user profile icon.

Name	Namespace	Last Run	Task Status	Last Run Status	Last Run Time
pipeline-1	advterminal95	pipeline-1-run-8c6s9	[Green Bar]	Succeeded	2 minutes ago

From the three dot menu on the right hand side it is possible to start a run of the pipeline. Do this now and watch as the screen changes to show the details of the pipeline run as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. On the left, a sidebar for 'Developer' includes sections for Project Details, Project Access, Metrics, Search, and Events. The main area displays a 'Pipeline Runs' section with a 'Pipeline Run Details' card for 'pipeline-1-q49m12'. The card indicates the run is 'Running'. It features tabs for 'Overview' (which is active), 'YAML', and 'Logs'. The 'Overview' section contains a flowchart with three nodes: 'task-1' (green circle with checkmark), 'task-2' (blue circle with circular arrow), and 'task-3' (blue circle). Below the flowchart, detailed information is provided for each task: Name (pipeline-1-q49m12), Namespace (advterminal95), Labels (tekton.dev/pipeline=pipeline-1), and Annotations.

Each block can be clicked on to show the details of the steps within the task. Experiment with the different screens to look at the details of the running or completed tasks.

## Task inputs

There will be scenarios where it is necessary to provide specific parameters to a pipeline process and the underlying tasks that the pipeline call.

There are two mechanisms for getting specific values into tasks :

- parameters - used to provide specific values to tasks at runtime. If a parameter is declared it must either have a default value defined within the task or it must have a value supplied from a calling taskrun or pipeline run.
- pipeline resources - a reference to a defined resource object that can be accessed by a Tekton pipeline. If a resource is referenced by a task then the resource must exist unless it has been defined as an optional resource in the task definition.

## Pipeline Resource Types

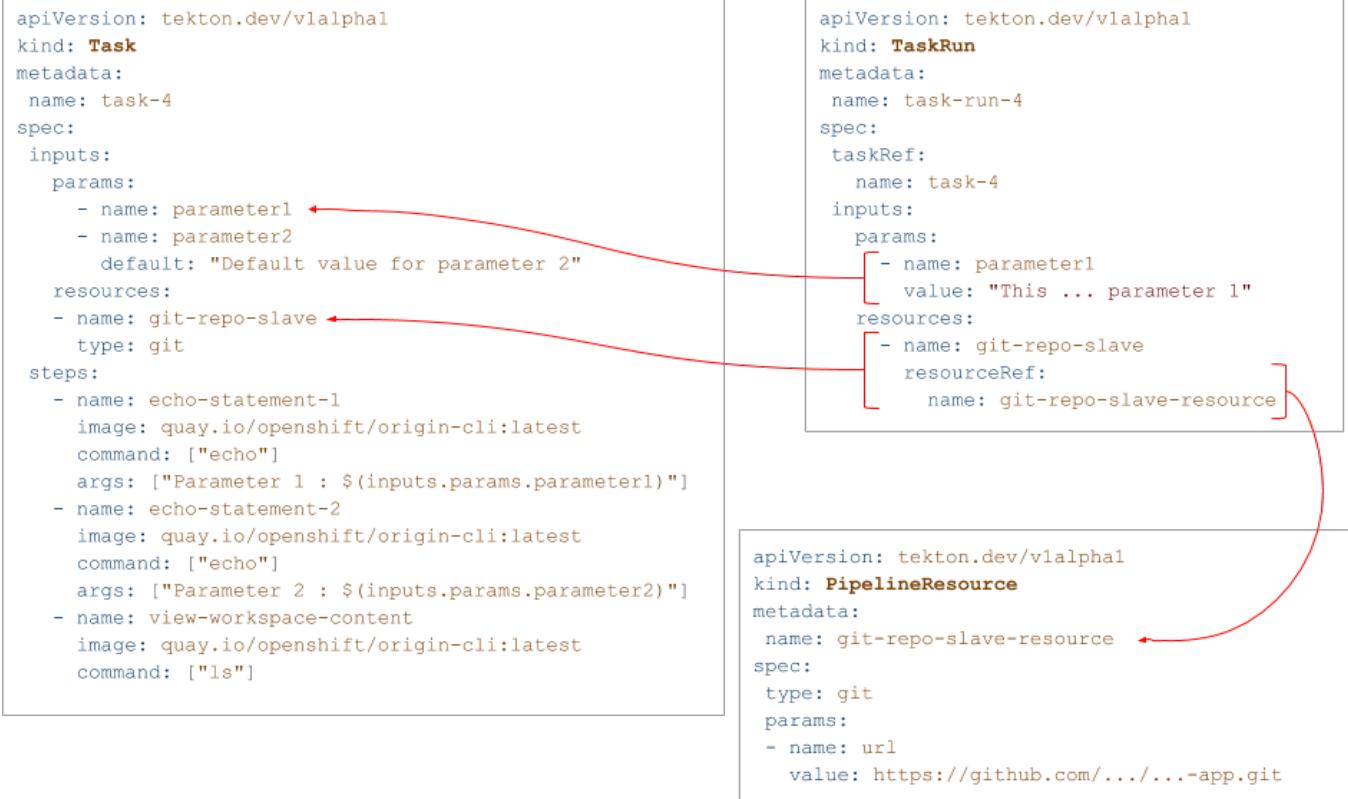
The following pipeline resource types exist :

- Git Resource - The git resource identifies a git repository, that contains the source code to be built by the pipeline. The resource can point to a specific branch or commit and can extract content from a specific directory.
- Pull Request - Can be used as an input resource to identify specific meta data about a pull request. if used as an output a pull request can be updated with changes made during the pipeline process.
- Image - An image to be created as part of the pipeline process.
- Cluster Resource - A different cluster to the cluster on which the pipeline is running. This can be used to deploy content to an alternative cluster as part of a deployment pipeline process.
- Storage Resource - Blob storage that contains either an object or directory.
- Cloud Event Resource - A cloud event that is sent to a target URI upon completion of a TaskRun.

Further details on the options for all of the above resources is included here : <https://github.com/tektoncd/pipeline/blob/master/docs/resources.md>

## Task input example

The task defined in task-4.yaml uses both parameters and pipeline resources to get information into the task. This allows a generic task to be written with specific values supplied to it from the taskrun. The Taskrun object acts as a *value provider* giving specific values for parameters and referencing specific pipeline resources. The following diagram shows the relationship between the three specific objects.



As shown above the task has place-holders for two parameters. The first parameter has a value defined within the taskrun. The second parameter has a default value so it is not essential to provide a value for it in the taskrun. Both parameters are referenced from the steps of the task using the notation `$(inputs.params.<parameter-name>)`.

The task also defines a resource object called `git-repo-slave` of type `git`. Within the taskrun an input resource object is defined with the same name (`git-repo-slave`) referring to a pipeline resource object called `git-repo-slave-resource`. A pipeline resource object is created from the yaml file `git-resources.yaml` which makes a reference to the actual git repository.

To create the resource object go back to the terminal app and execute the following command :

```
oc create -f git-resources.yaml
```

To view the resources in the project use the command:

```
tkn resources list
```

The response will be :

NAME	TYPE	DETAILS
git-repo-slave-resource	git	url: https://github.com/marrober/slave-node-app.git

The use of pipeline resource objects for git repositories and created images (as output resources) helps teams to create generic build, test and deploy pipelines that can be reused across multiple projects where the projects simply define the custom pipeline resource objects that are specific to their project or environment.

## Workspaces and Volumes

Workspaces allow you to organise the content used by tasks and the assets that are produced by tasks. This can be useful to add structure to the content during large complex pipelines.

**Workspaces** are storage structures within the pod that runs the containers of the pipeline and workspaces are scoped at the task level. Separate steps within a task can see the same workspace.

**Volumes** are similar to workspaces except for the fact that they are backed by persistent volumes. This ensures that content written to the volume is accessible by steps from multiple tasks, allowing for a greater separation of steps into different tasks. For example a generic build task could be used to create an executable, writing the deliverable to a volume. A separate testing task could then be invoked by a pipeline to perform tests against the newly created deliverable. Accessing the file via a volume will work for the two separate tasks.

Task 5 has steps for creating files in the workspace and in a volume, followed by steps to display the files in the workspace and the volume which work fine. Task 6 only has tasks for attempting to display the content of the workspace and the volume. Since the workspace in task 6 is a different workspace to that used in task 5 there is no content to display. The volume however shows the file written in the step in task 5. Tasks 5 and 6 are orchestrated by the pipeline called pipeline-5.

Create the persistent volume claim to use in this exercise with the command:

```
oc create -f persistentvolumeclaim.yaml
```

Create tasks 5 and 6:

```
oc create -f task-5.yaml  
oc create -f task-6.yaml
```

Create the pipeline task:

```
oc create -f pipeline-5.yaml
```



The persistent volume will show that it is in an pending state after creation as no resource has attempted to consume it. After the task has been executed look again at the persistent volume and it will show that it is bound.

To see the state of the pvc enter the following:

```
oc get pvc
```

Before executing the task the state of the pvc should be as follows

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES	STORAGECLASS	AGE	
tekton-task-cache-pvc	Pending		
gp2	4s		

Once the pipeline has completed (you will run it after this) the pvc will indicate itself as bound - try it after the pipeline has completed

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES	STORAGECLASS	AGE	
tekton-task-cache-pvc	Bound	pvc-1d894a93-2646-11ea-9f45-0a9970779e5c	1Gi
RWO	gp2	2m2s	

Execute the pipeline using the following command in the terminal

```
tkn pipeline start pipeline-5
```

Now switch to the OpenShift console. Select the Pipelines entry on the left side of the Developer panel.

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Developer' and includes sections for Topology, Builds, Pipelines (selected), Advanced (Project Details, Project Access, Metrics, Search, Events), and Dev Preview. The main content area is titled 'Pipelines' and shows a table of completed pipeline runs. The table has columns: Name, Namespace, Last Run, Task Status, Last Run Status, and Last Run Time. There are two entries:

Name	Namespace	Last Run	Task Status	Last Run Status	Last Run Time
PL pipeline-5	NS advterminal95	PLR pipeline-5-run-775dl	[Green bar]	Succeeded	2 minutes ago
PL pipeline-1	NS advterminal95	PLR pipeline-1-q49m12	[Green bar]	Succeeded	9 minutes ago

A 'Create Pipeline' button is located at the top right of the Pipelines section. A 'Filter by name...' input field is also present.

