Chapter 13 ConfigMaps and Secrets

ConfigMaps

- Decouple the config details from the container image
- · Pass configuration data as key-value pairs
- Consumed by Pods or any other system components and controllers using either:
 - env variables
 - sets of commands/arguments
 - volumes

```
kubectl create configmap my-config --from-literal=key1=value1 --from-
literal=key2=value2
kubectl get configmaps my-config-o yaml
 $ kubectl get configmaps my-config -o yaml
 apiVersion: v1
 data:
   key1: value1
   key2: value2
 kind: ConfigMap
 metadata:
   creationTimestamp: 2019-05-31T07:21:55Z
   name: my-config
   namespace: default
   resourceVersion: "241345"
   selfLink: /api/v1/namespaces/default/configmaps/my-config
   uid: d35f0a3d-45d1-11e7-9e62-080027a46057
```

Creating configmap from a file

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: customer1
data:
  TEXT1: Customer1_Company
  TEXT2: Welcomes You
  COMPANY: Customer1 Company Technology Pct. Ltd.
```

```
kubectl create -f cofigmap.yml
```

Creating permission configuration with file

```
permission=read-only
allowed="true"
resetCount=3
```

kubectl create configmap permission-config --from-file=permission-reset.properties

Using ConfigMaps inside Pods

Values of specific ConfigMap keys can be retrieved with env vars

```
containers:
    - name: myapp-full-container
    image: myapp
    envFrom:
    - configMapRef:
        name: full-config-map

all the myapp-full-container Container's env vars receive the values of the full-config-map ConfigMap keys.
```

key: SPECIFIC_INFO

myapp-specific-container | Container's env vars receive their values from specific key-value pairs from separate ConfigMaps

Mounting ConfigMap as a Volume inside a Pod

containers:

- name: myapp-vol-container

image: myapp
volumeMounts:

- name: config-volume

mountPath: /etc/config

volumes:

- name: config-volume

configMap:

name: vol-config-map

For each key in the ConfigMap, a file gets created in the mount path and the content of that file becomes the respective key's value

Secrets

- referenced in deployments
- encoded sensitive information
- key-value pairs
- · stored as plain text inside etcd
 - could be encrypted using a feature at the Api server level

kubectl create secret generic my-password --from-literal=password=mysqlpassword

• create a secret called my-password with key-value of password mysqlpassword

\$ kubectl get secret my-password

NAME TYPE DATA AGE

my-password Opaque 1 8m

\$ kubectl describe secret my-password

Name: my-password

Namespace: default

Labels: <none>

Annotations: <none>

Type Opaque

Data

====

password: 13 bytes

- Two types of maps for sensitive information inside a Secret
 - data
 - Must be encoded using base64
 - stringData

Using yaml config file

echo mysqlpassword | base64 to create an encoded password:

"bXlzcWxwYXNzd29yZAo="

apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret

metadata:

name: my-password

type: Opaque

data:

password: bXlzcWxwYXNzd29yZAo=

kubectl create -f secret-config.yaml

Create a secret from a file and display its details

echo -n 'bXlzcWxwYXNzd29yZAo=' > password.txt kubectl create secret generic my-file-password --from-file=password.txt

\$ kubectl get secret my-file-password

NAME TYPE DATA AGE

my-file-password Opaque 1 8m

\$ kubectl describe secret my-file-password

Name: my-file-password

Namespace: default

Labels: <none>

Annotations: <none>

Type Opaque

Data

====

password.txt: 13 bytes

Use Secrets Inside Pods

Using secrets as env vars

spec:

```
containers:
- image: wordpress:4.7.3-apache
  name: wordpress
  env:
- name: WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD
  valueFrom:
    secretKeyRef:
    name: my-password
    key: password
```

- Referencing password key of the my-password Secret and assign its value to
 WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD
- · Using secrets as files from a pod

```
spec:
containers:
- image: wordpress:4.7.3-apache
  name: wordpress
  volumeMounts:
- name: secret-volume
    mountPath: "/etc/secret-data"
    readOnly: true
volumes:
- name: secret-volume
  secret:
    secretName: my-password
```