

# Establishing an EDA Platform on OpenShift

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# What is Event-Driven Architecture ?

To understand what is the meaning of Event-Driven Architecture, let see what the industry describe it as, by looking at different definitions given by vendors and analysts:

An event-driven architecture is a software design pattern in which microservices react to changes in state, called events. Events can either carry a state (such as the price of an item or a delivery address) or events can be identifiers (a notification that an order was received or shipped, for example).

— Google, <https://cloud.google.com/eventarc/docs/event-driven-architectures>

Event-driven architecture (EDA) is a design paradigm in which a software component executes in response to receiving one or more event notifications. EDA is more loosely coupled than the client/server paradigm because the component that sends the notification doesn't know the identity of the receiving components at the time of compiling.

— Gartner, [https://www.gartner.com/en/information-technology/glossary/eda-event-driven-architecture#:~:text=Event%2Ddriven%20architecture%20\(EDA\)%20is%20a%20design%20paradigm%20in](https://www.gartner.com/en/information-technology/glossary/eda-event-driven-architecture#:~:text=Event%2Ddriven%20architecture%20(EDA)%20is%20a%20design%20paradigm%20in)

An event-driven architecture uses events to trigger and communicate between decoupled services and is common in modern applications built with microservices. An event is a change in state, or an update, like an item being placed in a shopping cart on an e-commerce website. Events can either carry the state (the item purchased, its price, and a delivery address) or events can be identifiers (a notification that an order was shipped).

— AWS, <https://aws.amazon.com/event-driven-architecture/>

And for comparison, Red Hat's definition :-

Event-driven architecture is a **software architecture** and model for **application design**. With an event-driven system, the **capture, communication, processing, and persistence** of events are the core structure of the solution. This differs from a traditional request-driven model.

Many modern application designs are event-driven, such as customer engagement frameworks that must utilize customer data in real time. Event-driven apps can be created in **any programming language** because event-driven is a programming approach, not a language. Event-driven architecture enables minimal coupling, which makes it a good option for modern, distributed application architectures.

An event-driven architecture is loosely coupled because event producers don't know which event consumers are listening for an event, and the event doesn't know what the consequences are of its occurrence.

— Red Hat, <https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/integration/what-is-event-driven-architecture>

# Part I: Openshift Container Overview

# Chapter 1. Storage Subsystem (Optional)

## 1.1. OpenShift Data Foundation Capabilities

OpenShift Data Foundation (ODF) is an integrated collection of storage and data services for OpenShift.

## 1.2. Role in EDA Platform

From an EDA Platform point of view, ODF gives us the capability to store information in a highly available replicated clustered environment on different types of storage types, block, file system and even Simple Storage System (S3), using native devices, or virtual devices offered by the underlying compute/cloud provider.



### *ODF Documentation*

OpenShift ODF Documentation [access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_openshift\\_data\\_foundation](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_openshift_data_foundation)



### *YouTube Video*

Installing ODF on Red Hat Virtualization using builtin Ovirt storage class - [youtu.be/5kqyFDlyv54](https://youtu.be/5kqyFDlyv54)

# Chapter 2. Serverless



## 2.1. Capabilities

OpenShift Serverless gives our EDA Platform the infrastructure to create Cloud Native Eventing and Serving capabilities.

On the serving side, it gives us access to automatic scaling and rapid deployment of applications.

Scaling includes traffic-splitting across different versions, flexible routing and scale to zero, which saves resources if deployment is not in use.

Eventing opens a host of features directly related to EDA processing, channels (publish/subscribe), broker (filter based subscription) and cloud events, or CloudEvents, referring to the product.

CloudEvents forms an important part of EDA, and acts as the internal payload definition, with typically HTTP as the communication protocol.

A sample CloudEvent:

```
{
  "specversion": "1.0",
  "type": "dev.knative.samples.helloworld",
  "source": "dev.knative.samples.helloworldsource",
  "id": "536808d3-88be-4077-9d7a-a3f162705f79",
  "data": {"msg": "Hello Knative2!"}
}
```

**CloudEvents** caters for the following features:

- Consistency
- Accessibility
- Portability

## 2.2. Role in EDA Platform

Serverless handles the internal eventing in a Cloud Native environment.

Not only does it allow to scale on demand (or lack of), but it also provides a canonical message model, based on CloudEvents.



*Serverless Documentation*  
OpenShift Documentation

[https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/OpenShift\\_container\\_platform/4.10/html/serverless/index](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/OpenShift_container_platform/4.10/html/serverless/index)



*CloudEvents*  
cloudevents

<https://cloudevents.io/>



# Chapter 3. Distributed Tracing Platform



## 3.1. Capabilities

# Chapter 4. Conclusion

# **Part II: Application Foundation Overview**

# Chapter 5. AMQ Streams (Kafka)

Apache Kafka is an open-source distributed publish-subscribe messaging system for fault-tolerant real-time data feeds. AMQ Streams is based Apache Kafka.

## 5.1. AMQ Streams Capabilities

AMQ Streams is a containerized deployment managed by OpenShift supplied AMQ Streams operator. The AMQ Streams Operator are purpose-built with specialist operational knowledge to ease the management of Kafka.

- Optimized for Microservices and other streaming/eventing applications
- Messaging order guaranteed
- Horizontal scalability using OpenShift infrastructure
- Fault tolerant
- Quick access to high volumes of data

## 5.2. Role in EDA Platform

Red Hat AMQ Streams is a massively scalable, distributed, and high-performance data streaming platform based on the Apache Kafka project. AMQ Streams provides an event streaming backbone that allows microservices and other application components to exchange data with extremely high throughput and low latency.

# Chapter 6. Red Hat Integration - Camel K

## 6.1. Camel K Capabilities

Red Hat Integration's Camel K is a light weight integration framework, built from the upstream Apache Camel K runtime.

Camel K runs natively on top of OpenShift and takes advantage of Quarkus, as a runtime, and can be used in conjunction with Serverless to allow for autoscaling of deployments.

Camel K gives developers the following advantages:

- Predefined integration templates, called **Kamelets**, which allows for quick configuration of integrations. Kamelets are pure Camel DSL and can embody all the logic that allows to consume or produce data from public SaaS or enterprise systems and only expose to the final users a clean interface that describes the expected parameters, input and output.
- Code in the form of Java, Groovy, Kotlin, JavaScript and XML or Yaml DSL deployment for quick deployment.
- Container creation is automated by a code compilation optimized subsystem, called the integration platform.
- Multiple development tool support, for example Karavan a plugin for Visual Studio Code, and also a full CLI implementation

Supports multiple traits, which can be enabled globally on integration platform level, or per deployment. Traits are automated and usually only requires a couple configuration parameters to be enabled. An example of a trait is tracing,

Traits includes technologies like:

- 3scale (API Management), Swagger, OpenAPI
- Ingress Control
- Service Mesh, Serverless
- Jolokia, JVM
- Health endpoints, Logging, tracing, Prometheus
- Deployment configuration, mounts, pull secrets, route, tolerations, resources

## 6.2. Kamelets

Preconfigured Kamelets are shipped with Camel K, which includes a wide range of technologies.



### *Kamelet Catalog*

To see the current list of available Kamelets, see the Apache Camel Kamelets catalog: [camel.apache.org/camel-kamelets/](https://camel.apache.org/camel-kamelets/)

On top of all the features like Kamelets and traits, Camel K also support standard Camel Components.



#### *Camel Components*

To see the current list of available components, see the Apache Camel Component Documentation: [camel.apache.org/components/](https://camel.apache.org/components/)

# Chapter 7. Debezium

Debezium enables you to capture events from a database, when there is any changes on data.

Debezium is built on top of Kafka, and records the history of database changes (Change Data Capture aka. CDC) in Kafka logs. Even if your Debezium configuration is not active, events will be captured as soon as the configuration is restarted.

Debezium is based on log mining, and requires no changes to your data models.

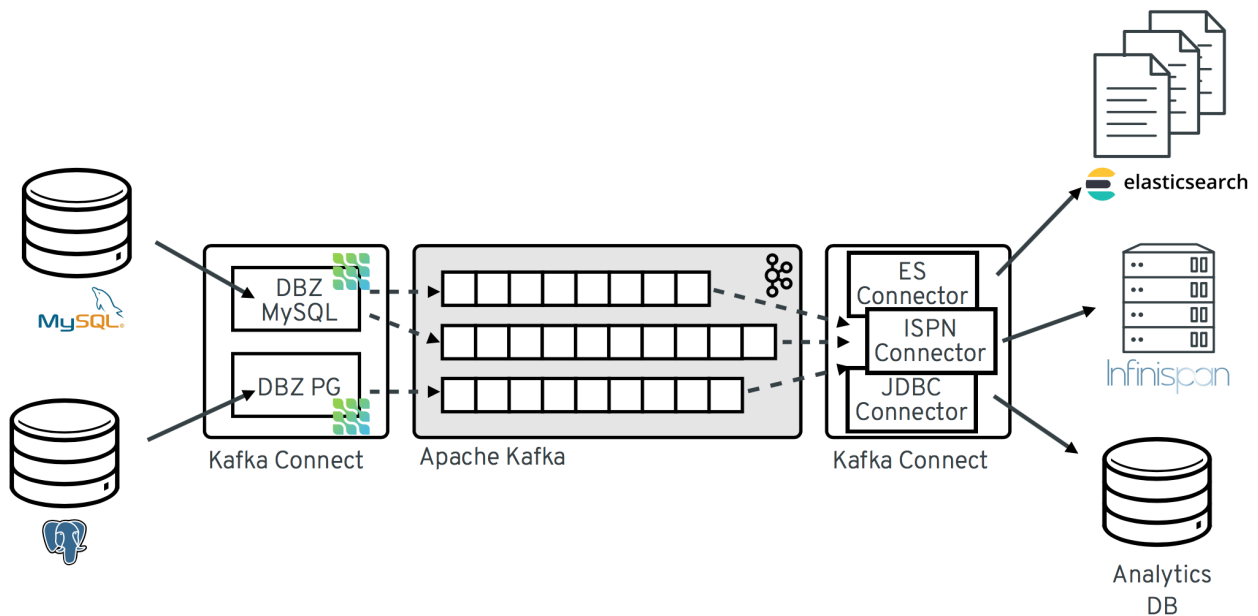


Figure 1. Debezium Arhitecture

## 7.1. Supported Databases

Debezium supports the following databases:

- DB2
- MongoDB
- Postgresql
- Oracle
- SQLServer

## 7.2. Implementation

### 7.2.1. Database Configuration

Database configuration is required, and depends on the flavor of the database. Debezium utilizes built in functionality of a specific database.

For example, for Oracle, you have to configure snapshots.

### 7.2.2. Debezium Connector

For the connector configuration, you specify:

- Database connection information
- Kafka connection information
- Filters, a set of schemas, tables and columns to include/exclude
- Masking, optionally hide sensitive data
- Optionally converters, how the information is published to Kafka, with support of JSON, Protobuf and AVRO.
- Optionally value converters stored in the Service Registry

## 7.3. Role in EDA Platform

Most third party applications provides some sort of method to subscribe/publish events, but it is not always true in all cases. In these special cases, you can tap into the power of the database to capture changes on a database level using Debezium, without any code changes to the application, or the underlying database schema.