You can click on the pipeline-run (labelled pipeline-5-run-XXXXX) and examine the logs for each of the tasks.

The screenshot shows the 'Pipeline Run Details' page for the pipeline run 'pipeline-5-run-775dl'. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area shows the 'Pipeline Run Overview' with a flowchart of tasks: task-5 (create-a-file-in-workspace, view-workspace-content, create-a-file-in-volume, view-volume-content) followed by task-6. Below the flowchart, a list of tasks is shown with their status (all succeeded):

- task-5
  - ✓ create-a-file-in-workspace 0s
  - ✓ view-workspace-content 0s
  - ✓ create-a-file-in-volume 0s
  - ✓ view-volume-content 0s

A link 'tekton.dev/pipeline=pipeline-5' is at the bottom of the task list.

When you are satisfied that the pipeline has executed as expected, perform the check on the pvc in the terminal window

# Camel K and Openshift Serverless Eventing

Author: Phil Prosser (feedback to [pprosser@redhat.com](mailto:pprosser@redhat.com))

## Introduction

### OpenShift Serverless

Openshift Serverless, based on Knative is the serverless technology that was introduced in Openshift 4.2. Openshift Serverless enables Pods running on Openshift to be scaled to 0 therefore taking zero processing power. Only when called, Openshift Serverless will scale the Pod up on demand before processing the request. Openshift Serverless also has the ability to autoscale based on load before eventually scaling back to zero when no requests are being received.

Openshift Serverless supports "Serving" and "Eventing"

At the time of writing, Serving is in technology preview, and Eventing is in Developer Preview

"Serving" enables request/response workloads, and Eventing enables asynchronous event based workloads using cloudevents. In this lab, we are going to look at eventing, and how easy it is to integration with Camel K.

## Check the project is ready to use

In the browser based terminal window, check you are still logged on and using the correct project by typing:

```
oc whoami  
oc project
```



If the response from the commands indicates that you are not userX (where X is your assigned user number) and not using the project sandboxX please repeat the commands in the pre-requisites.

Whilst Openshift Serverless has its own cli (kn), the purpose of this lab is to show the integration of Camel K into Openshift Serverless.

## Openshift Serverless and the Operator Lifecycle Manager

## Openshift Serverless and the Operator Lifecycle Manager

Openshift Serverless uses the Operator Lifecycle manager, this means that its operator and Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) will be added to Openshift via "OLM". Once created, the new CRDs will extend the Openshift data model allowing Openshift Serverless to be managed using the standard 'oc' command. Installing operators requires a higher cluster privilege so the presenter will have already set these up for you.

## Creating the pre-requisites for the chapter

Before we can create an integration, we need to check that the camel-k integration added in a previous chapter is still active

In the terminal window, type

```
cd /workspace/workshop4/camelfiles/camelkplatform  
oc apply -f integrationplatform.yaml
```

This will either create the integration platform or, if it is still active, indicate it is unchanged

now type

```
oc get integrationplatform
```

The output should look similar to below

NAME	PHASE
camel-k	Ready

Once the "Phase" says "Ready", you can continue

## Create Knative Messaging Channel

Openshift Serverless uses Knative eventing, Knative eventing is a loosely couple asynchronous architecture allowing event producers to send an event to one or more event consumers. Event Consumers can be scaled to 0 when no events are following through the system.

By default, Knative uses an in memory messaging channel. In this lab we will configure 2 of these channels to use with Camel K

Options are also available to replace in memory messaging with other event sources such as the Kafka

Channel. By combining Camel K and Red Hat AMQ Streams (Red Hats Kafka Implementation) on Openshift you create a powerful / reliable cloud native eventing platform for your applications.

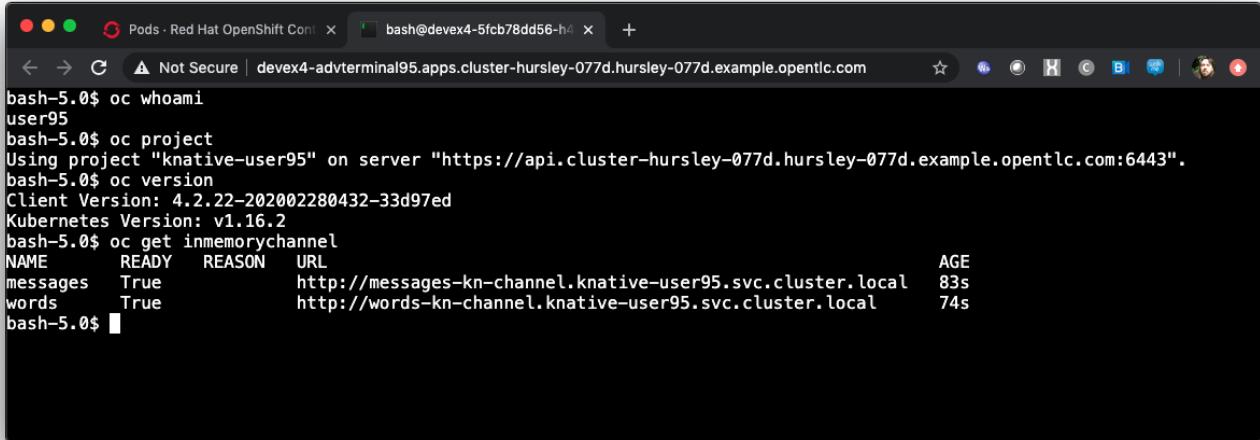
In the browser terminal window type the following:

```
cd /workspace/examples/knative  
oc apply -f messages-channel.yaml  
oc apply -f words-channel.yaml
```

To make sure the channels have been created correctly type:

```
oc get inmemorychannel
```

You should see a screenshot like the one below



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Pods - Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform". The window shows the command "bash@devex4-advtterminal95.apps.cluster-hursley-077d.hursley-077d.example.opentlc.com" and the output of the "oc get inmemorychannel" command. The output shows two channels: "messages" and "words". Both channels are listed as "READY: True" and have URLs starting with "http://messages-kn-channel.knative-user95.svc.cluster.local" and "http://words-kn-channel.knative-user95.svc.cluster.local" respectively. The "AGE" column shows "83s" for "messages" and "74s" for "words".

```
bash-5.0$ oc whoami  
user95  
bash-5.0$ oc project  
Using project "knative-user95" on server "https://api.cluster-hursley-077d.hursley-077d.example.opentlc.com:6443".  
bash-5.0$ oc version  
Client Version: 4.2.22-202002280432-33d97ed  
Kubernetes Version: v1.16.2  
bash-5.0$ oc get inmemorychannel  
NAME      READY   REASON   URL                                     AGE  
messages   True    http://messages-kn-channel.knative-user95.svc.cluster.local   83s  
words     True    http://words-kn-channel.knative-user95.svc.cluster.local    74s  
bash-5.0$
```

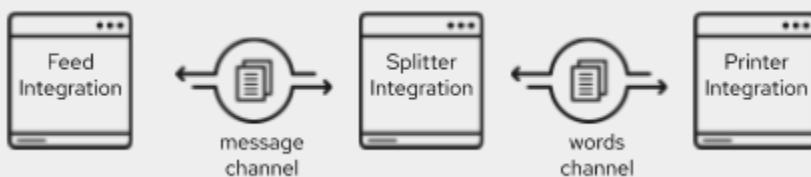
You are looking for *READY* to be *True*

## Deploy the Integrations

## Introduction to the integrations that we will use

Now that we have deployed 2 message channels, we will deploy 3 Camel K Integrations. *feed.groovy* will generate a simple sentence every 3 seconds, and send this to the *message channel*, *splitter.groovy* will subscribe to the *message channel*, take the message, split the message into individual words before sending the individual words to *words channel*. Finally, *printer.groovy* will subscribe to the *words.channel*, read the words from the channel and print them to the output log.

The flow looks like:



In the terminal window, deploy the 3 integrations

```
kamel run feed.groovy  
kamel run splitter.groovy  
kamel run printer.groovy
```

First go to the Administrator view in the OpenShift console - at the top left make sure the view is set to Administrator

Go to Workloads/Pods. As you are using a single namespace for the workshop this should display the active Pods in sandboxX, where X is your user number

Watch as the integrations are created using builder and deployment containers. This may take a little while.

Name	Namespace	Owner	Node	Status	Readiness
camel-k-kit-bpj5f8tvn0va7c7g-sag-builder	knative-user95	bit-bpj5f8tvn0va7c7g-sag	ip-10-0-205-9.ec2.internal	Running	Ready
feed-67fb79955-pbql	knative-user95	RS feed-67fb79955	ip-10-0-163-244.ec2.internal	Running	Ready
printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9-5zvts	knative-user95	RS printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9	ip-10-0-186-169.ec2.internal	Running	Ready

