

# Zero to Cloud-Native with IBM Cloud

## Part 3: IBM Cloud Account, Network and Security Configuration

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## 1 - Resource Groups

### 1 -1 Introduction

One of the first things that you need to do after you have designed and architected your application, is planning how to setup your IBM Cloud Account. We will be leveraging a single IBM Cloud account and segregate resources with a resource group. A resource group is a way for you to organize your account resources in customizable groupings so that you can quickly assign users access to more than one resource at a time. Any account resource that is managed by using IBM Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) access control belongs to a resource group within your account.

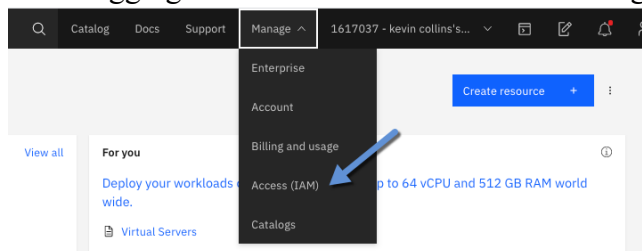
You can read more about resource groups here:

<https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/account?topic=account-rgs>

### 1 -2 Tutorial - Resource Groups

The first part of the tutorial is creating a new resource group for the zero to cloud native on IBM Cloud tutorial resources. We will place all the resources we create during the tutorial into this resource group.

- 1) After logging into cloud.ibm.com click on Manage and then select access (IAM)



- 2) Click on Resource Groups and then Create. Enter a name, I will be use **zero-to-cloud-native**

Resource groups

Group resources to organize and assign access to the group. Available for all resources managed by IBM Cloud Identity and Access Management. [Learn more about resource groups.](#)

Create

Create a new resource group

Name

zero-to-cloud-native

Cancel

Create

Name	Created	Actions
CP4I	19, 3:34:07 PM	⋮
CP4A	19, 3:34:15 PM	⋮
kubevirt	0, 10:18:05 AM	⋮
default	7, 4:24:39 AM	⋮

## 2 Virtual Private Cloud - Network Design

### 2 – 1 Overview

After you have your resource group created, we can start deploying services for our application. The first consideration to think about is the network design. In IBM Cloud, we offer two network infrastructure designs, one being Virtual Private Cloud and the other being classic infrastructure. VPC on IBM Cloud is that latest and greatest cloud model that provides advanced security through network isolation, more granularity for network configuration and security and improved compute and storage provisioning. For both CloudPak Provisioner and the tutorial we will be using a virtual private cloud. Generally speaking, you will want one virtual private cloud for each environment that you plan to use. For CloudPak provisioner, I had one environment for dev and one for production. My very simplistic VPC design resulted in two VPCs, not surprisingly one for dev and one for production. The reason for this is to provide strong network isolation and control between the two environments.

Virtual Private Clouds

Region: Dallas

Status	Virtual Private Cloud	Resource Group	Subnets	Default ACL	Default Security Group
Available	getroks-cp-dev-vpc	getRoks	3	strongman-bacterium-utter-detail-probing-circula...	blighted-backtrack-squid-easiest-extended-aliens
Available	getroks-cp-ocp-vpc	getRoks	3	preshow-blaming-mossy-eatable-moaning-neuron	veto-detoxify-unimpeded-parka-overgrown-privatiz...

There are several things you need to setup for your VPC.

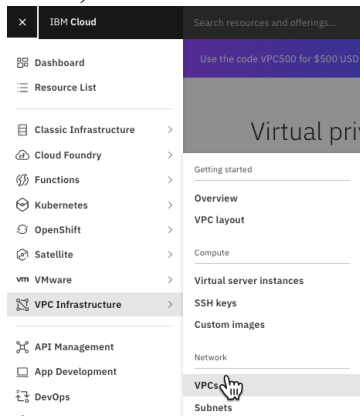
- The first thing that you need to setup is a subnet for each availability zone that you plan to use.
- The second is an access control list for the VPC. You can use an access control list (ACL) to control all incoming and outgoing traffic in IBM Cloud Virtual Private Cloud. An ACL is a built-in, virtual firewall, similar to a security group. In contrast to security groups, ACL rules control traffic to and from the *subnets*, rather than to and from the *instances*.
- The third is a security group. Security groups give you a convenient way to apply rules that establish filtering to each network interface of a virtual server instance, based on IP address. When you create a security group, you configure it to create the network traffic patterns you want. By default, a security group denies all traffic. As rules are added to a security group, it defines the traffic that the security group permits.

You can read more about IBM Cloud VPC here:

<https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/vpc?topic=vpc-about-vpc>

## 2 -2 Tutorial – Creating a Virtual Private Cloud

Let's start by creating a VPC for our tutorial. From the IBM Cloud Catalog, click on the hamburger menu, select VPC Infrastructure and then VPC.



On the next screen click create, to create a new VPC.



On the following screen, you will need to enter information to create your VPC.

**Name** – name of your VPC. Name this something meaningful in the case you plan to have multiple VPCs in your account. I will use zero-to-cloud-native in this tutorial.

**Resource Group** – select the resource group name you created in step one above. I am using zero-to-cloud-native as the resource group in this tutorial.

**Default security group** – I recommend to keep Allow SSH and Allow Ping enabled for dev environments as it will allow us to ssh and ping into pods / services while debugging. For a production environment, consider disabling these settings.

