

## 4. Login Using The CLI

The initial password for the admin account is auto-generated and stored as clear text in the field password in a secret named argod-initial-admin-secret in your Argo CD installation namespace. You can simply retrieve this password using kubectl:

kubectl -n argood get secret argood-initial-admin-secret -o jsonpath="{.data.passw

#### **A** Warning

You should delete the argocd-initial-admin-secret from the Argo CD namespace once you changed the password. The secret serves no other purpose than to store the initially generated password in clear and can safely be deleted at any time. It will be re-created on demand by Argo CD if a new admin password must be re-generated.

Using the username admin and the password from above, login to Argo CD's IP or hostname:

argocd login <ARGOCD\_SERVER>

#### Note

The CLI environment must be able to communicate with the Argo CD controller. If it isn't directly accessible as described above in step 3, you can tell the CLI to access it using port forwarding through one of these mechanisms: 1) add —port-forward-namespace argood flag to every CLI command; or 2) set ARGOCD\_OPTS environment variable: export ARGOCD\_OPTS='--port-forward-namespace argood'.

Change the password using the command:

argood account update-password

# 5. Register A Cluster To Deploy Apps To (Optional)

This step registers a cluster's credentials to Argo CD, and is only necessary when deploying to an external cluster. When deploying internally (to the same cluster that Argo CD is running in), https://kubernetes.default.svc should be used as the application's K8s API server address.

First list all clusters contexts in your current kubeconfig:

kubectl config get-contexts -o name

Choose a context name from the list and supply it to  $\,$  argood  $\,$  cluster  $\,$  add  $\,$  CONTEXTNAME . For example, for docker-desktop context, run:

argocd cluster add docker-desktop

The above command installs a ServiceAccount (argocd-manager), into the kube-system namespace of that kubectl context, and binds the service account to an admin-level ClusterRole. Argo CD uses this service account token to perform its management tasks (i.e. deploy/monitoring).

### / Note

The rules of the argocd-manager-role role can be modified such that it only has create, update, patch, delete privileges to a limited set of namespaces, groups, kinds. However get, list, watch privileges are required at the cluster-scope for Argo CD to function.

# 6. Create An Application From A Git Repository

An example repository containing a guestbook application is available at <a href="https://github.com/argoproj/argocd-example-apps.git">https://github.com/argoproj/argocd-example-apps.git</a> to demonstrate how Argo CD works.

Creating Apps Via CLI

Create the example guestbook application with the following command:

argocd app create guestbook --repo https://github.com/argoproj/argocd-example-apps

Creating Apps Via UI

Open a browser to the Argo CD external UI, and login by visiting the IP/hostname in a browser and use the credentials set in step 4.

After logging in, click the **+ New App** button as shown below:



Give your app the name guestbook, use the project default, and leave the sync policy as Manual:

GENERAL		
Application Name		
guestbook		
Project		
default		
SYNC POLICY		
Manual		

Connect the https://github.com/argoproj/argocd-example-apps.git repo to Argo CD by setting repository url to the github repo url, leave revision as  $\mbox{HEAD}$ , and set the path to guestbook:

Repository UF	ı	
https://gith	ub.com/argoproj/a	rgocd-example-apps.gi
Revision		
HEAD		
Path		
guestbook		

For **Destination**, set cluster URL to https://kubernetes.default.svc (or in-cluster for cluster name) and namespace to default:

Cluster	
https://kubernetes.default.	sv

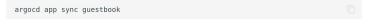
# 7. Sync (Deploy) The Application

### Syncing via CLI

Once the guestbook application is created, you can now view its status:

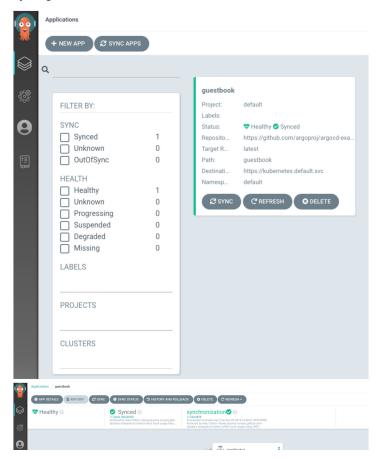


The application status is initially in <code>OutOfSync</code> state since the application has yet to be deployed, and no Kubernetes resources have been created. To sync (deploy) the application, run:

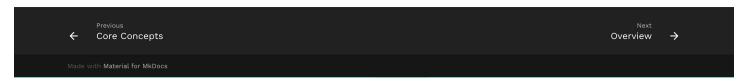


This command retrieves the manifests from the repository and performs a kubectl apply of the manifests. The guestbook app is now running and you can now view its resource components, logs, events, and assessed health status.

### Syncing via UI







5 of 5