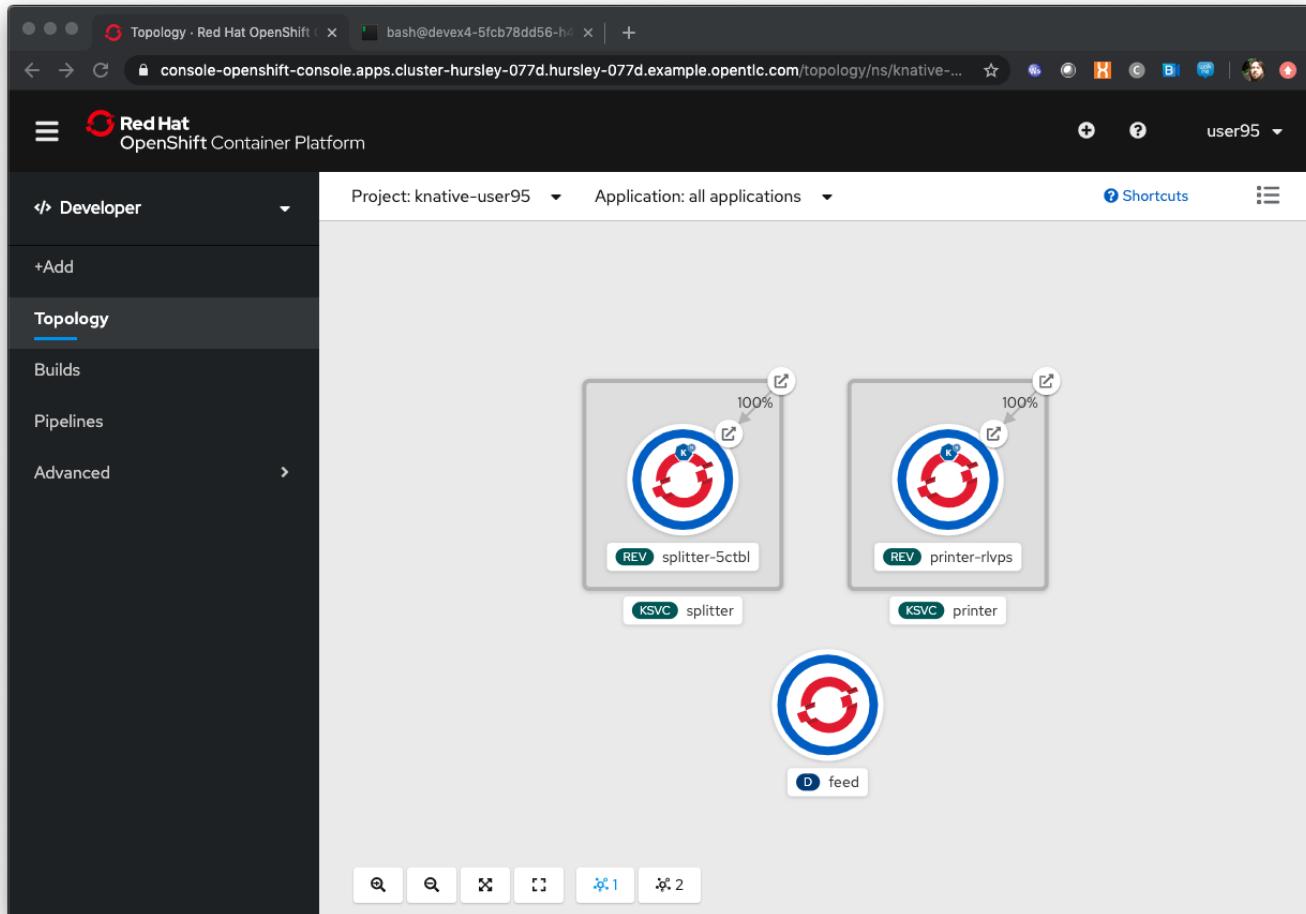
Once it has finished deploying the integrations you will have three Pods active as shown similar to the screenshot below (ignore the devex Pod, this is your terminal Pod)

Name	Namespace	Owner	Node	Status	Readiness
feed-67fb79955-pbql	knative-user95	RS feed-67fb79955	ip-10-0-163-244.ec2.internal	Running	Ready
printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9-jc8zq	knative-user95	RS printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9	ip-10-0-175-141.ec2.internal	Running	Ready
splitter-5ctbl-deployment-7f8d96b7c8-8rwm5	knative-user95	RS splitter-5ctbl-deployment-7f8d96b7c8	ip-10-0-205-9.ec2.internal	Running	Ready

Now go to the developer view in the OpenShift Console

Now that all 3 of the Integrations are deployed, the topology view should look like the screenshot

below



 The Knative service is represented by the square box. You should see 2 of these in the topology view. On the Openshift red logo in the middle of the service you will see the Knative "K" logo. You definately know that you have a Knative service now. You will also notice an artefact called "KSVC", this is the Knative Service defined to Openshift. There is also an artefact called "REV", this is the Knative revision that is current running. Revisions can be used to implement a Canary Release strategy. The diagram shows that 100% of the traffic is routed to the revision shown on the topology view. If you click on one of the "KSVC" on the topology view you will see an option to set the traffic distribution

Each of the integrations is producing log information.

At the time of writing, there is no easy way to view the pod log files of a knative service in the console, so in the developer view click on Advanced/Project Details and choose Workloads

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Developer' and includes sections for '+Add', 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines', 'Advanced' (which is selected), 'Project Details', 'Project Access', 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'. The main content area is titled 'Project: knative-user95' and shows a list of workloads under the 'Workloads' tab. The workloads listed are 'printer-rvps', 'splitter-5ctbl', and 'other resources'. Each workload entry includes a link to its deployment, memory usage (e.g., 227.7 MiB), CPU usage (e.g., 0.044 cores), and the count of pods (e.g., 1 of 1 pods). A note at the bottom states: 'and selects items, and filters items.'

Workload	Description	Memory	Cores	Pods
printer-rvps	D printer-rvps-deployment, #1	227.7 MiB	0.044 cores	1 of 1 pods
splitter-5ctbl	D splitter-5ctbl-deployment, #1	204.0 MiB	0.043 cores	1 of 1 pods
other resources	D feed, #1	177.3 MiB	0.002 cores	1 of 1 pods

For each workload, you should see a *1 of 1 pods* on the right hand side. Click on the *1 of 1 pods*.

You should see a screen similar to the one below

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform web interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Developer' and includes sections for '+Add', 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines', 'Advanced' (with 'Project Details' and 'Project Access' sub-options), 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'. The main content area is titled 'Replica Sets > Replica Set Details' for 'printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9'. The 'Pods' tab is selected, showing a table with the following data:

Name	Namespace	Owner	Node	Status	Readiness
printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9-jc8zq	knative-user95	printer-rlvps-deployment-68448b8c9	ip-10-0-175-141.ec2.internal	Running	Ready

A filter bar at the top of the table allows filtering by name, with 1 item currently listed.

Click on the Pod name on the left e.g. printer-xxxxxxxxxxxx

This should show you a screen similar to the one below

Click on Logs to view the log for the pod. It should look something like the one below

```

952 lines
2020-03-09 15:04:29.886 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Camel]
2020-03-09 15:04:29.887 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: K]
2020-03-09 15:04:32.883 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Hello]
2020-03-09 15:04:32.884 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: World]
2020-03-09 15:04:32.885 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: from]
2020-03-09 15:04:32.885 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Camel]
2020-03-09 15:04:32.887 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: K]
2020-03-09 15:04:35.882 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Hello]
2020-03-09 15:04:35.883 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: World]
2020-03-09 15:04:35.884 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: from]
2020-03-09 15:04:35.885 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Camel]
2020-03-09 15:04:35.886 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: K]
2020-03-09 15:04:38.882 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Hello]
2020-03-09 15:04:38.883 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: World]
2020-03-09 15:04:38.884 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: from]
2020-03-09 15:04:38.885 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: Camel]
2020-03-09 15:04:38.886 [32mINFO [m [vert.x-eventloop-thread-1] info - Exchange[ExchangePattern: InOut, BodyType: String, Body: K]

```

Repeat the steps above for the other 2 Integrations if you like.

## Knative in action

Make sure you are in the developer view of the console, looking at the Topology view before continuing

The 2 Integrations "hooked" into Knative Eventing are the *splitter* and *printer* integrations (you can visually see this on the topology view).

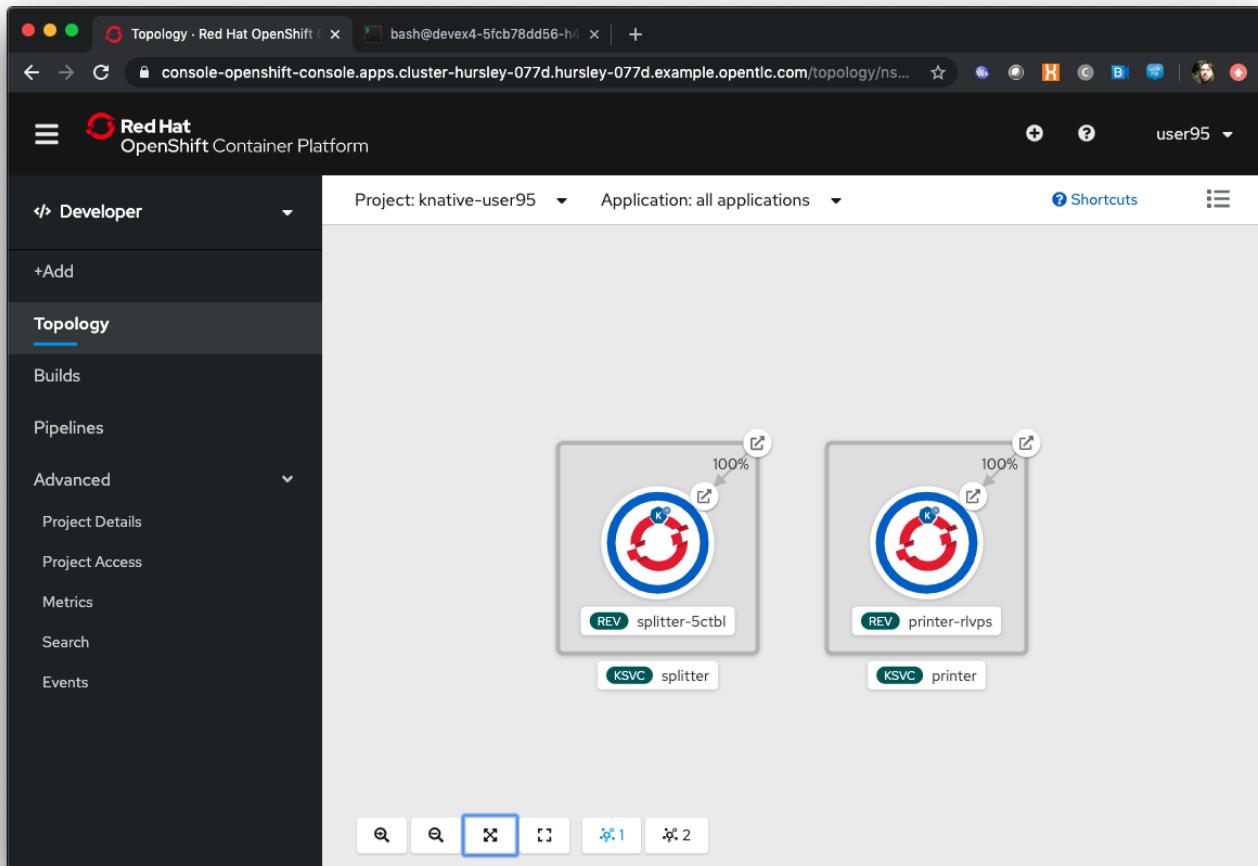
Let's see if the promise of scale to zero works.

To stop the integrations, we need to stop messages arriving at the "messages.channel". To do this, we need to stop the feed integration.