**Classic Access** – in this tutorial we will not be using resources in classic infrastructure so you can uncheck this option.

**Default address prefixes** – leave this option checked as we do want to create a default prefix for each zone.

Next, you will need to create a new subnet. In this tutorial, we will be deploying a multizone cluster across three zones which means we will need to create one subnet for each zone. In this example I will be using Dallas as my multizone region. When you create a VPC you only have an option of creating a single subnet during the VPC creation. We will start by creating a subnet in one of the multizone availability zones and then go back and create the other two.


**Subnet Name** – when I create subnets, I include the vpc name and location in the subnet name so I can easily find the subnets if needed. I will start with dallas 3 and will name my first subnet zero-to-cloud-native-dal3

**Location** – pick one of the locations in the MZR that you are planning on using. I will start by using Dallas 3.

**IP Range** – being a rather simple tutorial, we won't need that many IP addresses for our cluster and application. I will select 64 addresses.

**Public Gateway** – make sure you select Attached. This will allow us to access the OpenShift Console. For a production level cluster, consider un-attaching the public gateway if you do not require Internet connectivity.

VPC Infrastructure / All virtual private clouds



**Gen 2 compute**  
This virtual private cloud will be created for use with Gen 2 resources. It cannot be used with generation 1 instances.

## New virtual private cloud

Name  
zero-to-cloud-native

Resource group  
The resource group can't be changed after the Virtual Private Cloud is created  
[Learn about resource groups](#)  
zero-to-cloud-native

Tags  
Examples: env:dev, version-1

VPC default access control list  
Default ACL rules (Allow all)

Default security group  
☒ Allow SSH ☒ Allow ping

Classic access  
☐ Enable access to classic resource

Default address prefixes  
☒ Create a default prefix for each zone

## New subnet for VPC

Name  
zero-to-cloud-native-dal3

Resource group  
The resource group can't be changed after the network is created  
[Learn about resource groups](#)  
zero-to-cloud-native

Location  

Dallas  
Dallas 3

Frankfurt  
Frankfurt 3

London  
London 3

Tokyo  
Tokyo 3

Washington DC  
Washington DC 3

IP range selection  
We have calculated the most efficient location for your IP range (CIDR block) to maximize your available IP addresses. You can customize the IP range by selecting a different address prefix, changing the number of addresses or by entering your IP range manually.

Address prefix	Number of addresses	IP range
10.240.128.0/18	64	10.240.128.0/26

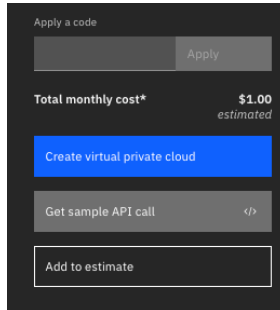
Address space 10.240.128.0 to 10.240.191.255

IP range: 10.240.128.0/26

Subnet access control list  
Use VPC default

Public gateway  
Attaching a public gateway will allow all attached resources to communicate with the public Internet.  
☒ Attached

After entering all the information, click Create virtual private cloud on the right-hand side of the screen.



The next screen will take you to a list of virtual private clouds. Click on the virtual private cloud you just created. We will need to create additional subnets to support our multizone cluster and we will need to create access rules for our application in the security group section.

Virtual Private Clouds

Region: Dallas

Status	Virtual Private Cloud	Resource Group	Subnets	Default ACL	Default Security Group	
Available	<a href="#">kevin-vpc</a>	default	3	<a href="#">reliable-excavator-lingo-frenzy-sector-uncoiled</a>	<a href="#">lankiness-tradition-thirsty-cheer-helping-grief</a>	1
Available	<a href="#">zero-to-cloud-native</a>	zero-to-cloud-native	1	<a href="#">dioxide-recolor-safehouse-bonnet</a>	<a href="#">repurpose-credit-scanning-reforest</a>	1

The next thing we will want to do is to create our subnets for the additional two availability zones for our multizone cluster.

Scrolling down to our subnets in this VPC section. Click on create to create another subnet.

Subnets in this VPC

Status	Name	Location	IP Range	Public Gateway
Available	<a href="#">zero-to-cloud-native-dal3</a>	Dallas 3	10.240.128.0/26	<a href="#">52.117.1.131</a>

Follow the same steps you did when you created your first subnet when you created your VPC. I will be using these settings for the second subnet I'm creating in Dallas 2.

**Name:** zero-to-cloud-native-dal2

**Resource Group:** zero-to-cloud-native

**Location:** Dallas 2

**IP Range – Number of addresses:** 64

**Public Gateway:** Attached

\*leave all the other settings with the default values.

Once you have entered all the settings, click on Create Subnet to create this new subnet.

### New subnet for VPC

**Name**

**Virtual private cloud**

zero-to-cloud-native

**Resource group**

The resource group can't be changed after the network is created

[Learn about resource groups](#)

zero-to-cloud-native

[View all resource groups](#)

**Location**

Dallas

Dallas 2

**IP range selection**

We have calculated the most efficient location for your IP range (CIDR block) to maximize your available IP addresses. You can customize the IP range by selecting a different address prefix, changing the number of addresses or by entering your IP range manually.