Debezium can also be used to enable events, in applications where it is difficult to retrofit event publishers.



A bit more work is required, as a typical database event requires some logic to recreate an event. For example, a new order event, consists of the order information and associated order lines. The new order event can be based on a table order, but the Debezium event needs the logic to extract the full event, including querying the order lines from the database.



# Chapter 8. Quarkus

# Chapter 9. Service Registry

# Chapter 10. Conclusion

# **Part III: Third Party Requirements**

# Chapter 11. Maven Repository



## 11.1. Mirrors

It is advised to use a local maven mirror repository to speed up deployments.

Camel K, Quarkus, supporting components of AMQ, all use maven artifacts.

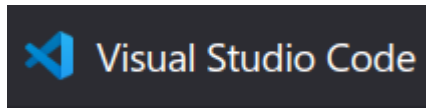
The supported versions of Red Hat supplied artifacts all comes from the following repositories.

- [maven.repository.redhat.com/ga](http://maven.repository.redhat.com/ga)
- [maven.repository.redhat.com/earlyaccess/all](http://maven.repository.redhat.com/earlyaccess/all)

Other used repositories include:

- [packages.confluent.io/maven/](http://packages.confluent.io/maven/)

# Chapter 12. Visual Studio Code



Visual Studio Code is a downstream implementation of VSCodeium.

[code.visualstudio.com/](https://code.visualstudio.com/)

[vscodium.com/](https://vscodium.com/)

## 12.1. Plugins

### 12.1.1. Red Hat Plugins

Lost of plugins are available:

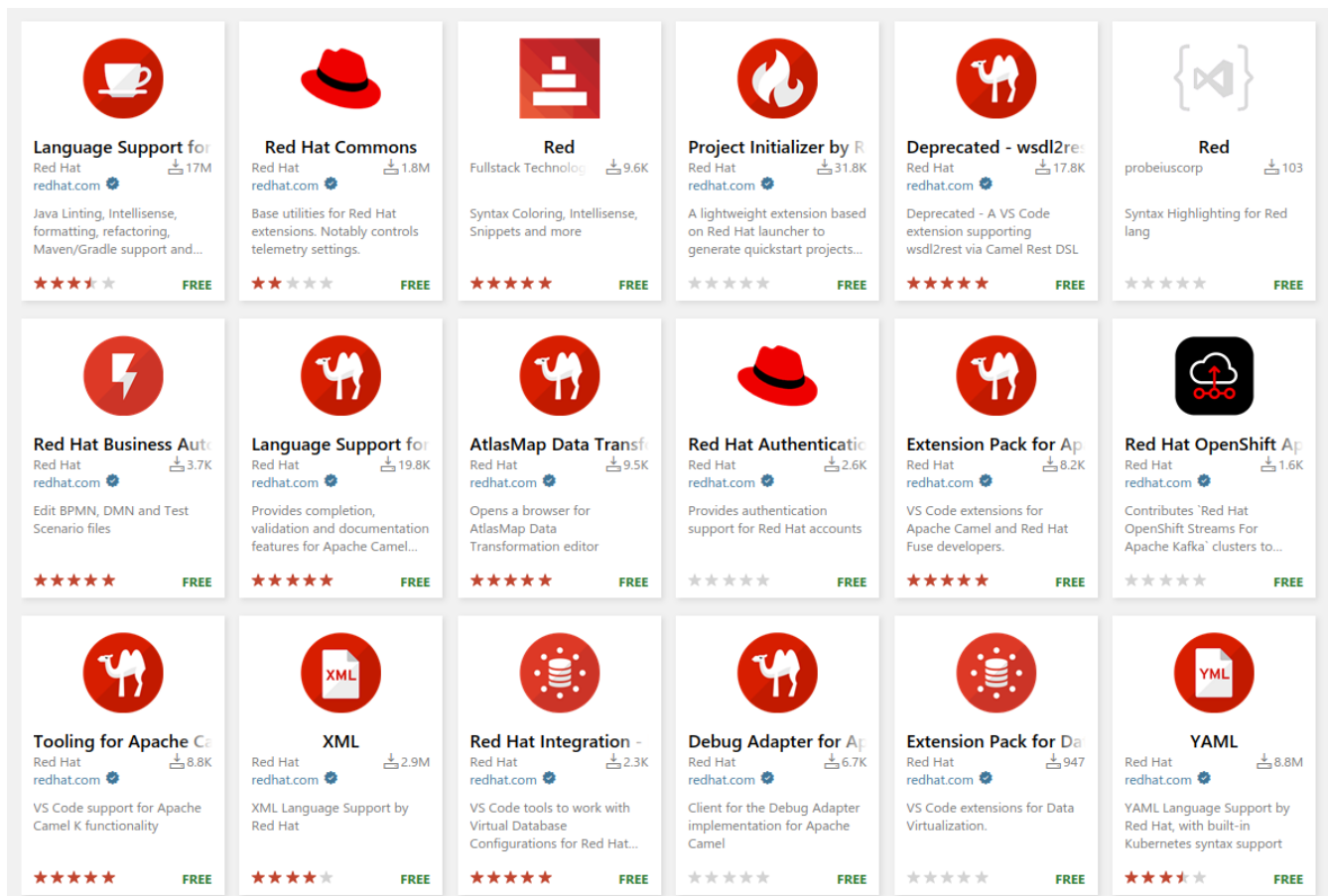


Figure 2. Red Hat supply a range of plugins for Microsoft Visual Studio Code

### 12.1.2. Other Plugins

#### 12.1.2.1. Karavan - Camel K

[marketplace.visualstudio.com/publishers/camel-karavan](https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/publishers/camel-karavan)

# Chapter 13. Conclusion

# **Part IV: Sample EDA Platform and Demo implementation**



# Chapter 14. Supporting Services

## 14.1. Installing Operators

Creation of the infrastructure, and Camel K, we are going to use OpenShift operators. Most of these operators provides a quick start, which we are going to use for installation.

To access the quick starts available, from the OpenShift Console, in Administrator perspective, got to Home → Overview, and under "Getting Started resources", you will see the link "View all quick starts".

### 14.1.1. Openshift Data Foundation (Optional)



Installation is straight forward using the OpenShift Data Foundation Operator, which includes a wizard to create a storage subsystem.

During the wizard you are presented with a choice of using an existing storage class, local storage, or connecting to an existing ceph cluster. You also have the option to taint the nodes, to be dedicated storage nodes.

For in depth information on installing ODF see the documentation.



*Quick Start for OpenShift Data Foundation*

[console-openshift-console.apps.](#)

**clustername.domain.com/quickstart?quickstart=odf-install-tour**

### 14.1.2. Serverless Operator

Configuring the OpenShift Serverless environment requires the installation of the OpenShift Serverless Operator, and the configuration of the KNative and K Serving deployments. For our needs we are going to use defaults, but keep in mind that customized configuration can be done.

Use the "Install the Openshift Serverless Operator" Quick start wizard to complete the installation.



#### *Serverless Quick Start - OpenShift console*

Install the OpenShift Serverless Operator using the guided wizard offered by a Quick Start

```
https://console-OpenShift-  
console.apps.*clustername*.*yourdomain*.com/quickstart?quickstart=install-  
serverless
```

### 14.1.3. Camel K



To install the Red Hat Camel K Operator:

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the OperatorHub from the Operators section of the navigation pane.
- In the **All Items** filter, type in **Camel K**
- Click the Red Hat Integration - Camel K tile, to open the Operator details
- At the top of Red Hat Integration - Camel K Operator panel, click Install
- Leave all fields the defaults and click Install
- After a few minutes, you will get a confirmation that Operator is ready for use.



If you running into an issue deploying Camel K Operator, where the deployment fails with a ImagePullBackOff error. You can view the progress on the issue at the following link: [issues.redhat.com/browse/ENTESB-19495?focusedCommentId=20637854&page=com.atlassian.jira.plugin.system.issuetabpanels%3Acomment-tabpanel#comment-20637854](https://issues.redhat.com/browse/ENTESB-19495?focusedCommentId=20637854&page=com.atlassian.jira.plugin.system.issuetabpanels%3Acomment-tabpanel#comment-20637854)

As a workaround, we are going to patch the Camel K Cluster Service Version, to pull the operator image based on version, not hash:

- Operators → Installed Operators → Red Hat Integration - Camel K → YAML Tab:
- On Line: 423 - replace `registry.redhat.io/integration/camel-k-rhel8-operator:1.6.8`
- Save the change
- Delete the camel-k-operator deployment, under Deployments, project openshift-operators to force a redploy, with corrected iamge.

### 14.1.4. Red Hat Integration - Service Registry



To install the Red Hat Service Registry Operator:

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the OperatorHub from the Operators section of the navigation pane.
- In the **All Items** filter, type in **registry operator**
- Click the Red Hat Integration - Service Registry tile, to open the Operator details

- At the top of Red Hat Integration - Service Registry Operator panel, click Install
- Leave all fields the defaults and click Install
- After a few minutes, you will get a confirmation that Operator is ready for use.

### 14.1.5. Red Hat Openshift distributed tracing platform



To install the Red Hat distributed tracing platform:

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the OperatorHub from the Operators section of the navigation pane.
- In the **All Items** filter, type in **distributed tracing**
- Click the Red Hat OpenShift distributed tracing platform tile, to open the Operator details
- At the top of Red Hat OpenShift distributed tracing platform panel, click Install
- Leave all fields the defaults and click Install
- After a few minutes, you will get a confirmation that Operator is ready for use.

### 14.1.6. Red Hat Integration - AMQ Streams



To install the Red Hat Integration - AMQ Streams:

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the OperatorHub from the Operators section of the navigation pane.
- In the **All Items** filter, type in **AMQ**
- Click the Red Hat Integration - AMQ Streams tile, to open the Operator details
- At the top of Red Hat Integration - AMQ Streams panel, click Install
- Leave all fields the defaults and click Install
- After a few minutes, you will get a confirmation that Operator is ready for use.

## 14.1.7. Summary

After the process of installing required operators, you should be able to confirm the Installed Operators, by looking at the project openshift-operators, and Installed Operators.

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform console. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Administrator, Home, Overview, Projects, Search, API Explorer, Events, Operators (with sub-links for OperatorHub and Installed Operators), and Workloads (with sub-links for Pods and Deployments). The main content area is titled 'Project: openshift-operators' and 'Installed Operators'. It includes a search bar and a table of installed operators.