In the terminal browser window, type

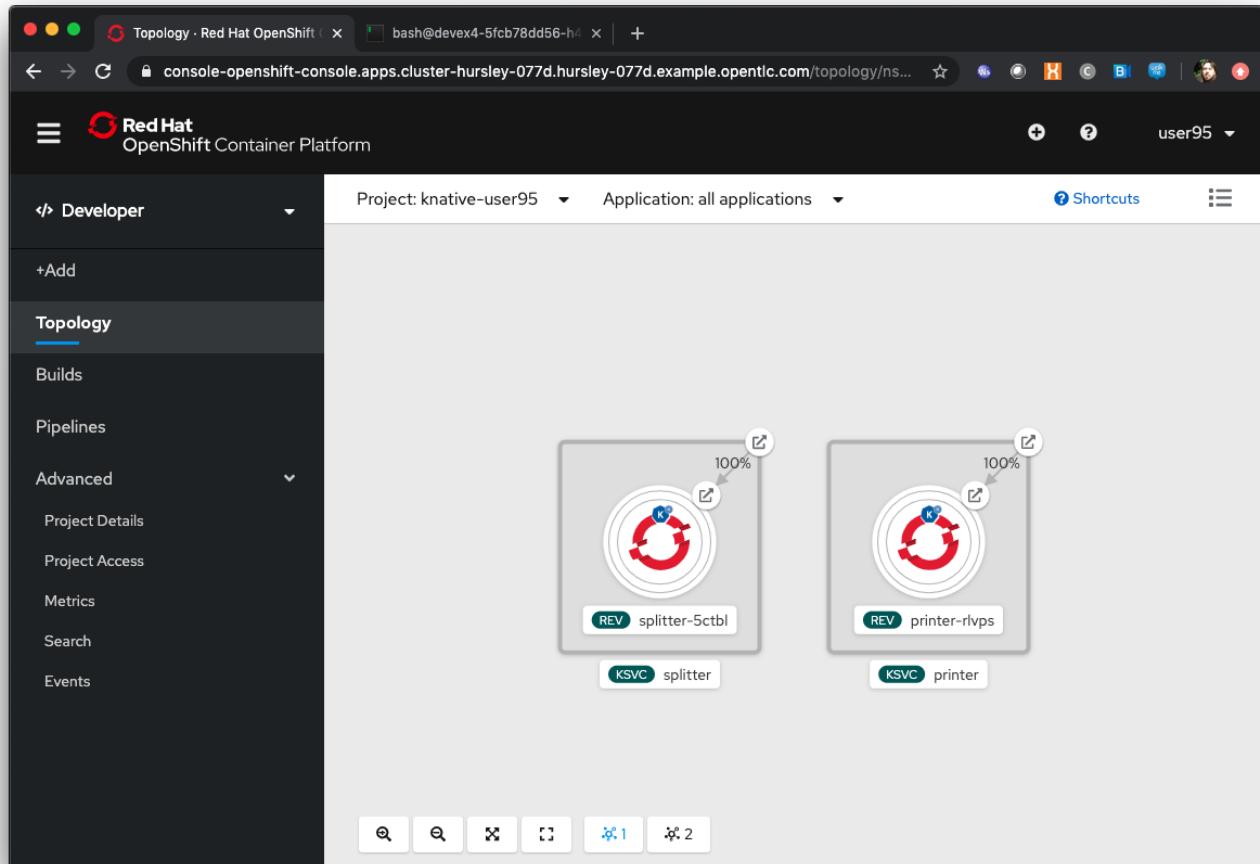
```
kamel delete feed
```

Go back to the topology view, you will notice that the feed integration has gone.



Show some patience now, keep looking at the topology view, we are waiting (and hoping!) that the integrations scale down to zero.

You will know when this starts as the rings around the circles will change from the normal blue to a very dark blue, before going white. Once they are white, the integrations are scaled to zero just like the screenshot below



To wake the Integrations up again, redeploy the *feed* integration.

```
kamel run feed.groovy
```

Go back to the topology view and you should see the *feed* integration redeploy, and the *spillter* and *printer* integrations awake from their slumber.

This shows the potential for effective serverless behaviour by the down-scaling of unused applications, combined with the ease of Camel-K integrations.

To clean up before the next chapter run the following commands in the terminal:

```
kamel delete feed  
kamel delete splitter  
kamel delete printer
```

# Camel K and Openshift Serverless Serving

Author: Phil Prosser (feedback to [pprosser@redhat.com](mailto:pprosser@redhat.com))

## Introduction

### OpenShift Serverless

Openshift Serverless, based on Knative is the serverless technology that was introduced in Openshift 4.2. Openshift Serverless enables Pods running on Openshift to be scaled to 0 therefore taking zero processing power. Only when called, Openshift Serverless will scale the Pod up on demand before processing the request. Openshift Serverless also has the ability to autoscale based on load before eventually scaling back to zero when no requests are being received.

Openshift Serverless supports "Serving" and "Eventing"

At the time of writing, Serving is in technology preview, and Eventing is in Developer Preview

"Serving" enables request/response workloads, and Eventing enables asynchronous event based workloads using cloudevents. In this lab, we are going to look at serving, and how easy it is to integrate with Camel K.

## Check the project is ready to use

In the browser based terminal window, check you are still logged on and using the correct project by typing:

```
oc whoami  
oc project
```



If the response from the commands indicates that you are not userX (where X is your assigned user number) and not using the project sandboxX please repeat the commands in the pre-requisites.

## Openshift Serverless and the Operator Lifecycle Manager

## Openshift Serverless and the Operator Lifecycle Manager

Openshift Serverless uses the Operator Lifecycle manager, this means that its operator and Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) will be added to Openshift via "OLM". Once created, the new CRDs will extend the Openshift data model allowing Openshift Serverless to be managed using the standard 'oc' command. Installing operators requires a higher cluster privilege so the presenter will have already set these up for you.

## Creating the pre-requisites for the chapter

Before we can create an integration, we need to check that the camel-k integration added in a previous chapter is still active

In the terminal window, type

```
cd /workspace/workshop4/camelfiles/camelkplatform  
oc apply -f integrationplatform.yaml
```

This will either create the integration platform or, if it is still active, indicate it is unchanged

now type

```
oc get integrationplatform
```

The output should look similar to below

NAME	PHASE
camel-k	Ready

Once the "Phase" says "Ready", you can continue

## Deploy a Restful Integration using Camel K and an OpenAPI definition

## Introduction to the integrations that we will use

This integration is a simple hello world Restful integration. The Restful API interface is defined by the OpenAPI json document called greeting-api.json. This is demonstrating top down API design with Apache Camel. An Apache Camel Route can implement this interface without the need for code. Using a "from" action called "direct" the integration enables the Camel Route to listen/respond to the operation id defined in the OpenAPI document.

Feel free to have a look at both of the files to understand what's going on.

In the terminal window, the files are located in the directory /workspace/examples

OpenAPI definition: greetings-api.json Camel K integration: greetings.groovy

In the terminal window, deploy the integration

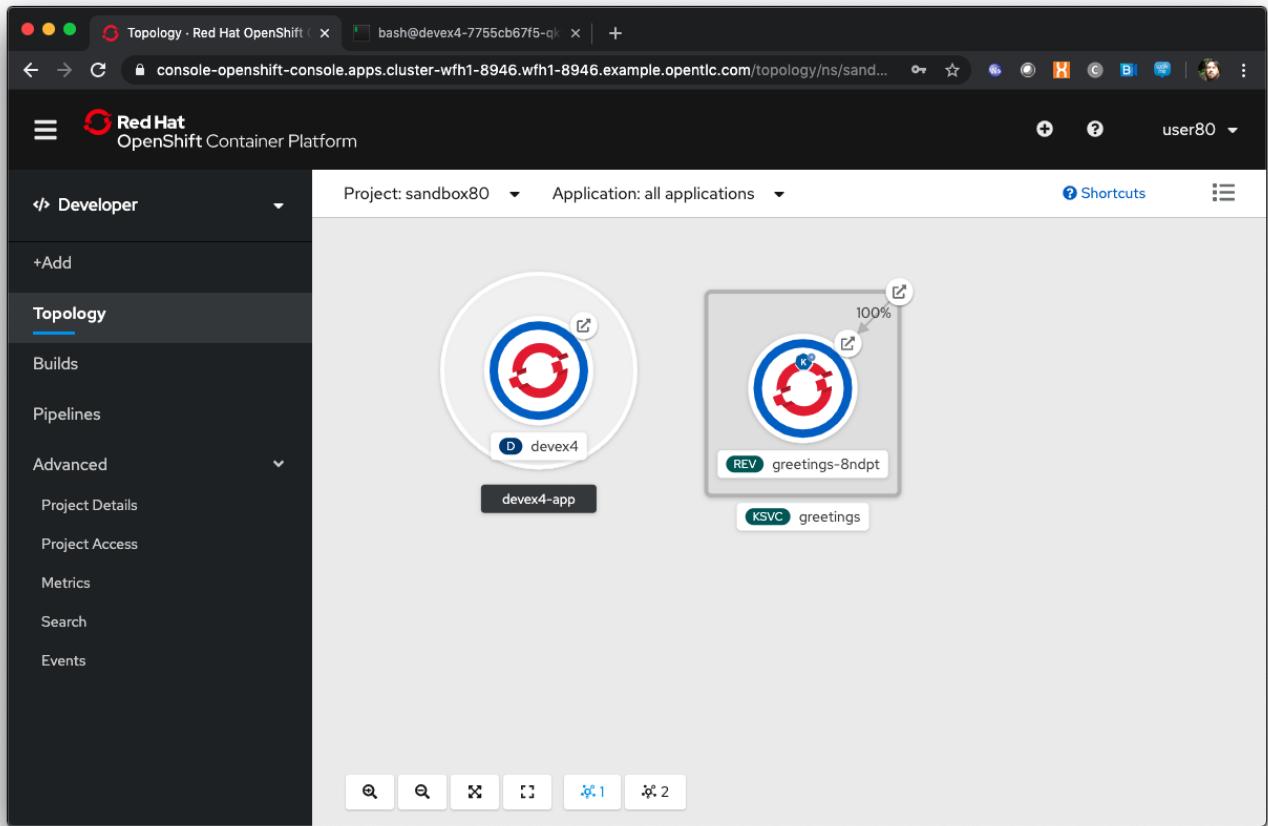
```
cd /workspace/examples  
kamel run --name greetings --dependency=camel-rest --dependency camel-undertow --property  
camel.rest.port=8080 --open-api greetings-api.json greetings.groovy
```

Go to the developer view in the Openshift Console



If this is the first time you've deployed a Camel K integration, it will take a few minutes to download the dependencies

Once the Integration is deployed, the topology view should look like the screenshot below



Camel K has detected that Openshift Serverless is installed and automatically deployed the integration as a Knative serving (because it's API based) service.