Address prefix	Number of addresses	IP range
10.240.64.0/18	64	10.240.64.0/26

Address space 10.240.64.0 to 10.240.127.255

IP range: 10.240.64.0/26

**Subnet access control list**

VPC Default(dioxide-recolor-safehouse-bonnet)

**Public gateway**

Attaching a public gateway will allow all attached resources to communicate with the public Internet.

☒ Attached

#### Summary

Subnet

Floating IP

Apply a code

Total monthly cost\*

Create subnet

Get sample API call

**Need help?**

[Contact IBM Cloud Sales](#)

[View docs](#)

**Terms**

[Virtual Server](#)

[Virtual Private Cloud](#)

[Block Storage](#)

Repeat the same process of the third subnet. I will be using these settings for the third and final subnet in Dallas 1.

**Name:** zero-to-cloud-native-dal1

**Resource Group:** zero-to-cloud-native

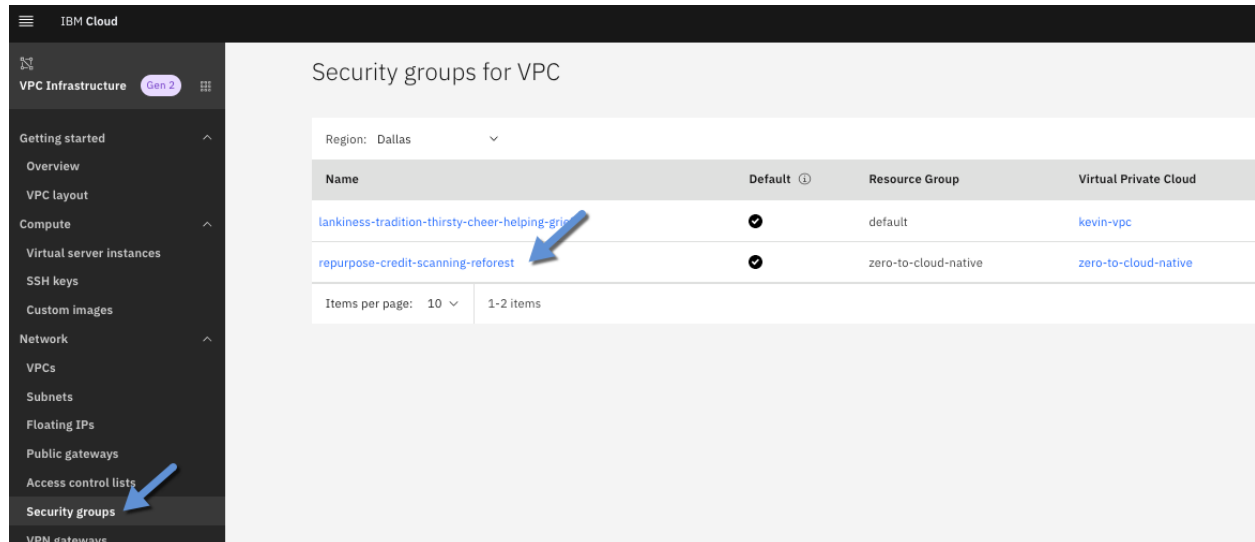
**Location:** Dallas 1

**IP Range – Number of addresses:** 64

**Public Gateway:** Attached

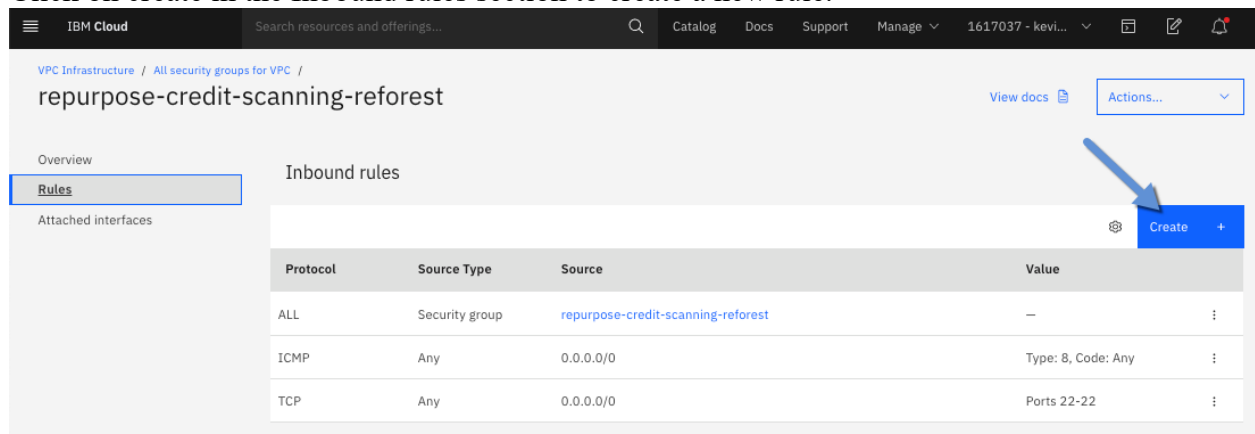
\*leave all the other settings with the default values.

Now that we have created our three subnets in each zone for our multizone region, we can now update the security group to support our application. On the VPC navigation tree on the left, click on Security Groups which will bring up a list of all the security groups in your account. On the right-hand side, click on the security group for the VPC you just created.