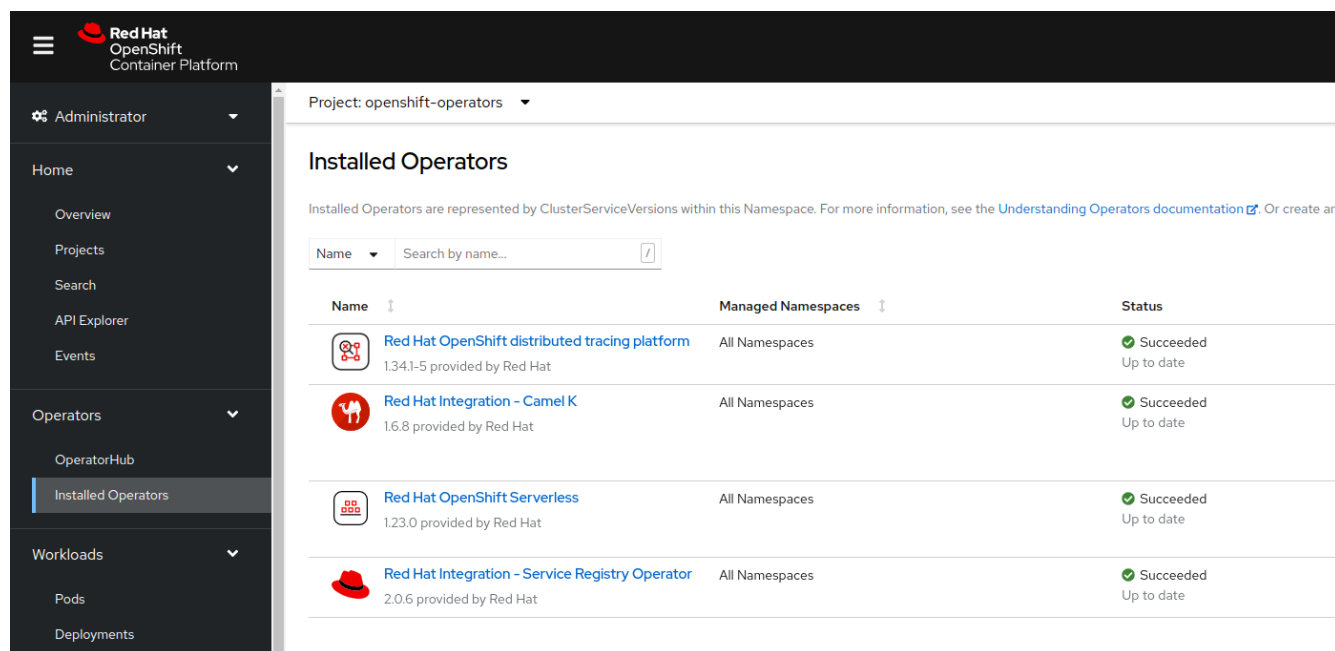



Name	Managed Namespaces	Status
 <b>Red Hat OpenShift distributed tracing platform</b> 1.34.1-5 provided by Red Hat	All Namespaces	✓ Succeeded Up to date
 <b>Red Hat Integration - Camel K</b> 1.6.8 provided by Red Hat	All Namespaces	✓ Succeeded Up to date
 <b>Red Hat OpenShift Serverless</b> 1.23.0 provided by Red Hat	All Namespaces	✓ Succeeded Up to date
 <b>Red Hat Integration - Service Registry Operator</b> 2.0.6 provided by Red Hat	All Namespaces	✓ Succeeded Up to date

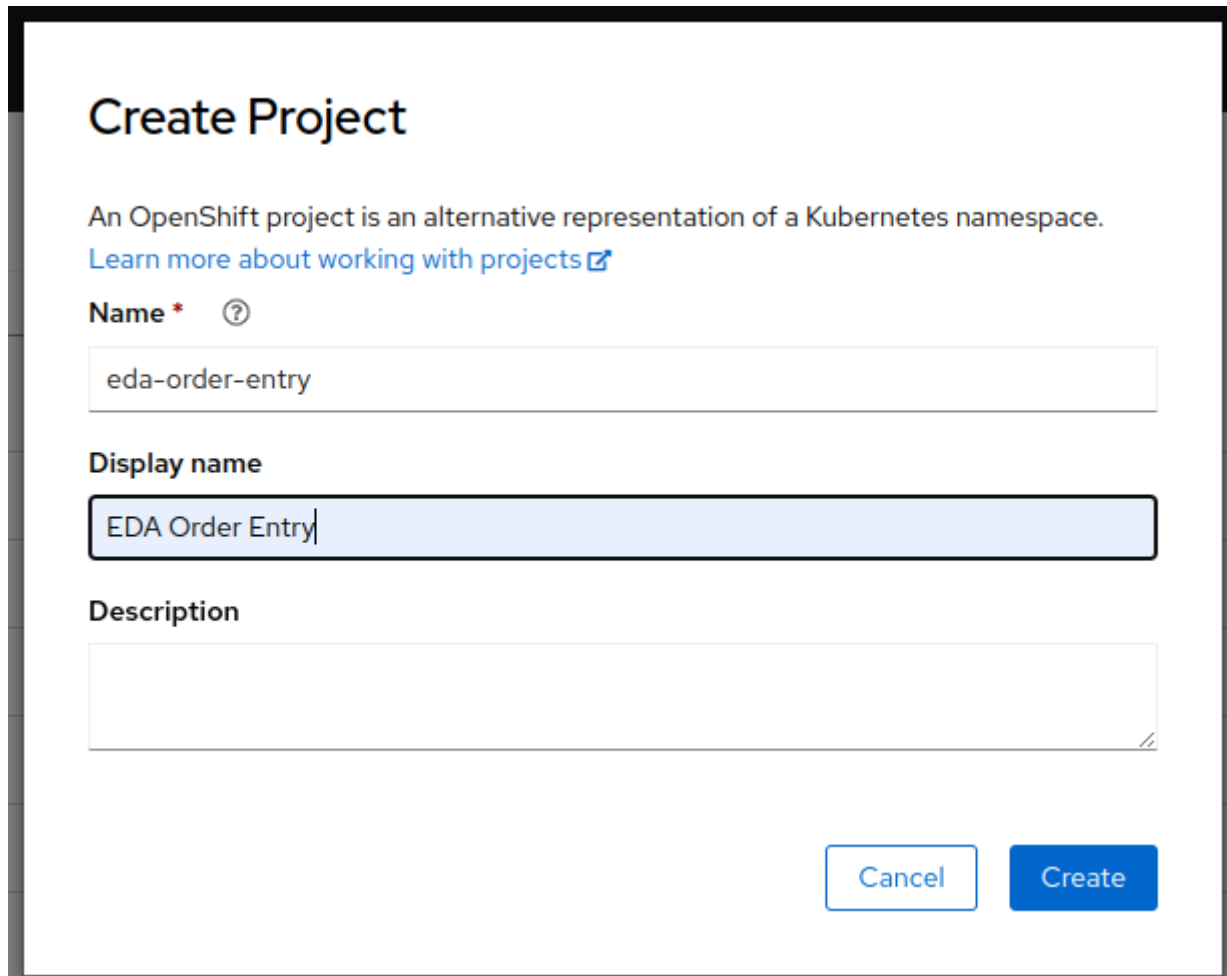
Figure 3. Installed Operators Summary

## 14.2. Serverless Configuration

### 14.2.1. Project

First we need to create a project to work in. Since the Serverless Operator is installed on a cluster level, we don't need any special configuration in a project to utilize Serverless Components.

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the Projects from the Home section of the navigation pane.
- **Create project**, called **eda-order-entry**



The screenshot shows a 'Create Project' dialog box. At the top, the title 'Create Project' is displayed. Below it, a descriptive sentence states: 'An OpenShift project is an alternative representation of a Kubernetes namespace.' followed by a link 'Learn more about working with projects'. The form contains three input fields: 'Name' (with a red asterisk and a help icon), 'Display name', and 'Description'. The 'Name' field contains the text 'eda-order-entry'. The 'Display name' field contains the text 'EDA Order Entry'. The 'Description' field is empty. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create'.

**Create Project**

An OpenShift project is an alternative representation of a Kubernetes namespace.  
[Learn more about working with projects](#)

**Name \*** ⓘ

eda-order-entry

**Display name**

EDA Order Entry

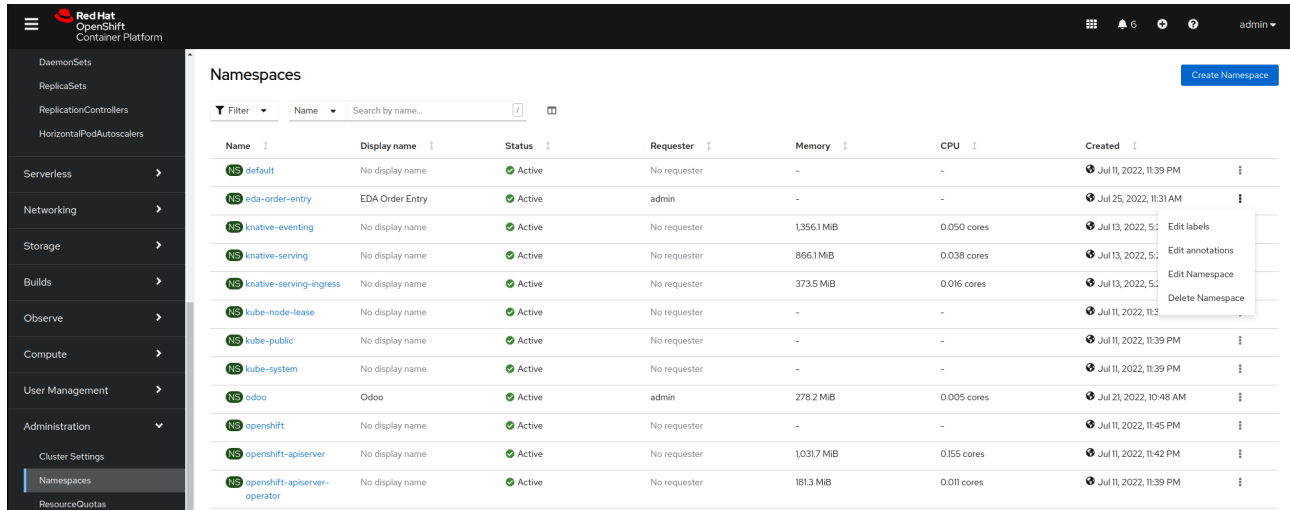
**Description**

Cancel Create

## 14.2.2. Enable Knative Bindings

Next we have to make the project aware that it has the capability to bind to Knative services:

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the **Namespaces** from the **Administration** section of the navigation pane.
- Next to our eda-order-entry namespace, click the 3 dots, and click **Edit Labels**



Name	Display name	Status	Requester	Memory	CPU	Created	
NS default	No display name	Active	No requester	-	-	Jul 11, 2022, 11:39 PM	
NS eda-order-entry	EDA Order Entry	Active	admin	-	-	Jul 25, 2022, 11:31 AM	
NS knative-eventing	No display name	Active	No requester	1,356.1 MB	0.050 cores	Jul 13, 2022, 5:00 PM	Edit labels
NS knative-serving	No display name	Active	No requester	866.1 MB	0.038 cores	Jul 13, 2022, 5:00 PM	Edit annotations
NS knative-serving-ingress	No display name	Active	No requester	373.5 MB	0.016 cores	Jul 13, 2022, 5:00 PM	Edit Namespace
NS kube-node-lease	No display name	Active	No requester	-	-	Jul 11, 2022, 11:39 PM	Delete Namespace
NS kube-public	No display name	Active	No requester	-	-	Jul 11, 2022, 11:39 PM	
NS kube-system	No display name	Active	No requester	-	-	Jul 11, 2022, 11:39 PM	
NS odoo	Odoo	Active	admin	278.2 MB	0.005 cores	Jul 21, 2022, 10:48 AM	
NS openshift	No display name	Active	No requester	-	-	Jul 11, 2022, 11:45 PM	
NS openshift-api-server	No display name	Active	No requester	1,031.7 MB	0.155 cores	Jul 11, 2022, 11:42 PM	
NS openshift-api-server-operator	No display name	Active	No requester	181.3 MB	0.011 cores	Jul 11, 2022, 11:39 PM	

- Add the label:

```
bindings.knative.dev/include=true
```

### Edit labels

Labels help you organize and select resources. Adding labels below will let you query for objects that have similar, overlapping or dissimilar labels.