At the time of writing, there is no easy way to view the pod log files of a knative service in the console, so in the Developer view click on Advanced/Project Details and select Workloads. The interface should look like:

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Untitled' and 'bash@devex4-7755cb67f5-qj'. The main title is 'console-openshift-console.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com/k8s/cluster/projects/sandbox80'. The header features the Red Hat logo and the text 'OpenShift Container Platform' with a user dropdown for 'user80'. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Developer' contains sections for '+Add', 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines', and 'Advanced'. Under 'Advanced', there are 'Project Details', 'Project Access', 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'. The main content area is titled 'Project: sandbox80' and shows a 'PR sandbox80' card with an 'Active' status and an 'Actions' dropdown. Below this, a navigation bar has tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Overview', 'YAML', 'Workloads' (which is selected), and 'Role Bindings'. A search bar at the top right says 'Filter by name...'. The 'Workloads' section lists two items: 'devex4-app' (with 1 of 1 pods) and 'greetings-8ndpt' (with 1 of 1 pods). A note at the bottom says 'and selects items, and filters items.' The URL in the address bar is 'https://console-openshift-console.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com/k8s/cluster/projects/sandbox80/workloads'.

For the greetings integration, you should see a *1 or 1 pods* on the right hand side. Click on it.

You should see a screen similar to the one below

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Developer' and includes options like '+Add', 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines', and 'Advanced' (with sub-options 'Project Details', 'Project Access', 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'). The main content area is titled 'Replica Sets > Replica Set Details' for 'RS greetings-8ndpt-deployment-5dc8f5f56b'. The 'Pods' tab is selected, showing a table with the following data:

Name	Namespace	Owner	Node	Status	Readiness
greetings-8ndpt-deployment-5dc8f5f56b-cwtmf	sandbox80	RS greetings-8ndpt-deployment-5dc8f5f56b	ip-10-0-145-95.eu-central-1.compute.internal	Running	Ready

Below the table, there are filters: '1 Running', '0 Pending', '0 Terminating', '0 CrashLoopBackOff', '0 Completed', '0 Failed', and '0 Unknown'. A 'Select All Filters' button is available, and a '1 Item' count is shown.

Click on the row name e.g. greetings-xxxxxxxxxxxx

This should show you a screen similar to the one below

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform web interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Developer' and includes sections for '+Add', 'Topology', 'Builds', 'Pipelines', and 'Advanced' (with sub-options like 'Project Details', 'Project Access', 'Metrics', 'Search', and 'Events'). The main content area is titled 'Pods > Pod Details' for the pod 'greetings-8ndpt-deployment-5dc8f5f56b-cwtntf'. The pod status is 'Running'. The 'Overview' tab is selected, showing three line charts: 'Memory Usage' (200 MiB), 'CPU Usage' (8m), and 'Filesystem' (4 KiB). Below the charts, pod details are listed: Name (greetings-8ndpt-deployment-5dc8f5f56b-cwtntf), Status (Running), Namespace (sandbox80), and Restart Policy (Always Restart).

Click on *Logs* to view the log for the pod. It should look something like the one below

```

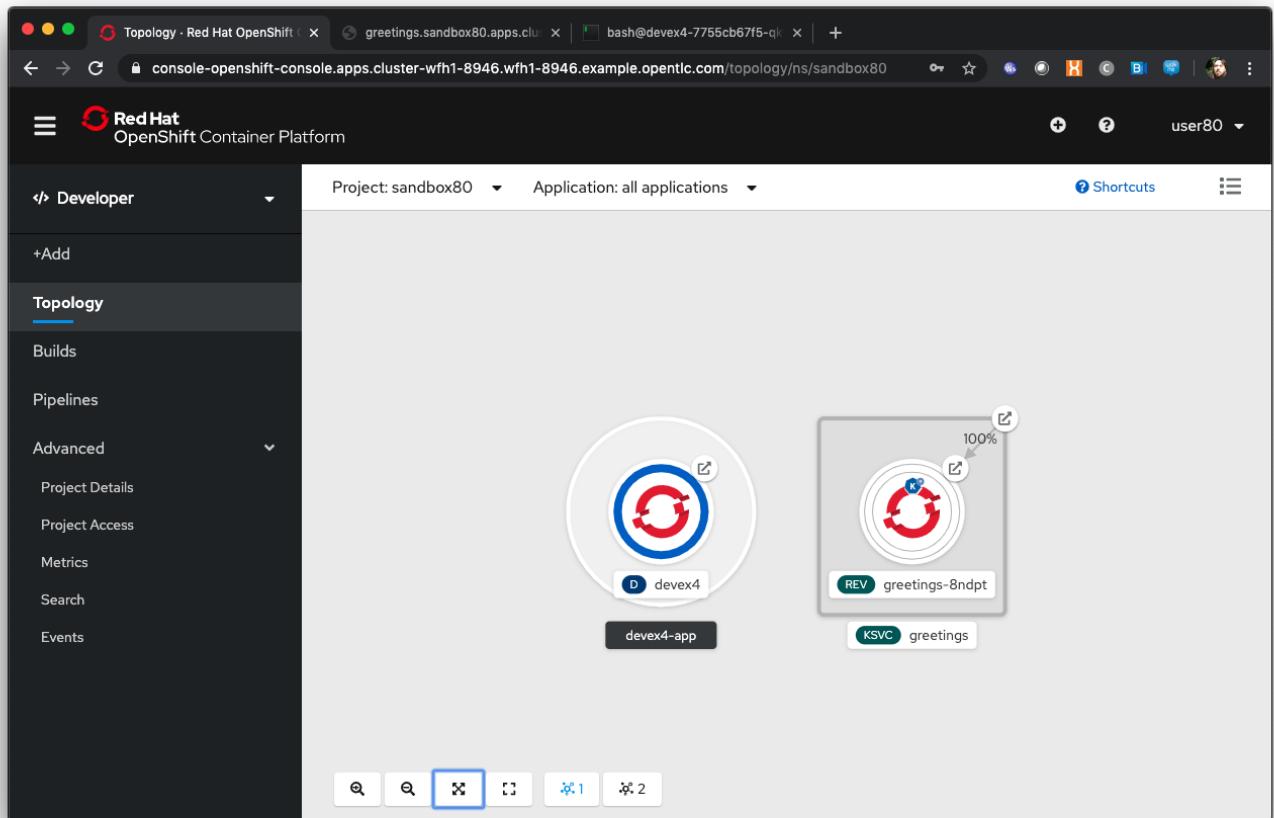
2020-03-17 11:41:36.241 [32mINFO [m [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.PropertiesFunctionsConfigurer@78b66d36 executed in phase Configuring
2020-03-17 11:41:36.250 [32mINFO [m [main] RuntimeSupport - Looking up loader for language: groovy
2020-03-17 11:41:36.951 [32mINFO [m [main] RuntimeSupport - Found loader org.apache.camel.k.loader.groovy.GroovySourceLoader@248e319b for language groovy
2020-03-17 11:41:38.335 [32mINFO [m [main] RoutesConfigurer - Loading routes from: file:/etc/camel/sources/l-source-000/greetings.groovy?language=groovy
2020-03-17 11:41:38.335 [32mINFO [m [main] RuntimeSupport - Looking up loader for language: xml
2020-03-17 11:41:38.337 [32mINFO [m [main] RuntimeSupport - Found loader org.apache.camel.k.loader.xml.XmlSourceLoader@209775a9 for language xml from service
2020-03-17 11:41:38.338 [32mINFO [m [main] RoutesConfigurer - Loading routes from: file:/etc/camel/sources/l-source-001/greetings-api.xml?language=xml
2020-03-17 11:41:38.338 [32mINFO [m [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.RoutesConfigurer@ef9296d executed in phase Configuration
2020-03-17 11:41:38.341 [32mINFO [m [main] BaseMainSupport - Using properties from: file:/etc/camel/conf/application.properties
2020-03-17 11:41:39.030 [32mINFO [m [main] BaseMainSupport - Auto-configuration summary:
2020-03-17 11:41:39.031 [32mINFO [m [main] BaseMainSupport - camel.rest.port=8080
2020-03-17 11:41:43.831 [32mINFO [m [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.ContextConfigurer@adda9cc executed in phase Configuration
2020-03-17 11:41:43.832 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultCamelContext - Apache Camel 3.0.1 (CamelContext: camel-k) is starting
2020-03-17 11:41:43.832 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultManagementStrategy - JMX is disabled
2020-03-17 11:41:44.434 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultCamelContext - StreamCaching is not in use. If using streams then its recommended to enable stream caching!
2020-03-17 11:41:44.548 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultCamelContext - Route: route1 started and consuming from: direct://greeting-api
2020-03-17 11:41:44.646 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultUnderflowHost - Starting Undertow server on http://0.0.0.0:8080
2020-03-17 11:41:44.731 [32mINFO [m [main] undertow - Starting server: Undertow - 2.0.28.Final
2020-03-17 11:41:44.745 [32mINFO [m [main] xnio - XNIO version 3.3.8.Final
2020-03-17 11:41:44.829 [32mINFO [m [main] nio - XNIO NIO Implementation Version 3.3.8.Final
2020-03-17 11:41:45.140 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultCamelContext - Route: greeting-api started and consuming from: http://0.0.0.0:8080/camel/greetings/%7Bname%7D
2020-03-17 11:41:45.228 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultCamelContext - Total 2 routes, of which 2 are started
2020-03-17 11:41:45.230 [32mINFO [m [main] DefaultCamelContext - Apache Camel 3.0.1 (CamelContext: camel-k) started in 1.396 seconds
2020-03-17 11:41:45.231 [32mINFO [m [main] ApplicationRuntime - Listener org.apache.camel.k.listener.RoutesDumper@5be6e01c executed in phase Started

```

## Knative in action

Following the steps above, you might find that the pod you are looking for is not there. That's because Knative Serving has scaled the pod back to zero.