By default, when you create a VPC all outbound traffic will be allowed and all inbound traffic will be blocked. Since we did enable SSH and Ping those will also be allowed for inbound traffic. For our cloud native application, we will need to create three additional rules, one for the OpenShift console, second for web application and third for the API interface.

Click on create in the Inbound rules section to create a new rule.





Starting with the ports for OpenShift, enter 30000 as the Port min and 32767 as the Port max and click save.

New Inbound Rule ×

Protocol  
TCP

Port  
☐ Any ☒ Port range

Port min 30000 Port max 32767

Source type  
☒ Any ☐ IP address ☐ CIDR block ☐ Security group

Repeat the same process for port 80 ( web application ) and port 8000 ( API Interface )  
After creating the additional rules, your **Inbound rules** should look like this.

Inbound rules

Protocol	Source Type	Source	Value	
ALL	Security group	repurpose-credit-scanning-reforest	—	:
ICMP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	Type: 8, Code: Any	:
TCP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	Ports 22-22	:
TCP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	Ports 30000-32767	:
TCP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	Ports 80-80	:
TCP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	Ports 8000-8000	:

Next, we also need to create outbound rules for both port 80 and port 8000. Under outbound rules, click on Create.

Outbound rules

Protocol	Destination Type	Destination	Value	
ALL	Any	0.0.0.0/0	—	:

On the next screen, create a new outbound rule for port 80.

New Outbound Rule ×

Protocol  
TCP

Port  
☐ Any ☒ Port range

Port min 80 Port max 80

Destination type  
☒ Any ☐ IP address ☐ CIDR block ☐ Security group

Cancel Save

Repeat the same process to create another outbound rule for port 8000.

### 3 - Custom Domains

When developing your cloud-native application, you will most likely want a domain that is easily readable rather than the default domain you get when you create an OpenShift cluster like the following:

```
getroks-nonprod-ocp-73aeb0673131e634c608c4167edcc2aeb-0000.us-south.containers.appdomain.cloud
```

One of the services we have in IBM Cloud is called Cloud Internet Services which provides reliability, performance, and security for Internet facing applications, websites, and services using Cloudflare's 165+ Global Points of Presence (PoPs). It includes Domain Name Service (DNS), Global Load Balancer (GLB), Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection, Web Application Firewall (WAF), Transport Layer Security (TLS), Rate Limiting, Smart Routing, and Caching. For the tutorial, we will mainly be using Cloud Internet Services for a Domain Name Service. IBM Cloud also offers a service called Domain Name Registration Service that can be used to order and manage domains.

You can read more about IBM Cloud Domain Name Registration here:

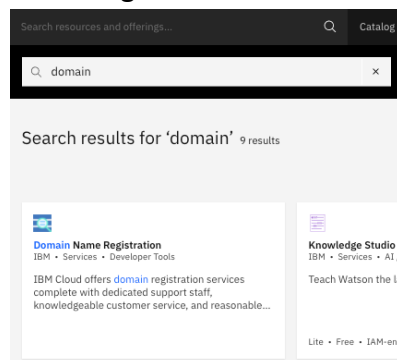
<https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/dns?topic=dns-getting-started>

You can read more about IBM Cloud Internet Services here:

<https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/cis?topic=cis-about-ibm-cloud-internet-services-cis>

#### 3 – 1 Custom Domain Tutorial

If you don't already have a domain that you would like to use, then the first thing we will need to do is create one. From the IBM Cloud catalog, search from Domain and then click on Domain Name Registration Service.



On the next screen, there are no options, on the bottom right corner, click create.

The following screen will provide you the option to create a new domain. Click on Register, enter the domain you want, I will be using zero-to-cloud-native.com. Click on Check Availability to make sure the domain you want is available and then click Continue.

Filter ▾ Transfer ▾ Renew ▾ Register ▾

Register New Domain Register Multiple Domains?

zero-to-cloud-native .com 1 Year - \$9.94 Available

\* Required field

Cancel Check Availability Continue

Enter your registrant information and click Order Now.

Complete zero-to-cloud-native.com Registration

#### Registrant

First Name   
\* Required field

Last Name   
\* Required field

☐ Use Default Company Address

Company Name   
\* Required field

Street Address   
\* Required field

City

Cancel Order Now

After about 5 minutes, you will see the domain you requested shows up in the domain view.  
Expand the domain you created and not the custom name servers to use later.