Labels for **NS eda-order-entry**

```
bindings.knative.dev/include=true x
kubernetes.io/metadata.name=eda-order-entry x |
```

Cancel

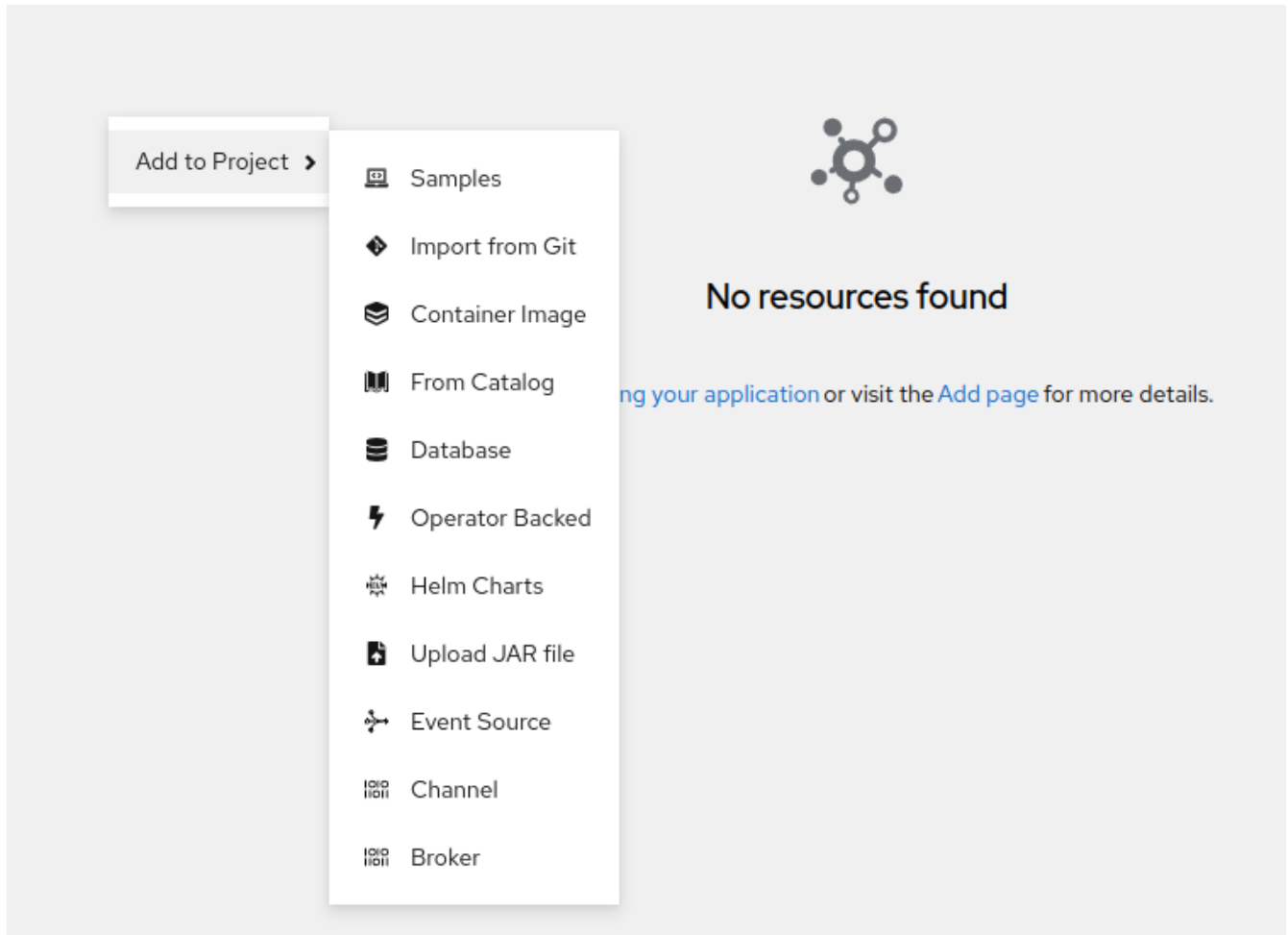
Save

- Click **Save**

### 14.2.3. Creating a Channel and Broker

In order to add Knative components, you have the option to use the +Add and also to right click on the topology view.

- Make sure you are in the correct Project, and the **Developer Perspective**
- Select **Topology** in the navigation pane
- Right click on the blank canvase, stating **No resources found**



- Select **Add to Project**
- Add Channel, keep the defaults and click **Create**
- Again, right click on the canvas, and add a Broker
- Keep the defaults and click **Create**

### 14.2.4. Source

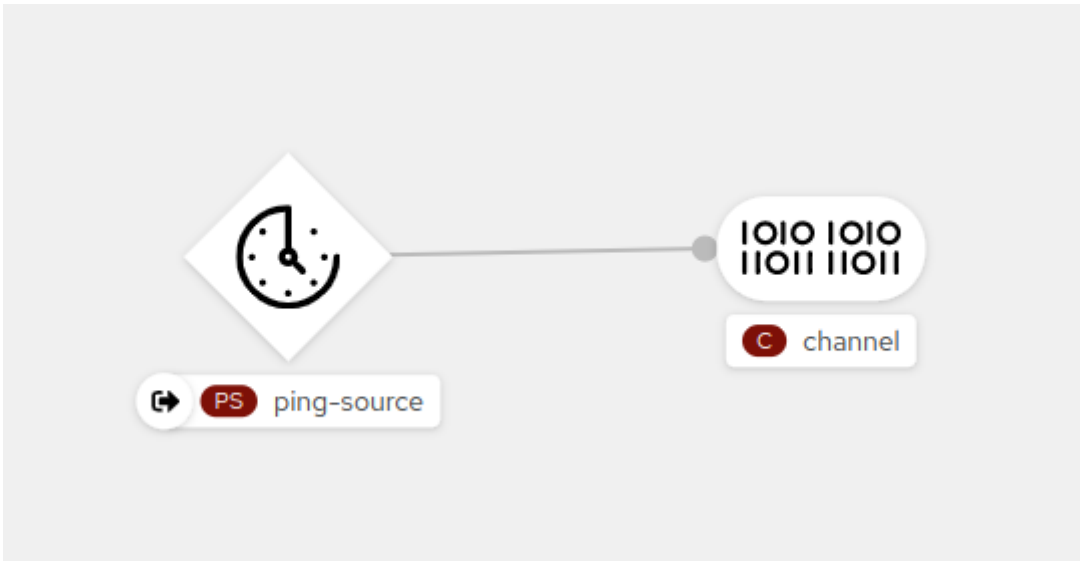
To define a source, we follow very similar steps as we did for adding a channel and broker.

- Right click on the canvas, **Add to Project**, and **Event Source**
- Click on the **PingSource** Panel
- In the PingSource pop-up window click **Create Event Source**
- In the **Create Event Source** form, keep all the defaults, add your **Data**, {"message": "Hello



world!"}}, and specify the **Schedule** as \*/1 \* \* \* \*

- Make sure the **Input Target's Resource** is pointing to the channel.
- Click on **Create**



Feel free to move the components around.

### 14.2.5. Target

For a target we are going to utilize a container to log the CloudEvent, and for demonstration purposes, we are also going to make the container serverless.

- Again, from the **Developer** perspective, click **+Add**
- Click on the **Import YAML**
- Copy the following YAML

*Event Display Service*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/servlerless/event-display.yaml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/servlerless/event-display.yaml)

```
apiVersion: serving.knative.dev/v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: event-display
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: quay.io/openshift-knative/knative-eventing-sources-event-
          display:latest
```

- Click **Create**

It will take a while to deploy, and the following image will appear when deployment is completed:



## Add Subscription

**Name \***

channel-kenzew

**Subscriber \***

K SVC

 event

Cancel

Add

- Leave the defaults and click on **Add**

### 14.2.7. Verification

To verify that the events are reaching the event logger:

- In the **Developer** perspective, navigate to **Topology**
- Click on the **event-display** Knative service
- On the pop-up window, on the right hand, select the **Resources** tab, under **event-display** heading
- Under the **Pods**, click on **View logs**

The pod's log console will be displayed, and you should be able to see the cloudevents being generated.

*Example CloudEvent in Log*

```
{} cloudevents.Event
Validation: valid
Context Attributes,
specversion: 1.0
type: dev.knative.sources.ping
source: /apis/v1/namespaces/eda-order-entry/pingsources/ping-source
id: d998378c-9973-4c06-a4e6-d0a534a1be01
time: 2022-07-26T17:15:00.454760422Z
Data,
{"name":"Hello World!"}
```

### 14.2.8. Experimentation

Since our events fires too close to each other, the Knative service never scales down to zero.

To see the effect of serverless deployments, you need to change the frequency of events generated by the ping-source. The default time out for a serverless deployment is 600 seconds. Changing the interval to 10 minutes would cause our event-display to time out, and scale to zero.

*Example schedule change for ping-source*

```
spec:
  data: '{"name":"Hello World!"}'
  schedule: '* /10 * * * *
```

## 14.3. AMQ Streams Configuration

### 14.3.1. Project

Let us create a project to work in. Since the AMQ Streams Operator is installed on a cluster level, we don't need any special configuration in a project to utilize AMQ Streams Components.