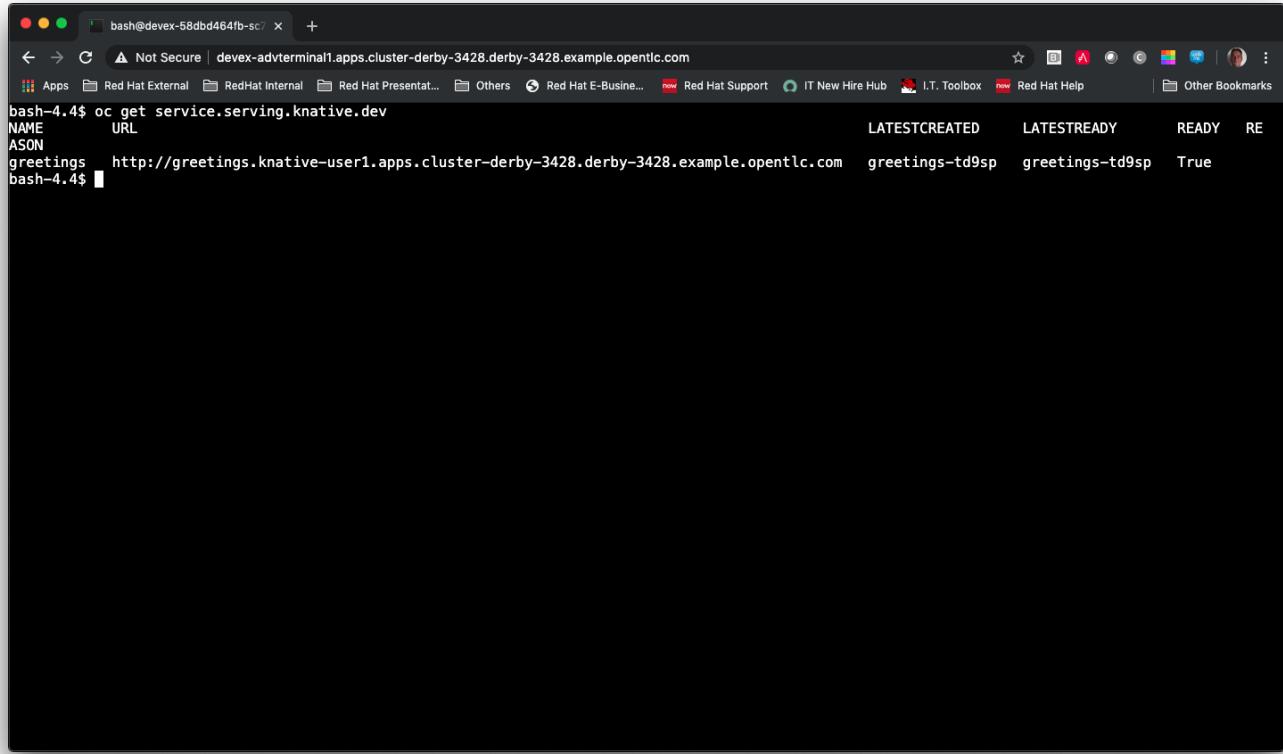
With the Openshift console switch to developer view, viewing the topology. Your screen might look like the one below. If it doesn't, wait for up to 30 seconds and it scales down to zero. By default, Knative scales down an inactive pod after 30 seconds.



Next we are going to make a call to the greetings API. To do this, you need to find out the name of http route. To do this, in the terminal window, type in the following command

```
oc get service.serving.knative.dev
```

You should see something similar to the picture below



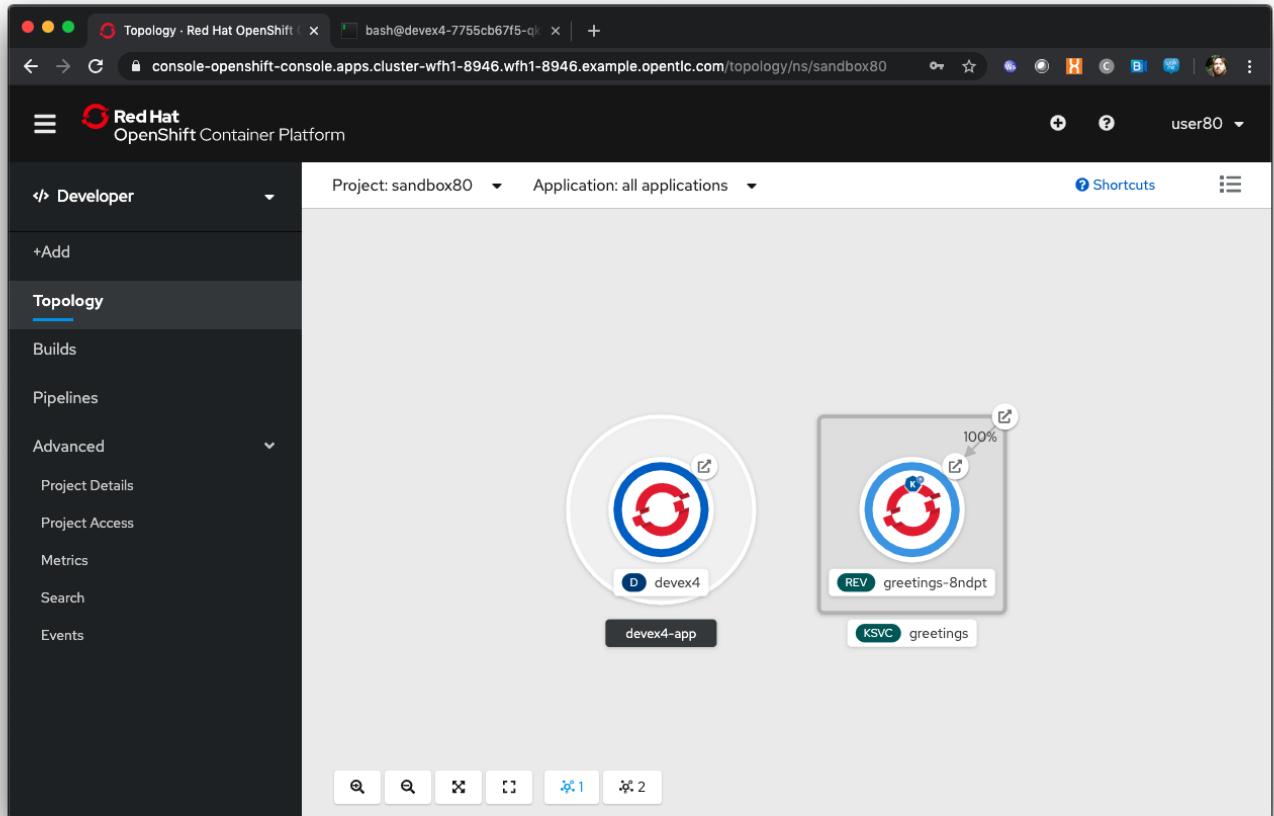
```
bash-4.4$ oc get service.serving.knative.dev
NAME      URL
greetings  http://greetings.knative-user1.apps.cluster-derby-3428.derby-3428.example.opentlc.com
bash-4.4$
```

In the terminal window type (make sure you substitute the URL you see from running the command above). Note we are adding the /camel/greetings/YOURNAMEHERE bit to the URL

```
curl -m 60 URLFROMABOVE/camel/greetings/YOURNAMEHERE
```

After a few seconds you should get a response, and the topology view should now look similar to the picture below. The dark blue circle indicates that the service is now executing.

At the time of writing, the initial start up time issue is known to engineering and is documented in the Red Hat documentation. A fix for this will be coming in a future release. Please remember that Knative serving is still in Tech Preview



Knative has automatically scaled the service to one pod, and processed the curl request.



Options are available in Knative to determine how to scale based on concurrent calls or cpu usage. Options are also available to determine maximum number of pods, and also the inactivity time before a pod scales itself down - by default, all the way back down to zero.

Deploying Integration Services with Knative can't get easier than that!

To clean up before the next chapter run the following commands in the terminal:

