

- Secrets provides a way in kubernetes to distribute credentials,
   Keys, passwords or "secret" data to the pods
- Kubernetes itself uses this Secrets mechanism to provide the credentials to access the internal API
- You can also use the same mechanism to provide secret to your application
- Secrets is one way to provide secret, native to Kubernetes
  - There are still other ways your container can get the its secrets if you don't want to use Secrets (e.g using an external vault services in your app)



- Secrets can be used in the following ways:
  - Use Secrets as environment variables
  - Use secrets as a file in a pod
    - This setup uses volumes to be mounted in a container
    - In this volume you have files
    - Can be used for instance for dotenv files or you app can just read this file

To generate secrets using files:

```
# echo -n "root" > ./username.txt
# echo -n "password" > ./password.txt
# kubctl create secret generic db-user-pass --from-file=./username.txt --from-file=./password.txt
```

A Secret can also be an SSH Key or an SSL certificate

```
# kubctl create secret generic ssl-certificate --from-file=ssh-privatekey=~/.ssh/id_rsa --ssl-cert=ssl-cert=mysslcert.crt
```



- To generate secret using yaml definitions:
- secrets-db-secret.yml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: db-secrets
type: Opaque
data:
  username: cm9vdA==
  password: cGFzc3dvcmQ=
```

```
# echo -n 'root' | base64
cm9vdA==
# echo -n 'password' | base64
cGFzc3dvcmQ=
```

```
# kubectl create -f secrets-db-secret.yml
```

• After creating the yml file, you can use kubectl create:



# Using Secrets

You can create a pod that expose the secret as environment variables:



env: - name: MYSQL HOST value: database-service - name: MYSQL USER value: root - name: MYSQL PASSWORD valueFrom: secretKeyRef: name: helloworld-secrets key: rootPassword - name: MYSQL DATABASE valueFrom: secretKeyRef: name: helloworld-secrets key: database

## Demo Placeholder

**Performing Secrets** 