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the **Projects** from the Home section of the navigation pane.
- **Create project**, called **amq-streams**

### 14.3.2. AMQ Streams Instance

Now to instantiate a Kafka cluster, using AMQ Streams Operator:

- Navigate to **Installed Operators** under **Operators**
- Confirm that the selected project is **amq-streams**
- Click on the **Red Hat Integration - AMQ Streams Operator**
- Click on the **Kafka** panel, **Create instance**
- Switch to **YAML** view and paste the following YAML:

*Raw yaml*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/amq-streams/amq-streams.yaml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/amq-streams/amq-streams.yaml)

```
kind: Kafka
apiVersion: kafka.strimzi.io/v1beta2
metadata:
  name: my-cluster
  namespace: amq-streams
spec:
  kafka:
    version: 3.1.0
    replicas: 3
    listeners:
      - name: plain
        port: 9092
        type: internal
        tls: false
      - name: tls
        port: 9093
        type: internal
        tls: true
    config:
      offsets.topic.replication.factor: 3
      transaction.state.log.replication.factor: 3
      transaction.state.log.min.isr: 2
      default.replication.factor: 3
```

```
    min.insync.replicas: 2
    inter.broker.protocol.version: '3.1'
storage:
  deleteClaim: true
  size: 5Gi
  type: persistent-claim
zookeeper:
  replicas: 3
storage:
  deleteClaim: true
  size: 5Gi
  type: persistent-claim
entityOperator:
  topicOperator: {}
  userOperator: {}
```

- Click on **Create**

## 14.4. Camel K

### 14.4.1. Integration Platform

The integration platform configuration controls the building and implementation of creating integrations.

For our demo, we are going to utilize a maven repository configured with mirrors, and we have to reference the maven's settings.xml in the integration platform.

We also going to change a couple of integration runtime traits. One setting, the logging color, cause a really bad output on an Openshift console, so we are going to change that, and the other setting is to enable tracing across all integrations and deployments, within the project.

#### 14.4.1.1. Create Maven settings.xml and configmap

It is highly recommended that you setup a local maven repository for use by Camel K.

Several third party tools are available for setting up a mirror repository server, even with OpenShift Operators available like Nexus and Artifactory.

Here is a sample configuration to start with, containing all the required repositories for Camel K.

*Sample settings.xml*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/camel-k/settings.xml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/camel-k/settings.xml)

From terminal, login into OpenShift and create the ConfigMap:

```
oc login -u _user_  
cd ~/.m2  
oc create configmap maven-settings --from-file=settings.xml -n eda-order-entry
```

#### 14.4.1.2. Create Integration Platform

- Navigate to **Installed Operators** under **Operators**
- Confirm that the selected project is **eda-order-entry**
- Click on the **Red Hat Integration - Camel K**
- Click on the **Integration Platform** panel, **Create instance**
- Paste the following YAML:

*Raw yaml*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/camel-k/integrationplatform.yaml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/camel-k/integrationplatform.yaml)

```
apiVersion: camel.apache.org/v1
kind: IntegrationPlatform
metadata:
  labels:
    app: camel-k
    name: camel-k
    namespace: eda-order-entry
spec:
  build:
    maven:
      localRepository: /tmp/artifacts/m2
      settings:
        configMapKeyRef:
          key: settings.xml
          name: maven-settings
      registry: {}
  kamelet: {}
  resources: {}
  traits:
    logging:
      configuration:
        color: false
    tracing:
      configuration:
        property:
          enabled: true
```

- Click on **Create**

### 14.4.2. Verification

To verify the installation of Camel K, is to look at the list Kamelets:

- Form **Administrator** perspective, go to **Installed Operators**, and select **Red Hat Integration - Camel K**
- Select the **Kamelet** tab
- You will see a list of kamelets, if install worked.



Administrator

Home

Overview

Projects

Search

API Explorer

Events

Operators

OperatorHub

Installed Operators

Workloads

Serverless

Networking

Project: eda-order-entry

Installed Operators > Operator details

Red Hat Integration - Camel K  
1.6.8 provided by Red Hat

DetailsYAMLSubscriptionEventsAll instancesIntegration PlatformIntegrationKamelet BindingKamelet

Kamelets

NameSearch by name...

Name	Kind	Status	Labels
avro-deserialize-action	Kamelet	Phase: Ready	camel.apache.org/kamelet.bundled=true camel.apache.org/kamelet.readonly=true camel.apache.org/kamelet.type=action
avro-serialize-action	Kamelet	Phase: Ready	camel.apache.org/kamelet.bundled=true camel.apache.org/kamelet.readonly=true camel.apache.org/kamelet.type=action
aws-cloudwatch-sink	Kamelet	Phase: Ready	camel.apache.org/kamelet.bundled=true camel.apache.org/kamelet.readonly=true camel.apache.org/kamelet.type=sink

Figure 4. List of Kamelets

## 14.5. Service Registry

### 14.5.1. Installing Service Registry

The service registry requires persistence storage, in the form of an RDBMS or KafkaSQL.

Since we have our kafka instance, we are going to use that.

#### 14.5.1.1. Getting Kafka Bootstrap Server Endpoint

- From **Administrator** perspective, click on **Projects** under **Home**
- Select **amq-streams** from the projects
- On the **Inventory** panel, click on **Services**
- Click on **my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap** service
- On the right hand-side, under **Service Routing**, take note of the **Hostname**
- Also note the ports, under **Service port mapping**, the one we are interested in is the tcp-clients 9092.

*Bootstrap Server Endpoint for my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap*

my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap.amq-streams.svc:9092

The service hostname is determined by service and project (namespace), appended with svc.cluster.local.

The 'cluster.local' is added automatically, as it is the default local domain name, so typically it is dropped from service endpoints, if used internal to OpenShift.

Next up, we have to create a namespace for Service Registry.

- From the **Administrator** perspective, go to **Projects** from the **Home** section of the navigation pane.
- On the list of projects, click on **Create Project**
- Call the namespace **service-registry** and give a description, and click on **Create** namespace
- Go to the **Installed Operators**, under **Operators** heading
- Select **Red Hat Integration - Service Registry Operator** from the operator list
- On the **Apicurio Registry** pane, click **Create Instance**
- Select the **YAML view** option in the **Configure via:** choice
- Change the **name:** to service-registry
- Replace <service name> with **my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap**
- Replace <namespace> with **amq-streams**
- Click on **Create**

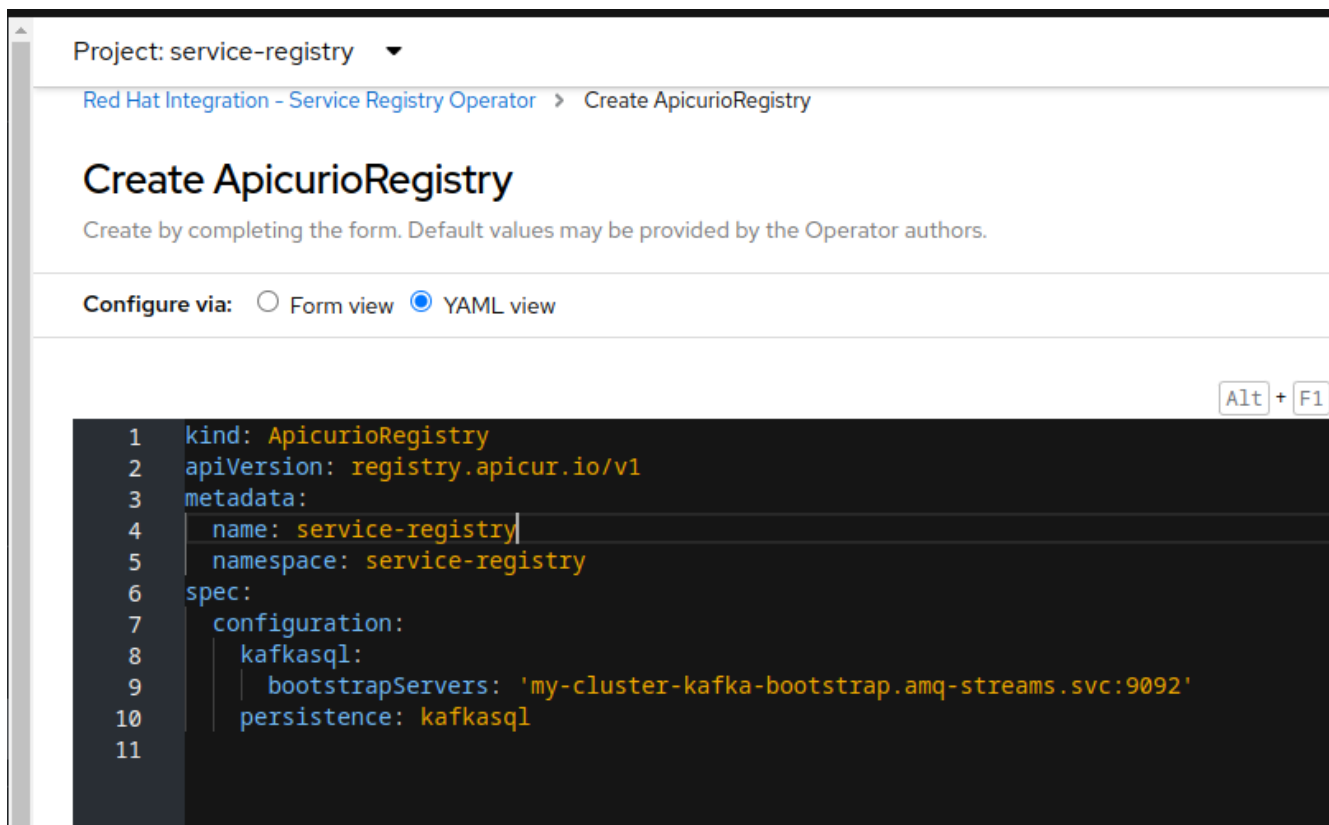


Figure 5. Service Registry YAML

### 14.5.2. Testing to Registry

By default, there would be a route created to expose the registry to the outside world.

In order to get the external facing registry UI:

- From **Administrator** perspective, go to **Routes**, under **Networking** heading
- Click on the link displayed, next to the service-registry-ingress.

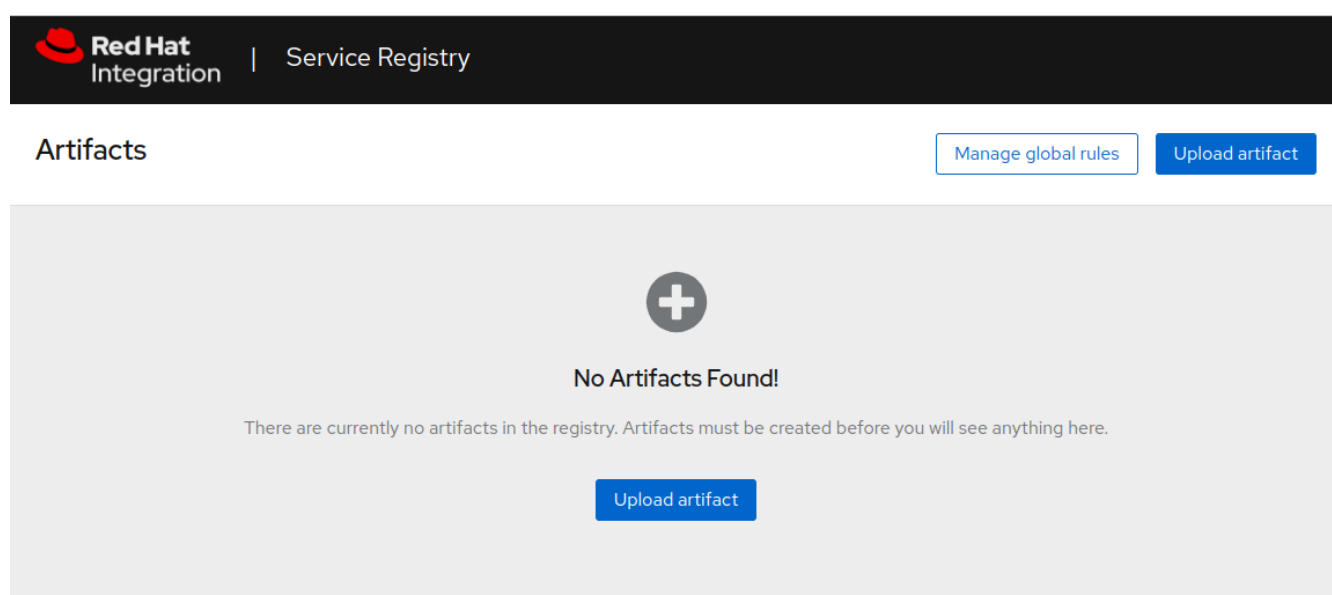


Figure 6. Service Registry UI

It is always possible to remove the service, or add additional security on top of the Registry's

web console.