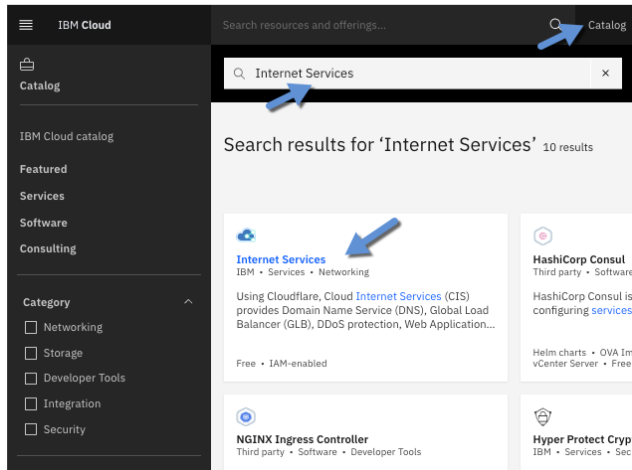
#### Domains

Filter ▾ Transfer ▾ Renew ▾ Register ▾							
All Domains ▾		Items per page: 25 ▾   1-1 of 1 items		1 of 1 pages < 1 > ⚙			
Domains ▲	Registrar	Status	Contacts	Verified	Lock Domain	DNS	Expiration
▼ zero-to-cloud-native.com	SoftLayer	Active	<a href="#">View / Edit</a>	<a href="#">Verifying</a>	Locked ▾	<a href="#">Edit DNS</a>	2021-08-25
<b>Custom Name Servers</b> Point this domain to custom name servers. ns1.softlayer.com				<b>Registered Name Servers</b> Register Name Servers for others to point to this domain. There are no NS records currently registered with this domain.			<b>Transfer Code</b> 1-qp71107136

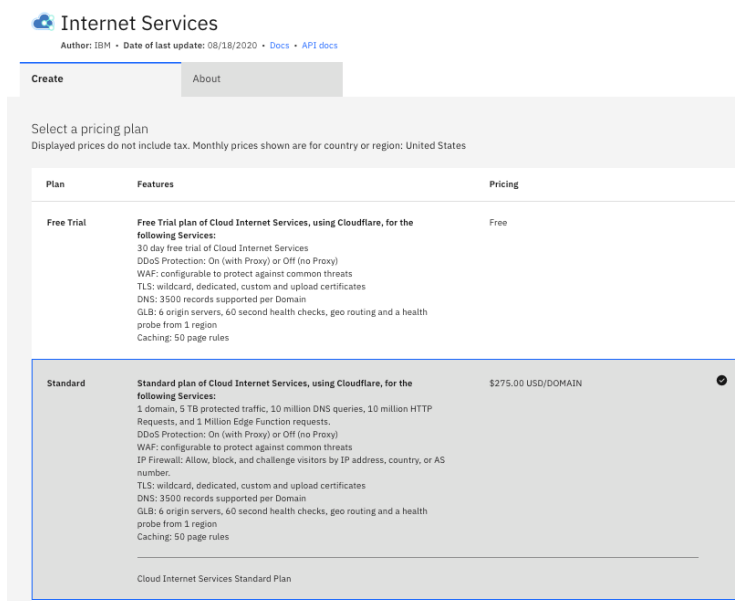
The next step will be connecting the domain you just created with Cloud Internet Services. Please note, you will need to verify your domain before you can complete the process of registering the domain with IBM Cloud Internet Services. Look for an email from IBM with instructions on verifying your information.

### 3 – 2 Cloud Internet Services Tutorial

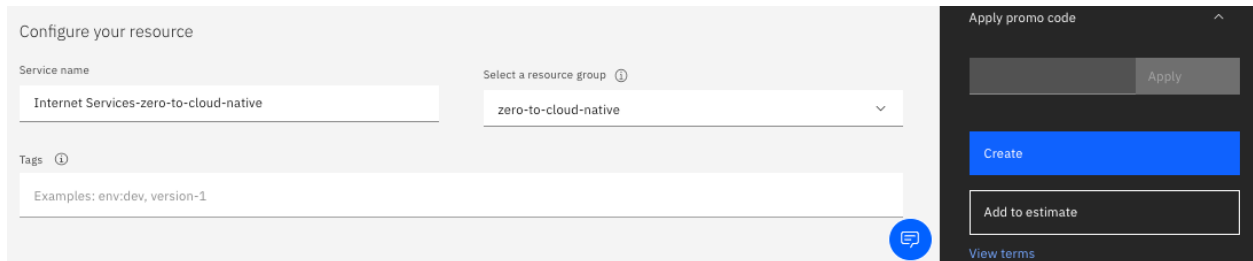
The next thing we will need to do is create an instance of Cloud Internet Services from the IBM Cloud catalog. To do so, click on the Catalog of IBM Cloud, search for Internet Services, and click the Internet Services tile. We will use Cloud Internet Service to manage the DNS and Internet security for the domain we just created.



This brings up a screen to select the pricing plan you want for Internet Services. Select the Standard plan as being a tutorial and not for a production system we don't need the all the advanced security options provided by the other plans. For a production system, we strongly recommend that you select one of the Enterprise plans.



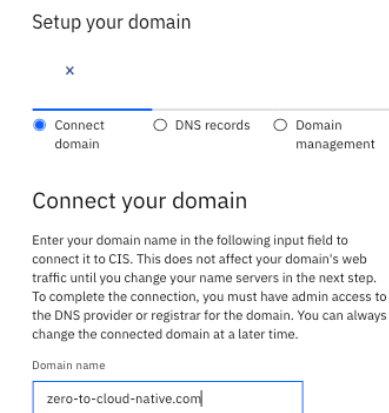
At the bottom of the screen, enter a name for the service and the resource group you created earlier to place the service in. I will be using Internet Services-zero-to-cloud-native as the name of my service. Click create after selecting the plan and entering the name for your service.



This will create your service and will bring you to the overview page of your IBM Cloud Internet Services instance you just created. To get started ... click Let's get started.



This will bring up a new page to setup your domain. Enter the domain name you created earlier and click next.



You can skip the setup your DNS records, just click next.


