```
    ...output omitted...
    -----END PRIVATE KEY-----
    -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
    ...output omitted...
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
  networks:
    - 172.25.200.0/24
```

In this example, a RGW service is created with similar parameters than the previous one, but now using the CLI.

```
[ceph: root@node /]# ceph orch apply rgw rgw_service_name --realm=realm_name \
--zone=zone_name --por t 8080 --placement="2 node01 node 02" --ssl
```

Notice that in the service specification file, the parameter names for the realm, zone, and port are different than the used by the CLI. Some parameters such as the network to be used by RGW instances or the ssl certificate content can only be defined by using the service speficiation file.

The `count` parameter sets the number of RGW instances to be created on each server defined in the `hosts` parameter. If you create more than one instance, then the Ceph orchestrator sets the port of the first instance to the specified `rgw_frontend_port` or `port` value from. For each subsequent instance, the port value is increased by 1. Using the previous YAML file example, the service deployment creates:

- Two RGW instances in the node01 server, one with port 8080, another with port 8081.
- Two RGW instances in the node02 server, one with port 8080, another with port 8081.

Each instance has its own unique port enabled for access and creates the same responses to requests. Configure high availability for the RADOS Gateway by deploying a load-balancer service that presents a single service IP address and port.

Note

The Ceph orchestrator service names the daemons by using the format `rgw.<realm>.<zone>.<host>.<random-string>`

Customizing the Service Configuration

Configure the `Beast` front-end web port for the RADOS Gateway by using the `port` option in the `rgw_frontends` parameter in the cluster configuration `client.rgw` section. View the current configuration with the `ceph config` command.

```
[ceph: root@node /]# ceph config get client.rgw rgw_frontends
beast port=7480
```

When using Transport Layer Security/Secure Socket Layer (TLS/SSL), the ports are defined using an `s` character at the end of the port number, such as `port=443s`. The `port` option supports a dual-port configuration using the plus character (`+`), so that users can access the RADOS Gateway on either of two different ports.

For example, a `rgw_frontends` configuration can enable the RADOS Gateway to listen on the 80/TCP port, and with TLS/SSL support on the 443/TCP port.