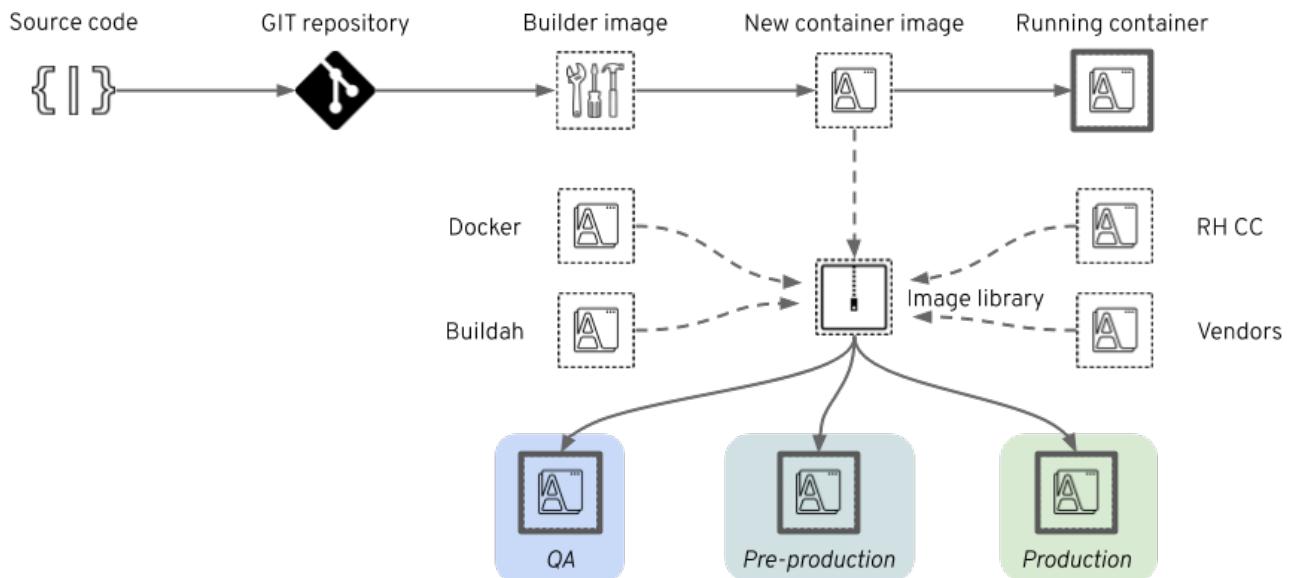
```
kamel delete greetings
```

# OpenShift and the Quay Image Repository

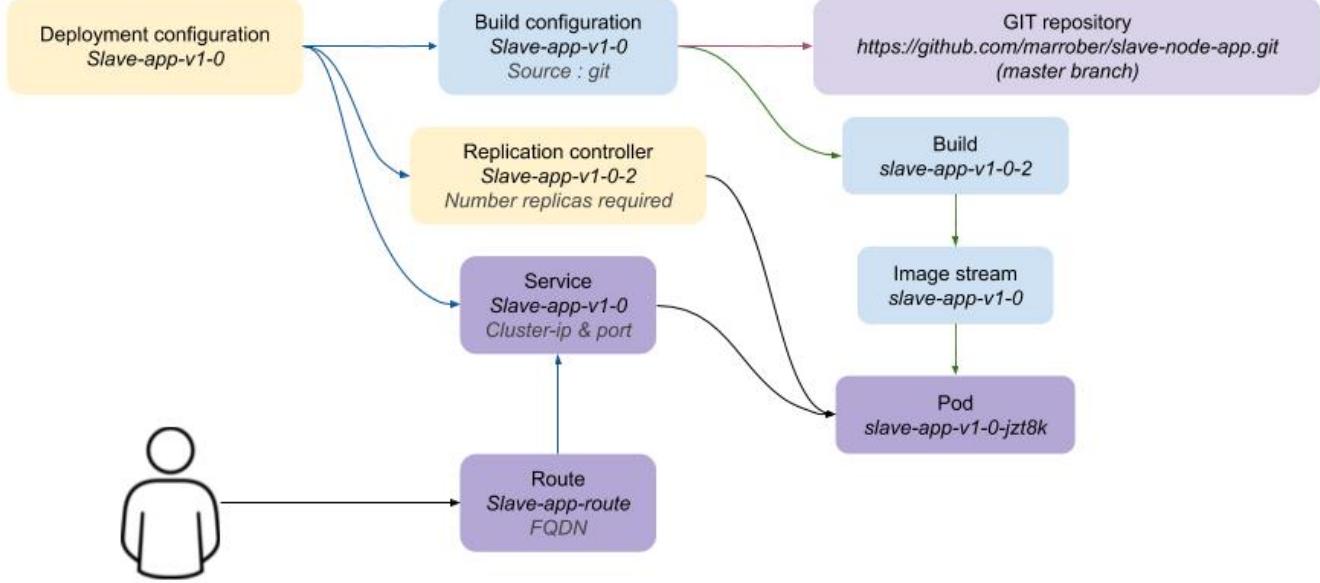
Author: Mark Roberts (feedback to [mroberts@redhat.com](mailto:mroberts@redhat.com))

## Introduction

During the development process a number of container images will be produced. The source-2-image capability described in the basic workshop creates images catalogued under an image stream within a project. Other container images may be created using command line functions such as docker or buildah (both using docker files potentially) or images may be downloaded from the Red Hat Container Catalogue [here](#), or other vendor supplied images may be used. From a variety of sources and through a variety of mechanisms images will be created that form the microservices of an application. Such images need to be managed through a lifecycle as they progress from Development to QA and finally to production in a process described in the diagram below. The purpose of Red Hat Quay is to provide a repository for the secure and structured storage of images that may be accessed by multiple users from multiple clusters. Quay also provides an image vulnerability scanning capability to identify issues with images stored within it.



The image below shows an OpenShift project and the various artefacts that are created. The image stream object is shown here within the context of the builder process that creates it and the running pod that consumes it.



## The structure of Quay

The Quay image repository uses a number of specific objects to manage the structure, security and maintenance of images.

1. Organisation - An organisation maps neatly to a project within OpenShift and is a structural container for a number of repositories.
2. Repository - A repository maps neatly to an image stream within OpenShift (or any other single source of images). A repository may contain multiple tagged versions of a single image.

The organisation may have the following characteristics:

1. Default permissions to be applied to any new repositories created within the organisation.
2. Teams that control access to the organisation and its repositories.
3. Robot accounts for automated access to the repositories from scripted or command line processes.

*The objectives of this chapter are:*

1. To understand the Quay user interface and the objects created within Quay
2. To create a process for pushing images from the OpenShift image repository to the Quay repository
3. To pull images from Quay to a new project in OpenShift to simulate the use of the images in a QA cluster

# Using the Quay workshop cluster

In order to use the Quay instance for the workshop you need to request that an id is created for you by the workshop administrators. This will take very little time and will result in the creation of the following:

1. An organisation will be created in Quay using the same name as the OpenShift project used in this section, for example master-slave-user23.
2. A Quay user matching the OpenShift username and password.
3. The Quay user will have read/write access to the organisation, but you will have to create access to the specific repositories as part of the steps to follow.

## Creating the OpenShift Project

In order to interact with Quay each user requires an OpenShift project containing images. While the administrator is creating your Quay content use the commands below to quickly create the OpenShift project and the required content:

```
oc new-project master-slave-userXX  
oc new-app --name node-app-slave https://github.com/marrober/slave-node-app.git  
oc new-app --name node-app-master https://github.com/marrober/master-node-app.git  
oc expose service node-app-master --name="master-app-route"
```

where XX is your user number

The above commands will create image streams for the master and the slave which can be viewed using the command below.

```
oc get is
```

This will display image streams similar to that which is shown in the table below:

NAME	IMAGE REPOSITORY	TAGS	UPDATED
node-app-master	default-route-openshift-<reduced>.com/master-slave-userX/node-app-master	latest	22 hours ago
node-app-slave	default-route-openshift-<reduced>.com/master-slave-userX/node-app-slave	latest	22 hours ago

The image repository field will show the route to use to get access to the container images within the

container image repository. Now that you have some images to manage it is necessary to create the repositories in Quay.

## Creating the Quay image repositories

When the workshop administrator tells you that they have created your user and organisation in Quay you may login at the provided Quay URL. The username and password for Quay will be the same as those used for OpenShift.

*The example screen shots below show a user ID of user23, but obviously yours may be different.*

When you have logged into Quay you will see the web user interface similar to that shown below.

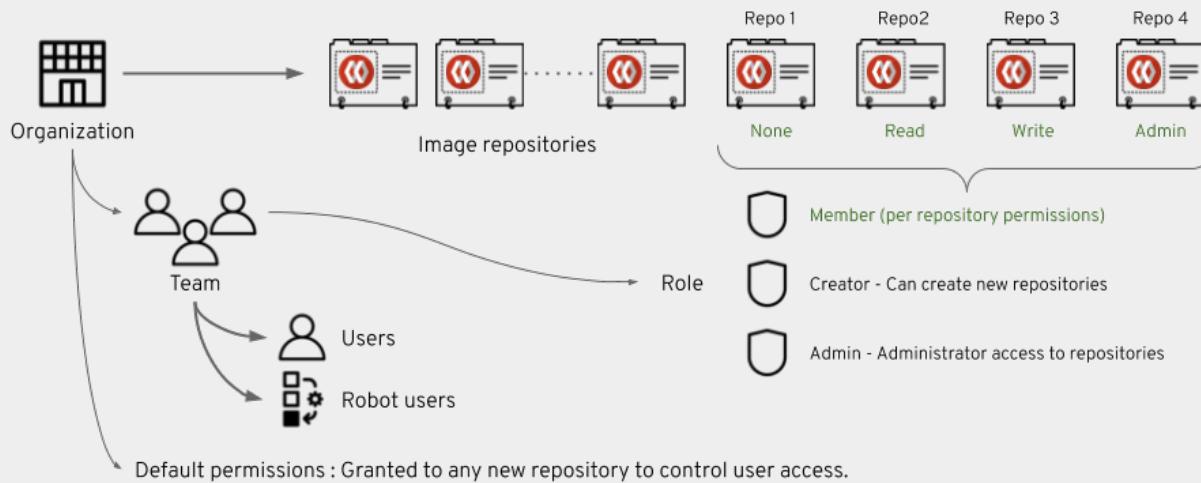
The screenshot shows the Quay web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for EXPLORE, REPOSITORIES, and TUTORIAL. On the right side of the top bar, there is a search bar, a '+' button, a bell icon, and a dropdown menu for the user 'user23'. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled 'Repositories'. On the left, there is a sidebar with a 'Starred' section and two main namespace sections: 'user23' and 'master-slave-user23'. Each namespace section contains a message stating that no repositories exist yet. On the right side of the main content area, there is a sidebar titled 'Users and Organizations' which lists the user 'user23' and the organization 'master-slave-user23'. There is also a '+ Create New Organization' button.

You see two namespaces within Quay for the storage of repositories. The namespace identified by your user name can hold repositories outside the scope of an organization. The organization can hold repositories with the added benefits provided by the organization which are :

1. Default permissions may be set on the organization that apply to new repositories created within it.
2. The use of teams and users to manage the allocation of permissions to the organisation and the repositories created within it.

## Quay permissions

The diagram below shows the permission structure for an organization.



1. Teams contain users and robot (automation) users who have permissions on specific repositories.
2. Teams can have a role of *Creator* - Create new repositories which will inherit the organisation default permissions)or *Admin* - perform all actions including delete, or *member* - permission is indicated by each repository.
3. Member permissions are allocated on a per repository basis and can include *none* - no access, *read* - can pull images, *write* - can pull and push images, *admin* - can pull, push and perform admin functions such as delete and manage permissions.

## Managing the Quay organization and repositories

Select the Quay organisation called master-slave-userXX.

This will show a largely blank screen with options down the left hand side.

Click on the *+ Create New Repository* link at the top right of the screen.

Since the names of the repositories need to match the names of the image streams in OpenShift refer back to the command line window and the names of the image streams from the *oc get is* commands used above.

Enter the name of one of the image streams for the repository, select public for access and then click on *Create Public Repository*.

Click the browser back button to go back to the repository creation screen and repeat the repository creation process for the second image stream.

Press the left facing arrow on the top left of the screen to go back to the list of repositories.

Select the master-slave-userXX organization and you should see the details of the organization as shown below.

The screenshot shows the Quay interface for the organization 'master-slave-user23'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Quay logo, a search bar labeled 'EXPLORE REPOSITORIES TUTORIAL', and a user icon labeled 'user23'. Below the header, the organization name 'master-slave-user23' is displayed in a yellow box, along with a 'Create New Repository' button. The main content area is titled 'Repositories' and lists two repositories: 'node-app-master' and 'node-app-slave', each with a star icon. On the left side, there is a vertical sidebar with icons for Teams, Membership, Pipelines, Artifacts, and Settings. The 'Membership' icon is highlighted, indicating it is the active tab.

## Granting permissions to repositories

Select the Teams and Membership tab on the left hand side of the screen (2nd icon down). Here you can create new teams and manage the users and permissions of existing teams.

Create a new team called *development* (only lower case letters and numbers are allowed).