### Setup your domain

✕

☒ Connect domain ☒ DNS records ☐ Domain management

### Setup your DNS records (optional)

Upload a DNS file in the BIND format. Conflicting records will not be overwritten. Depending on the number of records in the file, the upload may take a few minutes.

[Import records](#) 

Next, on the delegate domain management screen, note the new NS records. Before you click next, you will need to update the domain you created with these records. Note, you can only update the DNS records name server once per hour. If you get an error stating so, wait an hour from when you created the domain.

Open a new browser or tab and navigate to the IBM Cloud Domain Service like you did in the previous step. Under the domain you created select Unlock from the Lock Domain drop down.

Domains

Filter ▾ Transfer ▾ Renew ▾ Register ▾

All Domains ▾ Items per page: 25 ▾ | 1-1 of 1 items

Domains ▴	Registrar	Status	Contacts	Verified	Lock Domain	DNS	Expiration
▼ zero-to-cloud-native.com	SoftLayer	Active	<a href="#">View / Edit</a>	<a href="#">Verifying</a>	Unlocked ▾	<a href="#">Edit DNS</a>	2021-08-25
<b>Custom Name Servers</b> Point this domain to custom name servers ns1.softlayer.com ns2.softlayer.com <a href="#">Add / Edit NS</a>			<b>Registered Name Servers</b> Register Name Server(s) for others to point to this domain. There are no NS records currently registered with this domain. <a href="#">Add NS</a>				<b>Transfer Code</b> *) = qd7 ( 7873b

Next click on Add/ Edit NS and enter the NS specified on the Cloud Internet Services screen. Enter the new name servers and click Associate.

Custom Name Servers for zero-to-cloud-native.com

Point this domain to up to 5 custom Name Servers

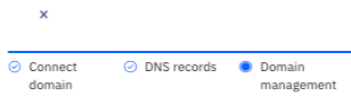
ns060.name.cloud.ibm.com ✔ Valid

ns135.name.cloud.ibm.com ✔ Valid

[Cancel](#) [Associate](#)

Now, go back to Cloud Internet Services window and click the final Next button.

Setup your domain



### Delegate domain management

Delegate your domain's management system to CIS by changing your name server (NS) records. After delegation, traffic redirects to CIS over 24 hours and we apply all of our security and performance benefits.

Start by going to your domain's current DNS provider or registrar (usually where you purchased the domain) and find a section titled "custom DNS" or "DNS server settings." The section's title varies from provider to provider. When there, replace the existing NS records with the new NS records and save changes.

The domain will be deleted automatically if not activated within 60 days.

[Learn more about delegating domain management.](#)

#### New NS records

ns060.name.cloud.ibm.com



ns135.name.cloud.ibm.com



#### Old NS records

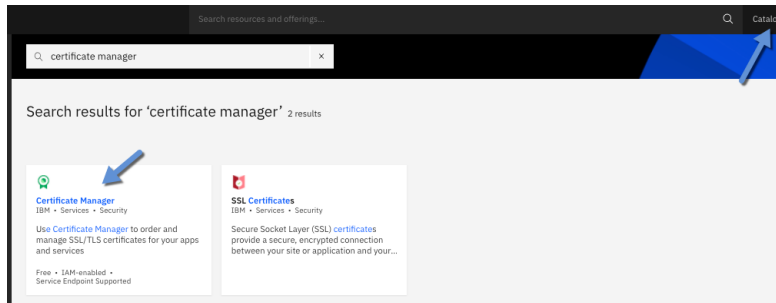
ns1.softlayer.com

ns2.softlayer.com

After you click the final next button, you will be taken to the Overview page of IBM Cloud Internet Services. Your domain names are now being managed by the service. We will come back to IBM Cloud Internet Services later on to create a DNS entry for our zero-to-cloud-native application.

#### 4 - Tutorial – IBM Cloud Certificate Manager

The next thing we will need to do is create a certificate for the domain we just created so we can secure our application. To do so, click on Catalog, search for Certificate Manager, and then click the Certificate Manager tile.



You can read more about Certificate Manager here:

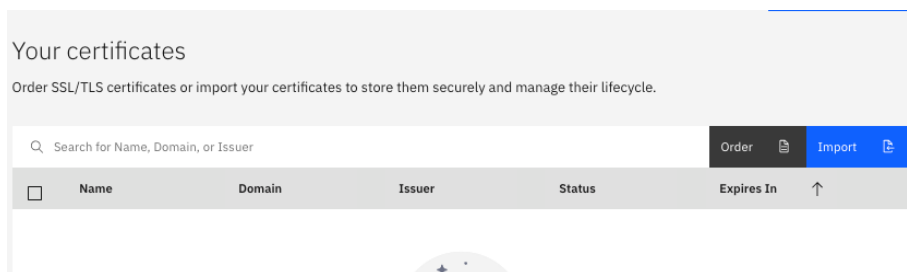
<https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/certificate-manager?topic=certificate-manager-about-certificate-manager>

On the next screen, enter details for a new instance of IBM Cloud Certificate Manager. **Select a Region** – best practice is to keep all resources in the same region. I will use Dallas.

**Service Name** – so we can distinguish different instances give the service a meaningful name. I will use Certificate Manager – zero-to-cloud-native.

**Endpoints** – you can optionally block access to the public network and use private only endpoints. Being a simply tutorial, I will keep the default Public and Private.