## 14.6. Distributed Tracing Platform

To see what is happening within our components, we can utilize the distributed tracing platform.

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to the Projects from the Home section of the navigation pane.
- Click on **eda-order-entry**, under the project list
- Go to **Installed Operators**, under the **Operators** section
- Click on the **Red Hat OpenShift distributed tracing platform** Operator
- On the **Jaeger** panel, click **Create Instance**
- Leave the defaults, but confirm the **Strategy** is set to **allInOne**
- Click on **Create**
- Click on **Routes**, under the section **Networking**
- Click on the link displayed under **Location** to access Jaeger
- Login to gain access to Jaeger

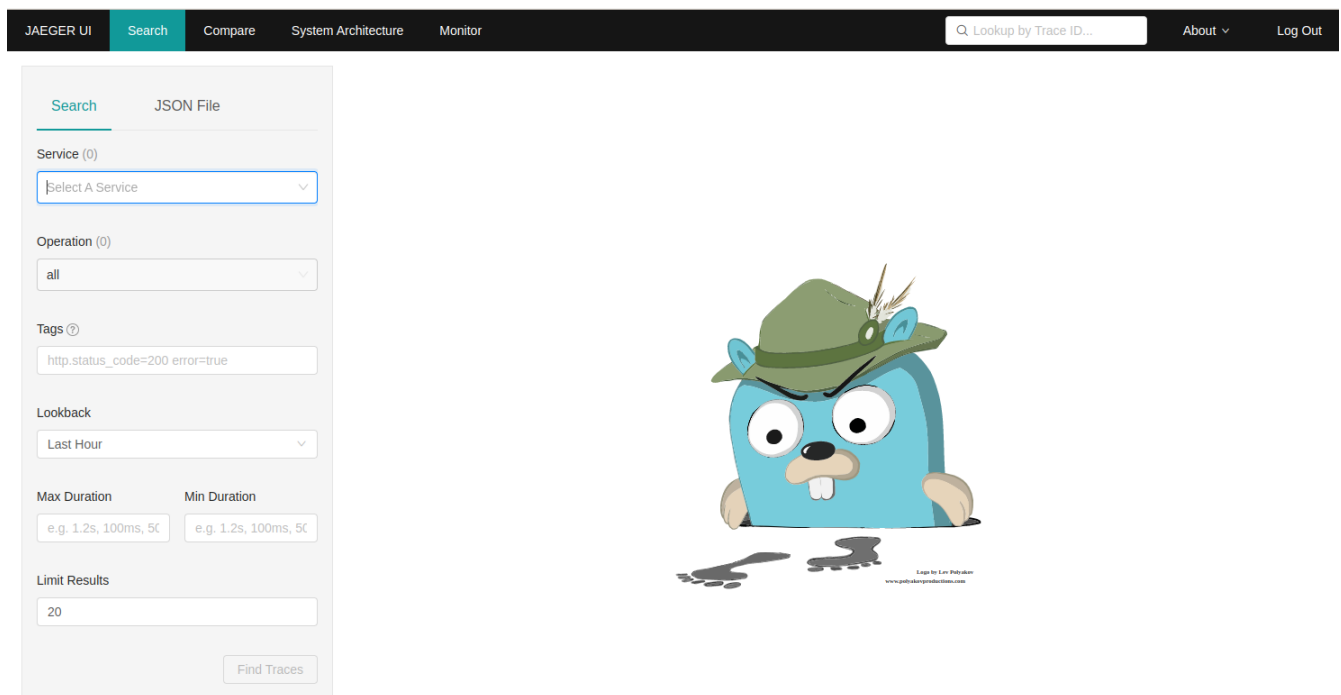


Figure 7. Jaeger UI

# Chapter 15. Demo Implementation

## 15.1. Demo ERP - ODOO



Our third party application is going to be ODOO.

The reason for choosing Odoo is the fact that it is free to use, and does not, for our purposes, expose any API's, hence we have to use the database to integrate.

The database schema is straight forward and easy to understand, which gives us another reason to Odoo.

Odoo is a suite of open source business apps that cover all your company needs: CRM, eCommerce, accounting, inventory, point of sale, project management, etc.

Odoo's unique value proposition is to be at the same time very easy to use and fully integrated.

— ODOO, <https://odoo.com>

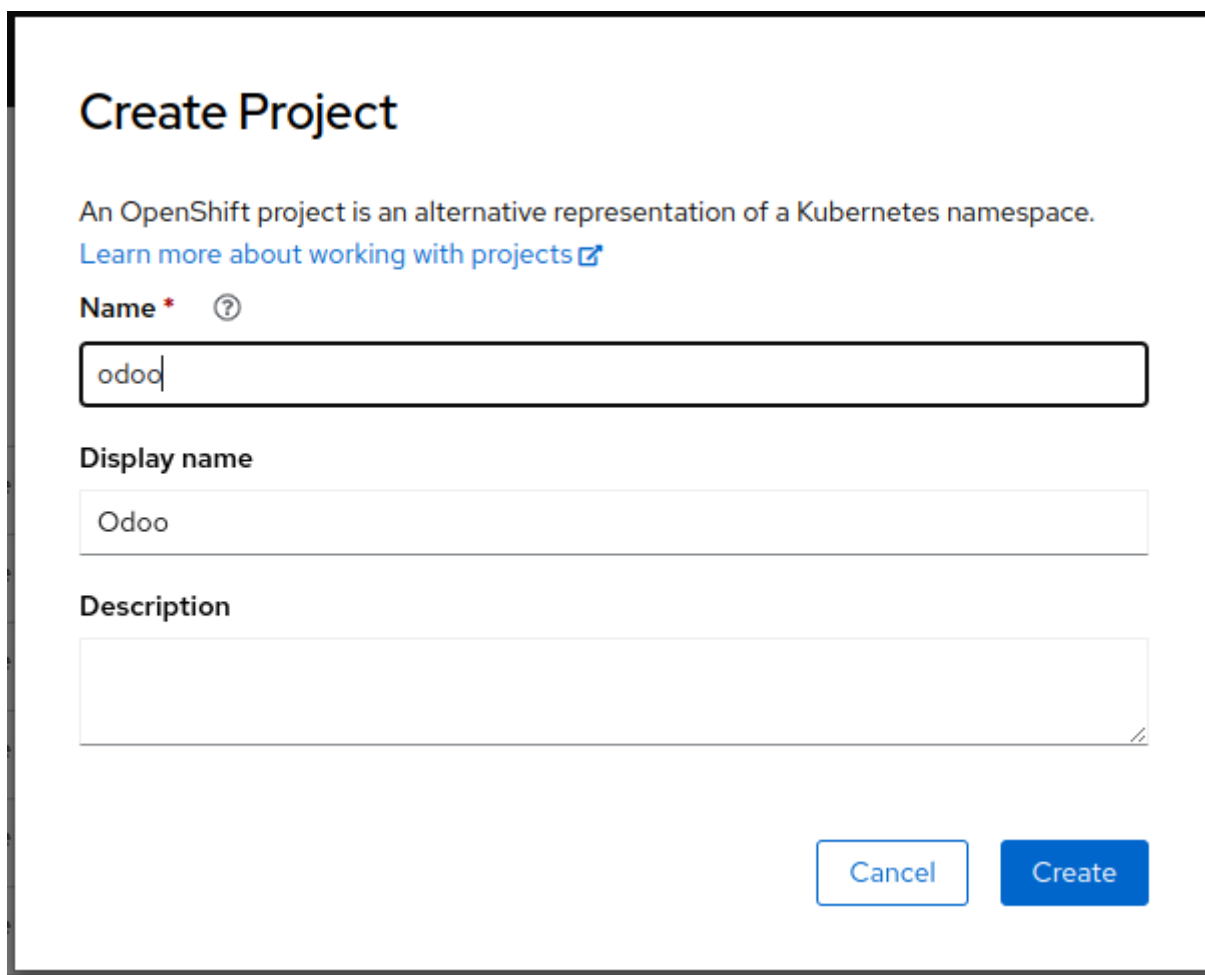


Keep in mind, however, that even if ODOO is open source, that it can be replaced with Oracle eBusiness Suite, SAP, Workday and a multitude of other ERP, CRM, Supply Chain and other off-the-shelf applications.

### 15.1.1. Installing Odoo

First we have to create a namespace for Odoo.

- From the **Administrator** perspective, go to **Projects** from the **Home** section of the navigation pane.
- On the list of projects, click on **Create Project**
- Call the namespace odoo and give a description, and click on Create namespace



**Create Project**

An OpenShift project is an alternative representation of a Kubernetes namespace.  
[Learn more about working with projects](#)

**Name \*** ⓘ

odoo

**Display name**

Odoo

**Description**

Cancel Create

For the installation we are going to use a predefined template to build the application.

The template was translated and modified from the original template which developed by Franklin Gomez.