You will then be prompted to add permissions for the two existing repositories. Select *Write* permission for both repositories.

When the permissions have been added for the development team you will see the summary for teams and memberships as shown below.

## M master-slave-user23

[+ Create New Repository](#)

### Teams and Membership

[Teams View](#)[Members View](#)[Collaborators View](#)[+ Create New Team](#)[Filter Teams...](#)

TEAM NAME	MEMBERS	REPOSITORIES	TEAM ROLE	
owners	2 members	No repositories	Admin ▾	
development	0 members	2 repositories	Member ▾	

At this point the development team has no members so click on the link stating *0 members* and add userXX to the team, by typing the user name into the *add user* field on the right hand side. Press the left pointing arrow at the top left corner to return to the organization and you should see that the development team has 1 member and 2 repositories.

## Creating a robot account

Click on the next tab down from the teams and memberships tab on the left hand side of the screen to select Robot accounts. Create a new robot account called userXX\_automation (where XX is your user number). You may optionally add a description if you want to.

Grant write permission to the robot account on both repositories and then click *close*.

Click on the cog on the right hand side of the robot account name and select *view credentials*.

You will see a list of many different types of credentials that you can generate such as token, Kubernetes secret, rkt configuration, Docker login, Docker configuration and Mesos credentials. For the access required in the workshop copy the username and token from the Robot Token tab and store them in a local editor or notepad ready to use later. Once they are copied close the dialog box.

Back on the organisation screen take a look at the options for creating default permissions (the next tab down on the left). It is possible to create default permissions to be applied to new repositories for specific uses, teams and robot users as appropriate.

## Summary of Quay UI work

The organization, repositories, user, robot user and permissions are all now in place within Quay for the images to be pulled from OpenShift and pushed to Quay.

## Pulling OpenShift images and pushing to Quay

Buildah will be used to pull images to a local repository, re-tag the images for the location on Quay and then push the images to Quay.

### Image management tools

A number of tools exist for the management of images, three of which are described below.



#### buildah

Buildah is an image building open source project that can either use Buildah specific commands to build an image or it can simply use an existing docker file. One major advantage of Buildah for some users is that it does not require a docker process to be constantly running on the workstation as root. In the workshop Buildah will be used to get images from / to OpenShift and from / to Quay.



#### podman

Podman overlaps somewhat with Buildah but its main focus is with regard to the running and interaction with container images.



#### skopeo

Skopeo can be used to copy container images from one image repository to another. It can also be used to convert images between formats. It is possible to perform many of the actions in this workshop with Skopeo but by using Buildah it is possible to see what is being created in an intermediate local repository which may add some value for users.

## Login to the OpenShift registry using Buildah

In order to pull the images it is necessary to login to the OpenShift image repository using the Buildah command even though you may already be logged into the OpenShift cluster using the oc command. The URL for the OpenShift repository is the address in the image repository table up to and including .com.

To get just the image repository URL use the command :

```
oc get is -o jsonpath={.items[0].status.publicDockerImageRepository} | cut -d'/' -f1
```

This will return a string similar to :

```
default-route-openshift-image-registry.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com
```

The Buildah login command takes the form :

```
buildah login --username <username> --password <token> repository-URL
```

The token for the login command will be generated from the command :

```
oc whoami -t
```

Combined together the Buildah login command (for the example repository-URL, and where XX is replaced by your user number) becomes :

```
buildah login --username userXX --password $(oc whoami -t) default-route-openshift-image-registry.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com
```

You should get a response of "Login Succeeded!"

## Login to Quay using Buildah

It is also necessary to login to the Quay image repository using the Buildah command so that images can be pushed to Quay. The URL for the Quay repository is the address in the browser window for Quay up to and including .com and excluding the https:// part.

The username and password are those which were generated and noted earlier on for the Quay robot user.

The Quay login command will be similar to :

```
buildah login --username master-slave-user23+user23_automation --password  
6A60DEQT39ID52S9HZ4IRCB03EK405KNAGZ2HWKS0QQMU9QSKMBBPYN06A3ED00 quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com
```

You should get a response of "Login Succeeded!"

*You are now logged into both OpenShift and Quay with buildah and you are ready to pull and push images.*

## Examine the local buildah repository

Use the command below to view the local buildah image repository. You should see that it contains no images.

```
buildah images
```

Use the command below to list the images and their location within the OpenShift image repository :

```
oc get is -o jsonpath='{range.items[*]}{.metadata.name}{"\n"}{.status.publicDockerImageRepository}'
```

This command will generate a list of all image streams and the registry location to use in the pull command. To pull the image use the full docker image repository name in the command below :

```
buildah pull docker://<full-image-path>
```

for example

```
buildah pull docker://default-route-openshift-image-registry.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master
```

The command will show the progress of pulling image layers and will complete with a message similar to that which is shown below :

```
Getting image source signatures
Copying blob 455ea8ab0621 done
Copying blob 6a4fa4bc2d06 done
Copying blob bb13d92caffa done
Copying blob 2dd72bf14df1 done
Copying blob ff52b8e1303b done
Copying blob 84e620d0abe5 done
Copying config abc6f7ad19 done
Writing manifest to image destination
Storing signatures
abc6f7ad19646ed135d9b76946ccce2ae9b4c796a66472f34d853df009dbd18e
```

View the local image repository with the command :

```
buildah images
```

The result will be similar to that which is shown below:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
default-route-openshift-image-registry.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master	latest	abc6f7ad1964	6 hours ago	547 MB

An image now exists in a local repository - either on your laptop or within the terminal container depending on where you ran the command.

Repeat the process to pull the image for the slave too. Notice this time that some of the layers are skipped as those layers already exist within the local repository.

## Tagging images for the Quay repository

In order to push images to Quay they must have a repository identifier and tag attached to them. This is done using the Buildah tag command. The Buildah tag command takes the format :

```
buildah tag <existing-repository-location>:<tag> <new-repository-location>:<tag>
```

The actual tag names used for the existing location need to match what is in the repository, while the new tag can be whatever is appropriate such as an incremental number, *latest* or some other useful identifier. To reduce the amount of command line copy and paste operations when creating the existing repository location and tag the command below can be used :

```
oc get is -o jsonpath='{range.items[*]}{.metadata.name}{"\n"}{.status.publicDockerImageRepository}{"\n"}{.status.tags[0].tag}{"\n"}'
```

The new repository location is the Quay URL address, organization and repository name. The easiest way to get this is to go to the Quay web user interface, select *Repositories* on the top menu and then select the master repository within the master-slave organization. This will show a screen similar to that which is shown below:

◀ Repositories

master-slave-user23 / node-app-master ☆

Repository Activity

Pull this container with the following Docker command:

```
docker pull quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master
```

Under the heading "Pull this container with the following Docker command:", copy the URL after the *docker pull* text in the text field. It will look similar to the below:

quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master

Create the Builah tag command from the information collected above such that it looks similar to the below:

```
buildah tag default-route-openshift-image-registry.apps.cluster-wfh1-8946.wfh1-8946.example.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master:latest quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master:1
```

Note that the tag used in the command for the destination tag is 1.

Execute the command and then use the command below to list the images :

```
buildah images
```

Repeat the similar command for the slave image.

## Push the images to Quay

Push the images to Quay using the commands of the format :

```
buildah push <new-repository-location>:<tag>
```

for example :

```
buildah push quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-master:1  
buildah push quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master-slave-user23/node-app-slave:1
```

Switch to the Quay web user interface. If you are still displaying the repository information page where the image pull / push URL was copied from then refresh the browser window and then select the tags view (2nd option down on the repository menu). This will show the tags view similar to that which is shown below.

The screenshot shows the Quay web interface with the following details:

- Header:** QUAY, EXPLORE, REPOSITORIES (highlighted in red), TUTORIAL, +, Bell icon, user23.
- Breadcrumbs:** Repositories > master-slave-user23 / node-app-master.
- Title:** master-slave-user23 / node-app-master
- Section:** Repository Tags
- Buttons:** Compact (selected), Expanded.
- Filter:** Filter Tags...
- Table Headers:** TAG, LAST MODIFIED, SECURITY SCAN, SIZE, MANIFEST.
- Table Data:** 1 tag listed: 1, Last modified 17 minutes ago, Security Scan Passed (green circle), Size 184.2 MB, SHA256 5c117423c673, Download, Manifest.

The tags view shows information on the image tag and the buttons on the right of each line allow the user to select different mechanisms for extracting and manipulating the image.

## Using the images in a QA environment

Referring to the image at the top of this section the image may now be pulled to different clusters such as a QA cluster, pre-production cluster and production cluster. Specific users will have the appropriate role based permissions to pull the images into those clusters to control the necessary separation of responsibilities within an organization. For this exercise you will create a new project with the same name as the existing project but with -qa on the end of the name to simulate the deployment to QA.

The original commands used to create the images at the start of this section used the source-2-image capability and pulled the source code. The process from this point forward has no interaction with the application source code and pulls the immutable images into each successive cluster (simulated in the case of the workshop), with environment specific information being injected into the running containers using config maps. This use of immutable images is one significant advantage of containers and hence is another reason for the use of a secure image repository.

## Creating the OpenShift Project for QA

Use the commands below to create the OpenShift project using the content from Quay as the source:

```
oc new-project master-slave-userXX-qa  
  
oc new-app --docker-image=<master image URL & tag that was pushed above> --name=node-app  
-master  
oc new-app --docker-image=<master image URL & tag that was pushed above> --name=node-app  
-slave  
oc expose service node-app-master --name="master-app-route"
```

where XX is your user ID

For example:

```
oc new-app --docker-image=quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master  
-slave-user23/node-app-master:1 --name=node-app-master  
oc new-app --docker-image=quay-b2b3.apps.shared-rhpds.rhpds.openshift.opentlc.com/master  
-slave-user23/node-app-slave:1 --name=node-app-slave  
oc expose service node-app-master --name="master-app-route"
```

To test the application get the route with the command:

```
oc get route -o jsonpath='{.items[0].spec.host}{"/ip\n"}'
```

Then issue the following curl command :

```
curl -k <url from the above command>
```

The response should be the ip address of the master node and the slave node similar to that which is shown below:

```
"master ip address 10.131.0.174      ----> slave ip address 10.128.2.157 v1.0"
```

## Cleaning up

Finally, lets clean up the project by typing

```
oc delete project master-slave-userXX  
oc delete project master-slave-userXX-qa
```

*where XX is your user ID*

This will delete the projects