After entering these values, click Create. This brings you to a screen showing your certificates. As we have just created the instance of Certificate Manager you will not see any certificates and will need to create one. To do so, click the Order button.



Because we are using Cloud Internet Services as our DNS provider, click Continue under IBM Cloud Internet Services (CIS) tile.



## Order certificate

As part of the ordering process, Certificate Manager validates that you own the domains that are listed in your certificate order by interacting with your DNS provider.

To get started, select the type of Domain Name Service (DNS) provider that you're using.

### IBM Cloud Internet Services (CIS)

Before you continue, be sure that you [give Certificate Manager access to your CIS instance](#).

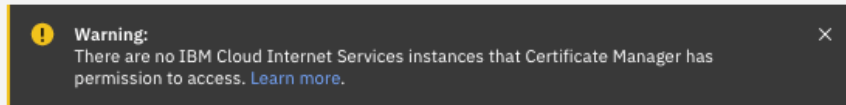
Continue →

### Other DNS Provider

Before you continue, be sure that Certificate Manager [can interact with your DNS provider](#).

Continue →

On the next screen, you will see a warning message saying there are no IBM Cloud Internet Services instances that Certificate Manager has permission to access.



To fix this, we will need to authorize certificate manager to interact with Cloud Internet Services.

1. Navigate to **IBM Cloud > Manage > Access (IAM) > Authorizations**.
2. Click **Create** and assign a source and target service. The source service is granted access to the target service based on the roles that you set in the next step.
  - Source: Certificate Manager
  - Target: Internet Services
3. Specify a service instance for both the source and the target.

4. Assign the **Reader** role to allow Certificate Manager to view the CIS instance and its domains. Then, click **Authorize**.

First, select the source service to see which services it can be authorized to access. Then, select from the available target services, and assign all of the roles that are needed to give the source service access.

Source service ⓘ

Certificate Manager x ▾

in

Account x ▾

Source service instance

Certificate Manager - zero-to-cloud-nativ x ▾

Target service ⓘ

Internet Services x ▾

in

Account x ▾

Service instance

string equals ▾

Internet Services-zero-to-cloud-native (3 x ▾ ⓘ

Domain Id

string equals ▾

ⓘ

CIS functional scope

string equals ▾

CIS functional scope ▾ ⓘ

sub-scope

string equals ▾

sub-scope ▾ ⓘ

Service access ⓘ

☐ Reader 6 As a reader, you can perform read-only actions within a service such as viewing service-specific resources.

☐ Writer 10 As a writer, you have permissions beyond the reader role, including creating and editing service-specific resources.

☒ Manager 14 As a manager, you have permissions beyond the writer role to complete privileged actions as defined by the service. In addition, you can create and edit service-specific resources.

Cancel

Authorize

FEEDBACK

Now, when you go back to the Certificate Manager order certificate screen you will not see that warning message.

Next on the Order Certificate screen, enter the details for your certificate.

**Name:** zero-to-cloud-native

**Automatic certificate renewal** – recommendation is to turn this to yes. The certificate manager service will automatically renew your certificate and notify you. You can also automate deployments through a CI/CD process to deploy the renewed certificates.

## Order certificate

Be sure that this instance of Certificate Manager has the Manager IAM service access role for the domains in your IBM Cloud Internet Services instance. [Learn more.](#)

Certificate details

Domains

**Name**

zero-to-cloud-native

**Description (optional)**

Never add passwords or personal information (PII) to the description.

**Certificate authority**

Let's Encrypt

**Signature algorithm**

The cryptographic algorithm used by the CA to sign this certificate.

sha256WithRSAEncryption

**Key algorithm**

The encryption algorithm and key size used to generate the private and public keys for this certificate.

rsaEncryption 2048 bit

**Automatic certificate renewal**

When a certificate is renewed you are notified through your notification channels that it is ready for you to deploy. [Learn how to automate deployments.](#)

Next, click on the Domains tab and select the IBM Cloud Internet Services (CIS) instance you created. Select both Add Domain and Add Wildcard, and click Order.

### Order certificate

Be sure that this instance of Certificate Manager has the Manager IAM service access role for the domains in your IBM Cloud Internet Services instance. [Learn more](#).

Certificate details

Domains

**IBM Cloud Internet Services (CIS) instance**

Be sure that you've granted Certificate Manager the appropriate access to Cloud Internet Services if you don't see the instance that you're looking for.

Internet Services-zero-to-cloud-native

**Certificate domains**

Domain Name	Add Domain	Add Wildcard	
zero-to-cloud-native.com	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Subdomains</a>

Domains per page 5

1-1 of 1 domains

1

1 of 1 pages

This will order your new certificates and will take a couple of minutes. We won't be using the certificates right away so you don't have to wait for the order to complete.

## 5 - Tutorial – Key Protect

The last tutorial in this section is to create an instance of Key Protect that we will be using through the tutorial to store our encryption keys. IBM Key Protect for IBM Cloud allows you to store encrypted keys for apps across IBM Cloud services. As you manage the lifecycle of your keys, you can benefit from knowing that your keys are secured by FIPS 140-2 Level 3 certified cloud-based hardware security modules (HSMs) that protect against the theft of information.