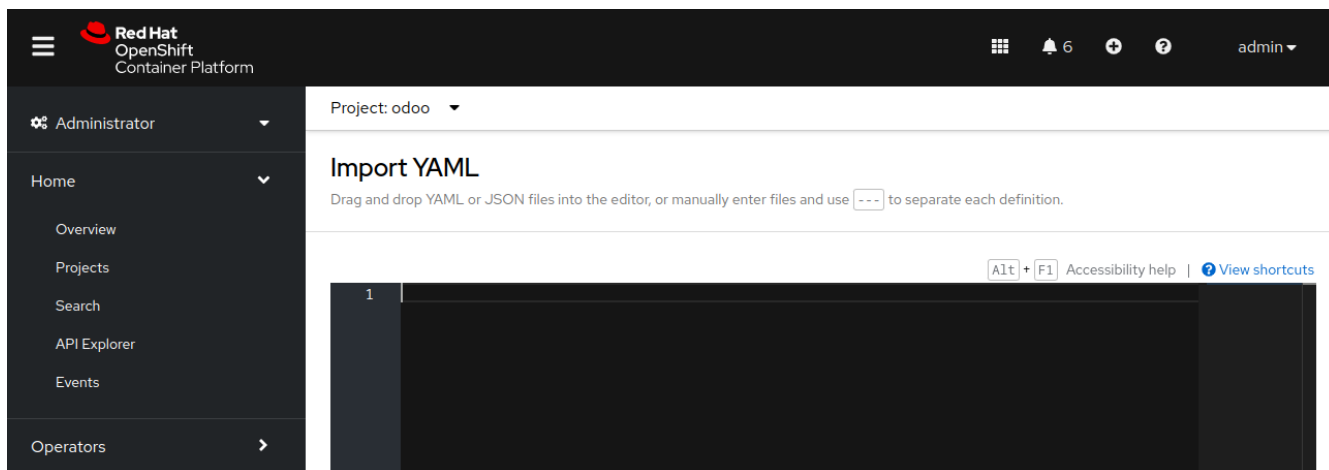
[gitlab.paas.agesic.red.uy/franklin.gomez/odoo-ocp](https://gitlab.paas.agesic.red.uy/franklin.gomez/odoo-ocp) - Div. TE-Tecnologías, Agesic

There is also an Odoo Operator, but it requires a lot of pre-configuration.

### 15.1.2. Creating Template and Instantiating Template

To install the template:

- From the **Administrator** perspective, got to **Projects** from the **Home** section of the navigation pane.
- In the **Projects** panel, click on the project **odoo**
- On the top, next to your user name, and the **?**, there is a **+** sign. Click on the **+** sign:



- Paste the contents of the Odoo Template in the Import YAML, and click create.

### *Odoo Template*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/odoo/odoo-template.yaml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/odoo/odoo-template.yaml)

- Switch perspective to **Developer**
- Click on **+Add**
- Under **Developer Catalog**, click on **All Services**
- In the search box, type in **odoo**
- Select **Odoo**
- In the popup window, click on **Instantiate Template**
- In the template, specify **odoo** for **Project Name**, leaving the others as defaults
- Click **Create**

After a few minutes, you will see the deployments in ready state as indicated by the blue rings around it.



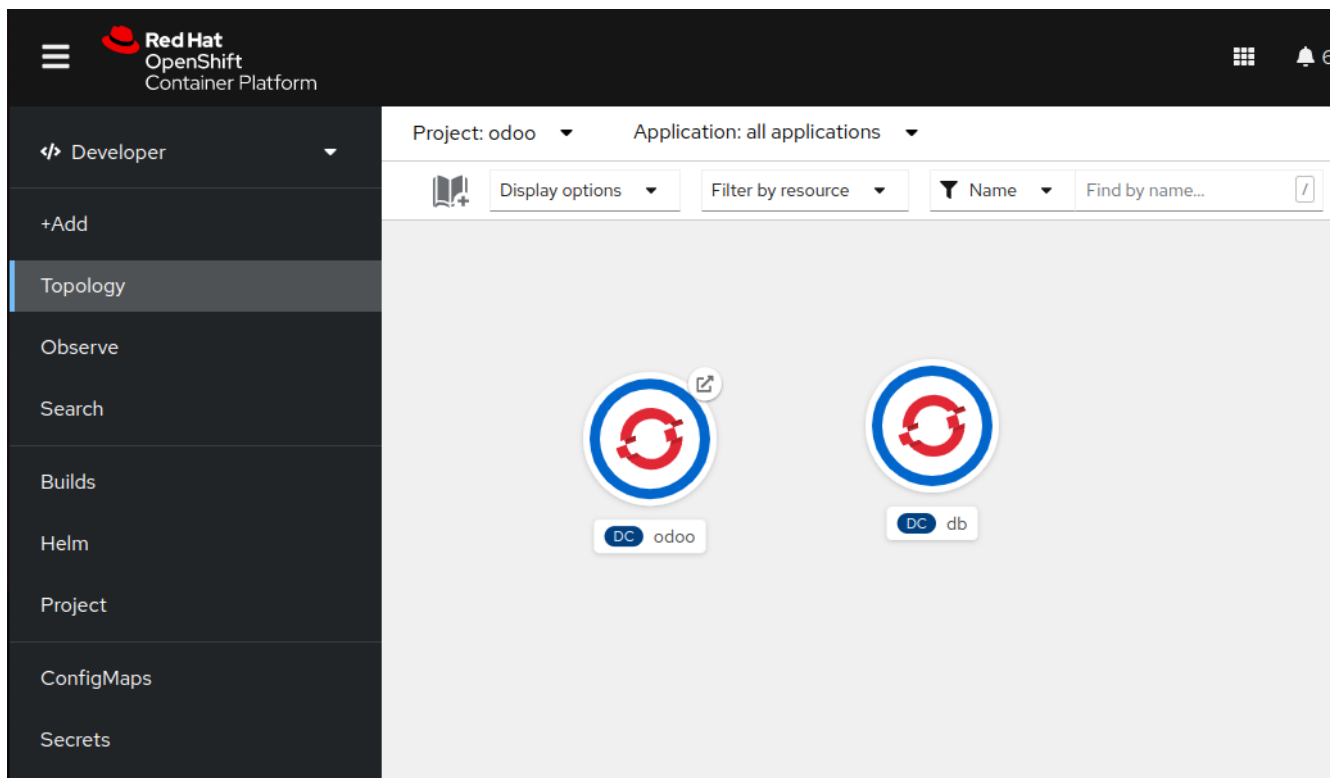




Figure 8. Odoo Deployment Completed

### 15.1.3. Configuring odoo application

Next step is to configuring the application, and enable the sales module.

- Switch perspective to **Developer**, making sure that the selected Project is still odoo.
- If the Topology is not shown, click on **Topology**
- Click on  icon to open the application in browser.
- You will be greeted with a configuration wizard as follow:





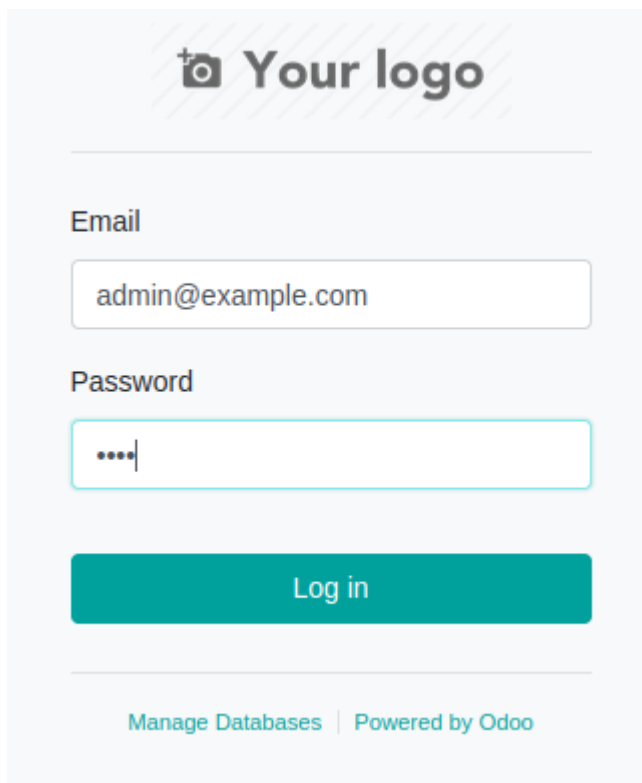
Database Name	<input type="text" value="odoo"/>
Email	<input type="text" value="admin@example.com"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="...."/> 
Phone number	<input type="text"/>
Language	<input type="text" value="English"/> ▼
Country	<input type="text" value="United States"/> ▼
Demo data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="button" value="Create database"/> or restore a database	

- Fill in the values as supplied in above screenshot, make sure that the **Email** is [admin@example.com](mailto:admin@example.com), **Password** is odoo, and that checkbox Demo data is selected
- Click on **Create Database**
- It will take a bit to build the database, so be patient after clicking the Create Database button. The only indication that something is happening is the loading indicator in the browser.

#### 15.1.4. Customizing Odoo

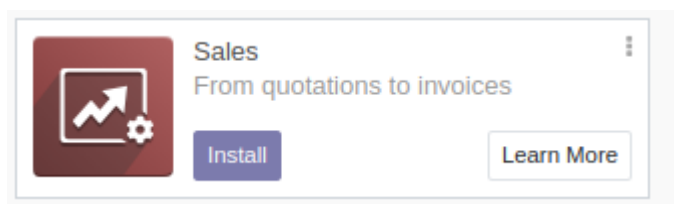
Last step is to install required functionality within Odoo, in our case, we are going to use the Sales module.

- Switch perspective to **Developer**, making sure that the selected Project is still odoo.
- If the Topology is not shown, click on **Topology**
-  Click on  icon to open the application in browser.
- This time round, you will be greeted with a login page:



The image shows a login form for Odoo. At the top, there is a placeholder for a logo with the text "Your logo" and a camera icon. Below this, there is an "Email" label and a text input field containing "admin@example.com". Underneath the email field is a "Password" label and a password input field with four dots and a cursor. A teal "Log in" button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom of the form, there are two links: "Manage Databases" and "Powered by Odoo".

- Login with [admin@example.com](mailto:admin@example.com) and the password odoo.
- Search for Sales, and click on **Install**



The installation of the Sales module will take a while, if you get an error message in the browser, don't worry, the installation is still happening in the background, just refresh the browser page.

You would be able to use the Sales module after installation, using the four square icon next to the Apps menu.

Apps

Apps


Discuss

Sales

Invoicing

Apps

Settings




CRM

Track leads and close opportunities

Install

Learn More




Invoicing

Invoices & Payments

Installed

Learn More



Sales

From quotations to invoices

Installed

Learn More

## 15.2. Demo Debezium - Change Data Capture

Debezium configuration require two distinct areas.

First we have to prepare the database to publish, or capture logs, depending on the RDBMS in question.

Secondly, we have to configure the Kafka Connector to enable the events to be published.

### 15.2.1. Postgress Configuration

We have to configure the database engine configuration, and also apply some changes on a schema level, through sql interaction.

For the database configuration:

- From **Admin** perspective, select **Projects**, from the **Home**
- Click on the **odoo** project
- In the navigation panel, select **Pods**, under **Workloads**
- On the list of pods, click on the pod named **db-..**
- With pod information open, click on the **Terminal** tab, to open a terminal session

Now that we have access to the database host pod, we can start doing the configuration.

