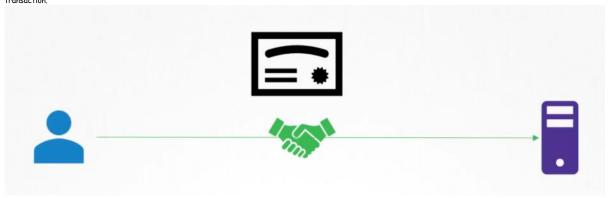
## |Goals!

- What are TLS Certificates?
- ☐ How does Kubernetes use Certificates?
- How to generate them?
- ☐ How to configure them?
- How to view them?
- ☐ How to troubleshoot issues related to Certificates

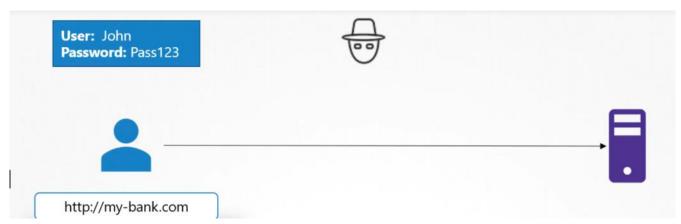
## TLS **CERTIFICATES**

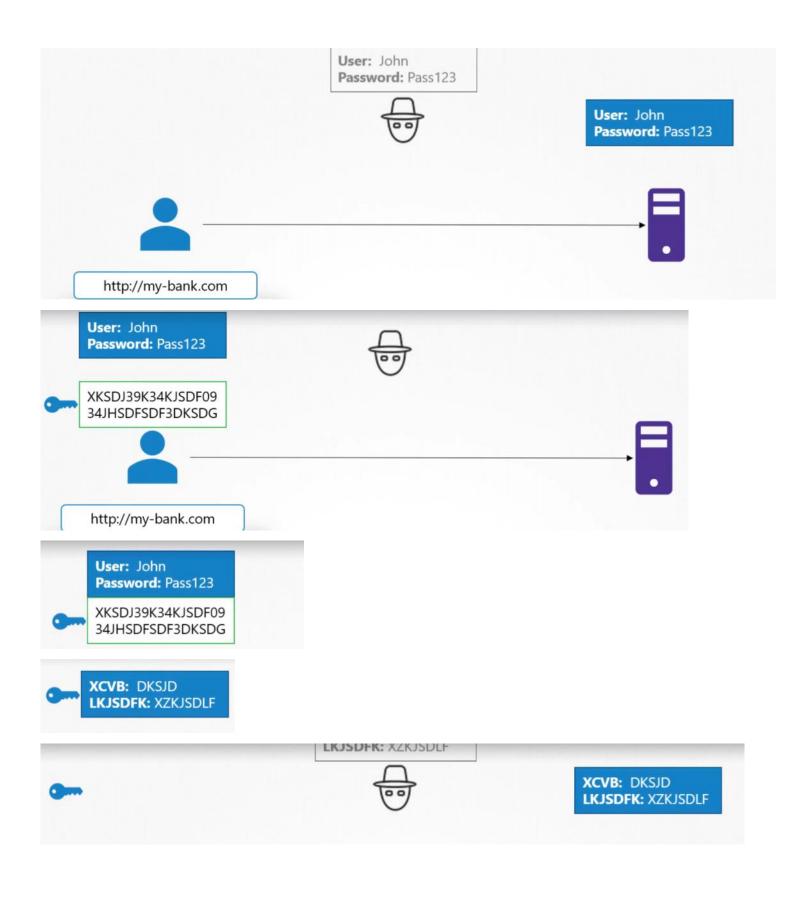


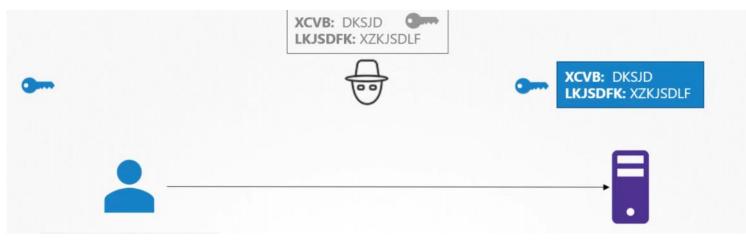
A certificate is used to guarantee trust between two parties during a transaction.



TLS certificates ensure that the communication between the user and the server is encrypted.