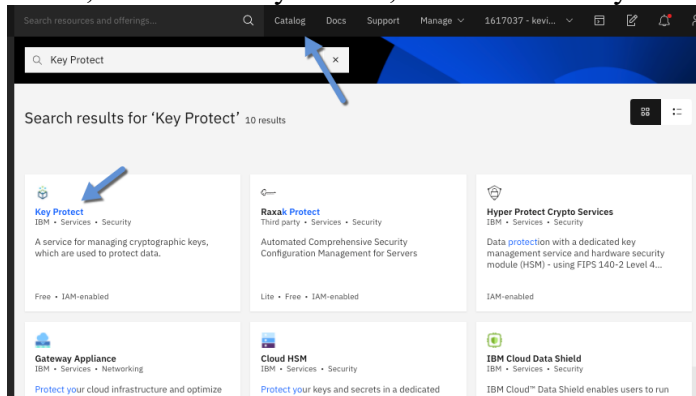
You can read more about Key Protect here:

<https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/key-protect?topic=key-protect-about>

For highly regulated workloads, IBM is the only cloud provider to offer FIPS 140-2 Level 4 encryption where you keep your own key. IBM Cloud Hyper Protect Crypto Services integrates with Key Protect to enable Keep Your Own Keys (KYOK) for IBM Cloud, so your organization has more control and authority over its data. Check out the [Hyper Protect Crypto Services](#) offering details page.

For this tutorial we will be using BYOK with IBM Cloud Key Protect for all of the IBM Cloud services including our OpenShift cluster and workloads.

The first thing we need to do is to create an instance of Key Protect. To do so, go to the IBM Cloud, search for Key Protect, and click the Key Protect tile.



Just like you did with the other services so far, there are a couple of settings to enter to create the service.

**Select a Region** – best practice is to keep all resources in the same region. I will use Dallas.

**Service Name** – so we can distinguish different instances give the service a meaningful name. I will use Key Protect–zero-to-cloud-native.

**Resource Group** – to keep everything nicely organized, I will choose the zero-to-cloud-native resource group.

**Endpoints** – you can optionally block access to the public network and use private only endpoints. Being a simply tutorial, I will keep the default Public and Private.

After entering all your settings, click Create.



Author: IBM • Date of last update: 08/25/2020 • [Docs](#) • [API docs](#)

Create

About

Select a region

Select a region

Dallas

Select a pricing plan

Displayed prices do not include tax. Monthly prices shown are for country or region: United States

Plan	Features	Pricing
Graduated Tier Pricing		
First 20 keys are free. Then after that it's \$0.75 per key per month for up to 1,000 more keys. Then after that it's \$0.60 per key per month for up to 9,000 more keys. Then after that it's \$0.50 per key per month for each additional key.		
Tiers	Pricing	
1 - 1,000	\$0.75 USD/ITEM	
1,001 - 10,000	\$0.60 USD/ITEM	
10,000+	\$0.50 USD/ITEM	

Configure your resource

Service name

Key Protect-zero-to-cloud-native

Select a resource group ⓘ

zero-to-cloud-native

Tags ⓘ

Examples: env:dev, version-1

Allowed network policy

Set network access control to a Key Protect instance.

Public and private allows Key Protect service requests through both private and public networks. This is the default setting.

Private only allows Key Protect service requests through IBM private network only. [Learn more](#)

NOTE - Private-Only access via the UI is not yet possible.

Public and private

Summary

Key Protect

[Estimate costs](#)

Region: Dallas

Plan: Graduated Tier Pricing

Service name: Key Protect-zero-to-cloud-native

Resource group: zero-to-cloud-native

Apply promo code

Apply

Create

Add to estimate

[View terms](#)

The next thing we need to do is add an encryption key to Key Protect. Navigate to your Key Protect instance from your IBM Cloud resource list and click Add Key.

[Resource list](#) / Key Protect-zero-to-cloud-native Active [Add tags](#)

[Details](#) [Actions...](#)

Getting started

Manage instance policies

**Manage keys**

Endpoints

Associated resources

Keys 0

Restore key **Add key +**

Name	ID	Last updated	Created	Type	Status
You do not have any keys. Create your first key or check out the <a href="#">Docs</a> to get started.					

Items per page 10 0-0 of 0 items 1 1 of 1 page

On the next screen you have the option of either having the service create a key or you can import your own key. For this tutorial, we will just have Key Protect create our own Root key, but if you can easily import your own key if you have one.

Add a new key

Create encryption keys that are protected by cloud-based hardware security modules, or import your own keys.

☒ Create a key ☐ Import your own key

Key type  
New to Key Protect? [Learn more](#)

Root key

Name  
zero-to-cloud-native-root-key

Cancel Create key

Give your key a meaningful name such as zero-to-cloud-native-root-key and click Create Key.

Congratulations!!

If you have made it this far, you have completed the longest step of the zero-to-cloud-native tutorial series. We have setup a solid and secure enterprise environment to start deploying our application. To recap, we have just done the following:

- Created a secure Virtual Private Cloud opening only the ports our application will use.
- Created a custom domain with IBM Cloud Domain Services.
- Created an instance of Cloud Internet Services and configured it as the DNS provider of our domain.
- Created a wildcard certificate for our newly created domain using IBM Cloud Certificate Manager with automated renewal.
- Created an instance of IBM Cloud Key Protect where we will store our encryption keys.

And we did all of this on IBM Cloud!