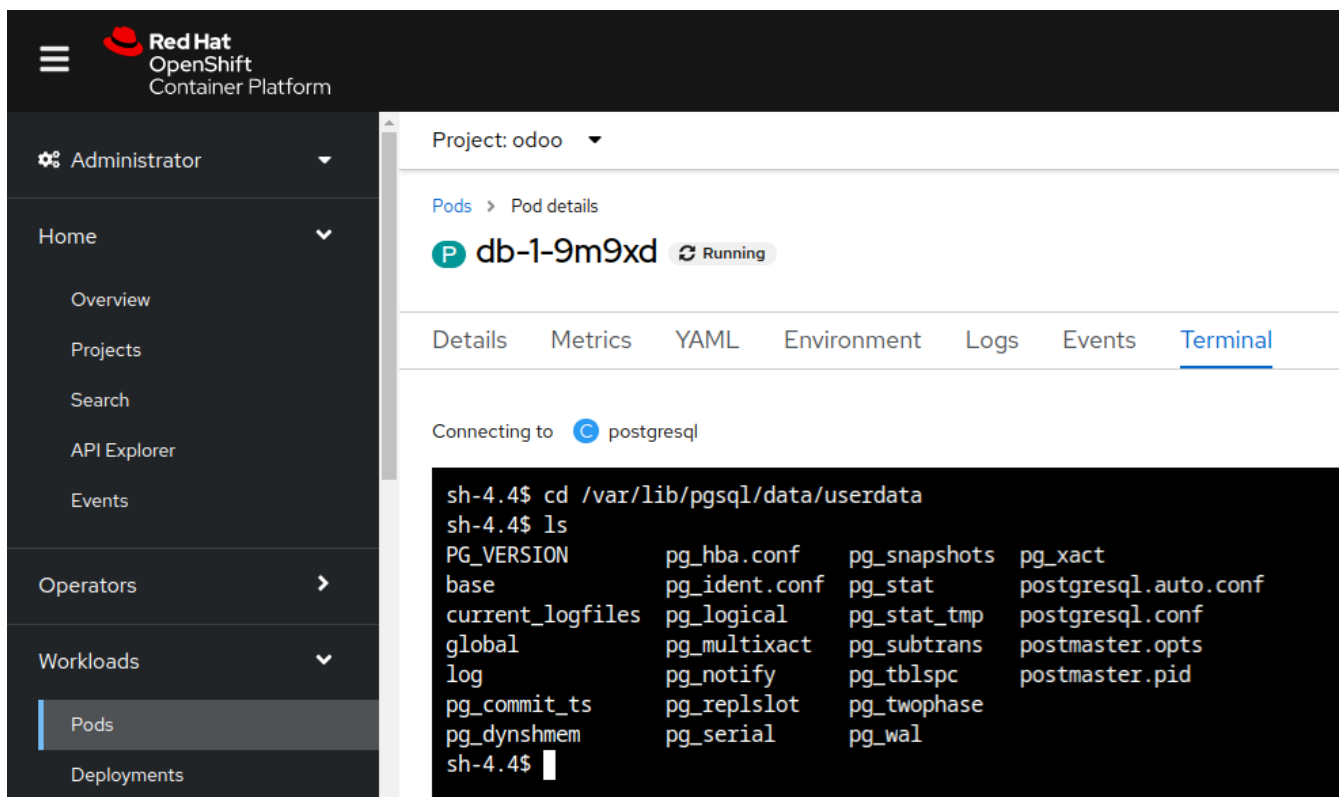


Figure 9. PostgreSQL Terminal

On the terminal - Click on **Expand** to open a full window - `cd /var/lib/pgsql/data/userdata - vi postgres.conf`

Apply the changes as follow at the the bottom of the file, **#WAL / Replication** paragraph should be added:

*Changes to postgresql.conf*

```
#-----  
# CUSTOMIZED OPTIONS  
#-----  
  
# Add settings for extensions here  
  
# WAL / replication  
wal_level = logical  
max_wal_senders = 3  
  
# Custom OpenShift configuration:  
include '/var/lib/pgsql/openshift-custom-postgresql.conf'
```

- **Collapse** to get back to pod information panel
- Restart pod, using **Actions, Delete Pod**, to force the Postgresql to restart with new configuration.

After the pod has restarted, we have to enable the odoo database with replication.

- Again, following steps above, to get the terminal of the **db-..** pod.
- In the terminal, eexecute the following:

```
psql -U postgres  
psql (10.21)  
Type "help" for help.  
  
postgres=# create role debezium replication login;  
CREATE ROLE  
postgres=# grant debezium to odoo;  
GRANT ROLE  
postgres=# ALTER USER odoo WITH SUPERUSER;  
ALTER ROLE  
postgres=#/q
```

### 15.2.2. Configuring Kafka Connect

Kafka Connect is the service to which a Kafka Connector is deployed to. The coonector is build by OpenShift with all the relevant libraries required, as specified in the KafkaConnect resource.

In order to use Debezium, we have to include the relevant libraries into the Kafka Connect. We are also going to deploy the service registry libraries.

To create a Kafka Connect configuration:

We have to create a target ImageStream for the output of the build of our connector.

- Click on the + at the top next to your username.
- Paste the following YAML, to create ImageStream

*YAML for ImageStream*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/debezium/debezium-streams-connect.yaml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/debezium/debezium-streams-connect.yaml)

```
apiVersion: image.openshift.io/v1
kind: ImageStream
metadata:
  name: debezium-streams-connect
  namespace: amq-streams
```

- From the **Administrator** perspective, navigate to **Projects**, under **Home**
- Select the **amq-streams** from the project list
- Click on **Installed Operators**, and click on **Red Hat Integration - AQM Streams**
- Click on the **Create Instance** on the **Kafka Connect** panel
- Click on the **YAML view** on the **Configure via** option
- Change the YAML to reflect the following:

*YAML for Kafka Connect*

[raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/debezium/my-connect-cluster.yaml](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pmalan-rh/EDAOpenShift-code/main/debezium/my-connect-cluster.yaml)

*Kafka Connect YAML*

```
apiVersion: kafka.strimzi.io/v1beta2
kind: KafkaConnect
metadata:
  name: my-connect-cluster
  namespace: amq-streams
  annotations:
    strimzi.io/use-connector-resources: "true"
spec:
  config:
    group.id: connect-cluster
    offset.storage.topic: connect-cluster-offsets
    config.storage.topic: connect-cluster-configs
    status.storage.topic: connect-cluster-status
    config.storage.replication.factor: -1
    offset.storage.replication.factor: -1
    status.storage.replication.factor: -1
  tls:
    trustedCertificates:
      - secretName: my-cluster-cluster-ca-cert
```

```

    certificate: ca.crt
version: 3.1.0
build:
  output:
    type: imagestream
    image: debezium-streams-connect:lastest
  plugins:
    - name: debezium-connector-postgresql
      artifacts:
        - type: zip
          url: https://maven.repository.redhat.com/ga/io/debezium/debezium-connector-postgres/1.9.5.Final-redhat-00001/debezium-connector-postgres-1.9.5.Final-redhat-00001-plugin.zip
        - type: zip
          url: https://maven.repository.redhat.com/ga/io/apicurio/apicurio-registry-distro-connect-converter/2.2.2.managedsvc-redhat-00001/apicurio-registry-distro-connect-converter-2.2.2.managedsvc-redhat-00001.zip

  replicas: 1
  bootstrapServers: 'my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap:9093'

```

### 15.2.2.1. Verify Build

To verify that the build was successful, from **Administrator** perspective, go to **Builds** under heading **Builds**.

You should see a **complete** build if configuration applied correctly.

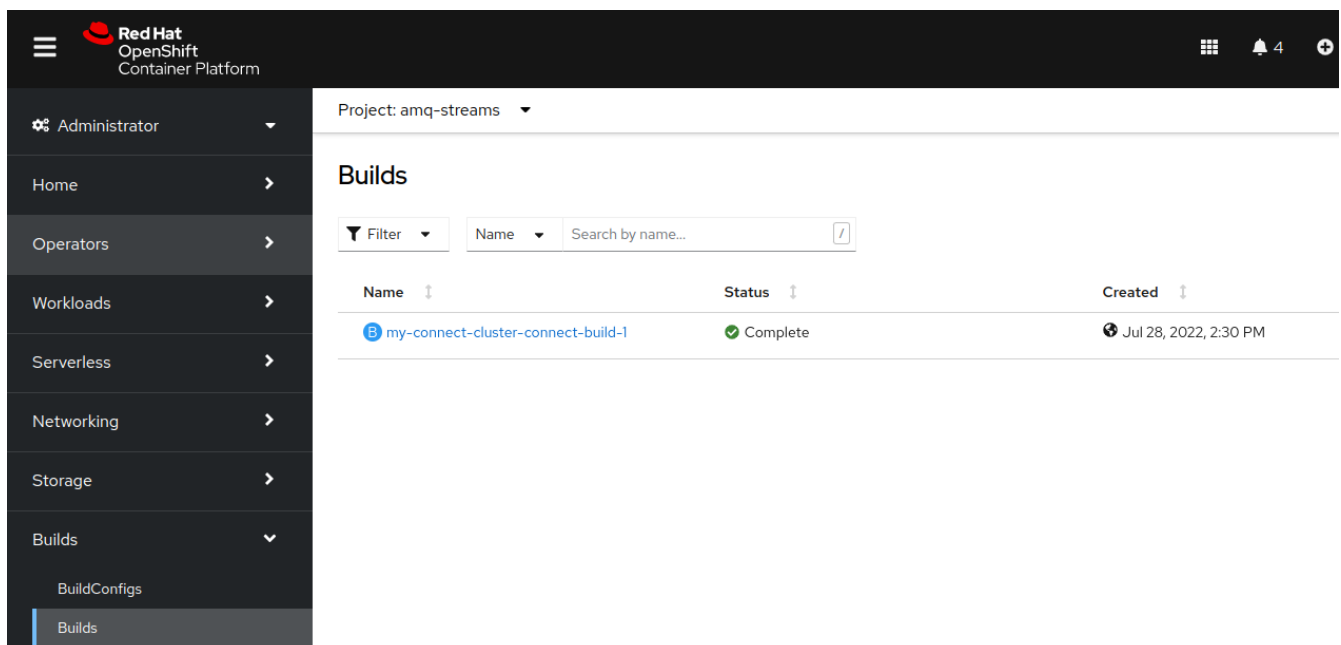


Figure 10. Completed Build

### 15.2.3. Configuring Kafka Connector

The Kafka Connector is responsible to define the database connection and relevant schema elements we are interested in capturing change events from. This configuration is fed into the



Kafka Connect to start capturing of events.

```
apiVersion: kafka.strimzi.io/v1beta2
kind: KafkaConnector
metadata:
  labels:
    strimzi.io/cluster: my-connect-cluster
  name: sales-connector-postgresql
spec:
  class: io.debezium.connector.postgresql.PostgresConnector
  tasksMax: 1
  config:
    database.history.kafka.bootstrap.servers: 'my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap.amq-
streams.svc:9092'
    database.history.kafka.topic: schema-changes.sales
    database.hostname: db.odoo.svc.cluster.local
    database.port: 5432
    database.user: odoo
    database.password: odoo
    database.dbname: odoo
    database.server.name: sales_connector_postgresql
    database.include.list: public.sale_order
    plugin.name: pgoutput
```

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