It is a secure way of encryption, but since it uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt the data, and since the key has to be exchanged between the sender and the receiver there is a risk of hacker gaining access to the key and decrypting the data.



that's where asymmetric encryption comes in.

Instead of using a single key to encrypt and decrypt data,

asymmetric encryption uses a pair of keys,

Private Key Public Key

a private key and a public key.



Private Key

Public Lock

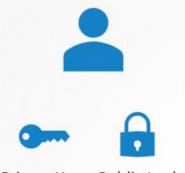


You don't want to use passwords as they're too risky

so you decide to use key pairs.

You generate a public and private key pair.



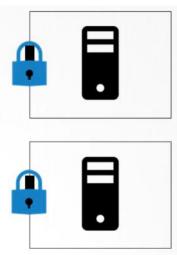


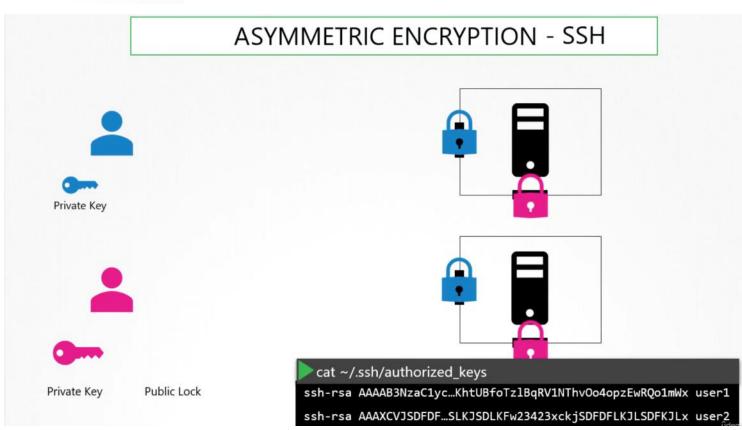
Private Key Public Lock

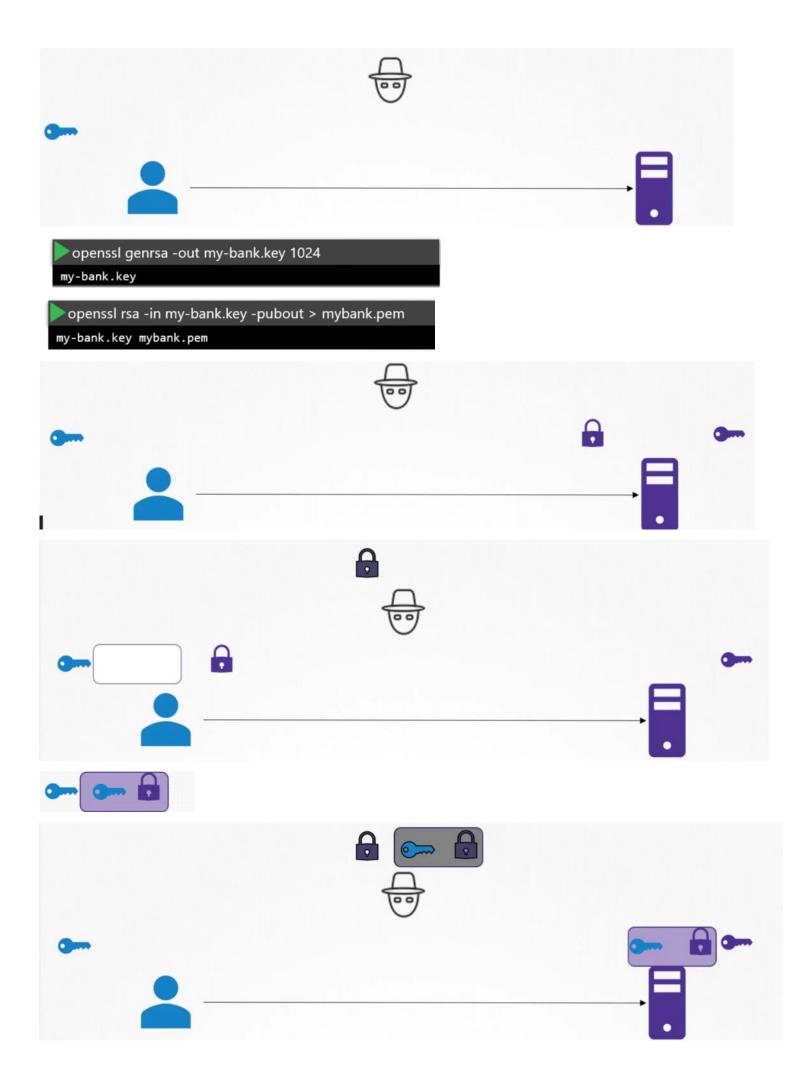


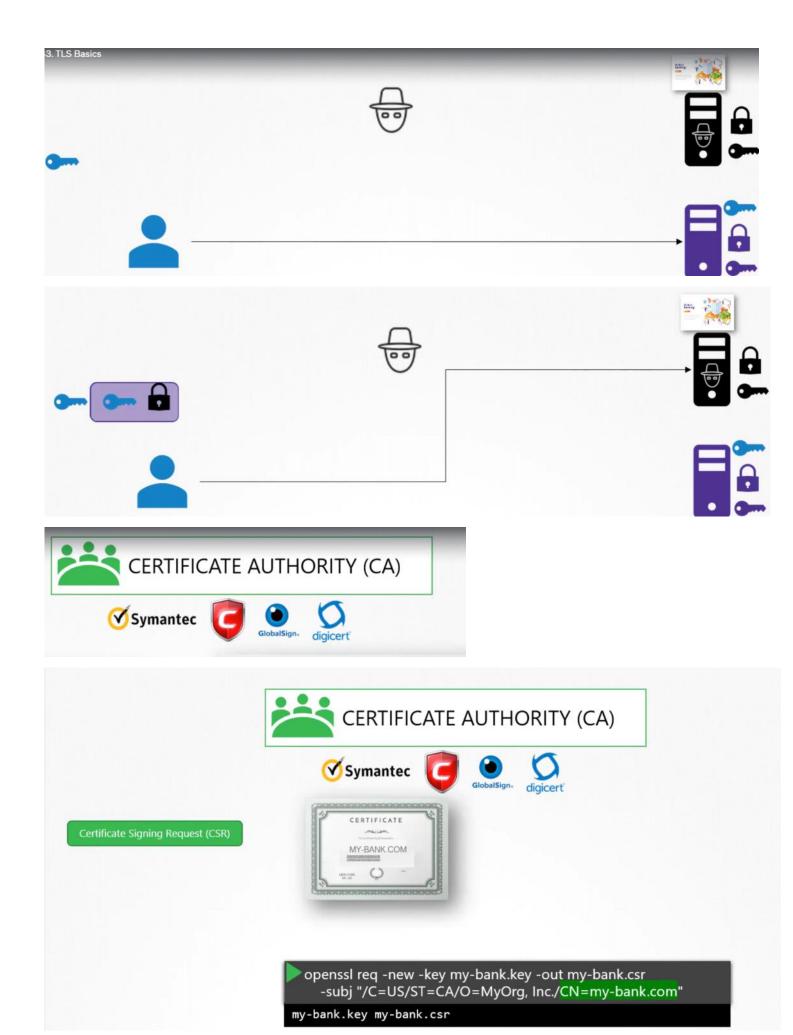


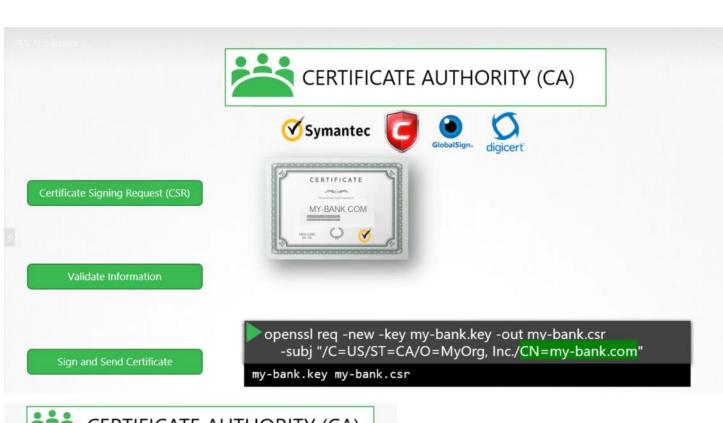
## ssh -i id\_rsa user1@server1 Successfully Logged In!





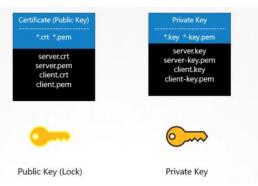












## Asimetrik Şifreleme Taylan Ahmet