



Lunch and Learn

Using Dynamic Secrets with Vault

March 29, 2022

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Agenda

- Dynamic Secrets
- Dynamic Cloud Credentials
- Dynamic Database Secrets
- Other Secrets Engines
- Resources

Dynamic Secrets



What is a Dynamic Secret?



- Credentials (username/password, certificate) that are created when they are accessed
- Secrets do not exist until they are read
- Time-bound via TTL
 - Can be renewed*
 - Cleans itself up at its TTL
- Built in revocation mechanism



Why Dynamic Secrets?



Static Secrets

- Manage Credentials
(e.g. create username and password for application A)
- Manually created, typically have a long life due to management overhead
- Manual lifecycle management

Dynamic Secrets

- Manage Intentions
(e.g. Spring application needs database access)
- Dynamically created when needed at read time (do not exist until read)
- Automatic lifecycle: create, revoke, & rotate

Why Dynamic Secrets?



Static Secrets

- Often shared across applications and instances, hard to determine where secret is being used
- Exist at rest, can be leaked by operator, application, or logs
- Revocation requires operator intervention or action

Dynamic Secrets

- Vault knows which secrets each client has, simple to revoke and limit blast radius
- Do not exist until read, created on demand when needed
- Finite lifespan, automatically revoked / deleted / rotated via TTL.
- Unique credentials per client make forensics easy in the event of compromise or leak

Why Dynamic Secrets?



Credential rotation



Dynamic Secrets within Vault



credential validity over time

- No deadlock period during credential rotation
- Application logic for handling rotation scheduling not needed



Dynamic Credentials Example

Generate AWS secret

```
CODE EDITOR

$ vault read aws/creds/role-op

Key                Value
---                -
lease_id           aws/creds/role-op/0bce0782-32aa-25ec-f61d-c026ff2216
lease_duration     288h
lease_renewable    true
access_key         AKIAJELUDIANQGRXCTZQ
secret_key         WWeSnj00W+hHoHJMCR7ETNTCqZmKesEUmk/8FyTg
security_token     <nil>
```




Dynamic Credentials Example

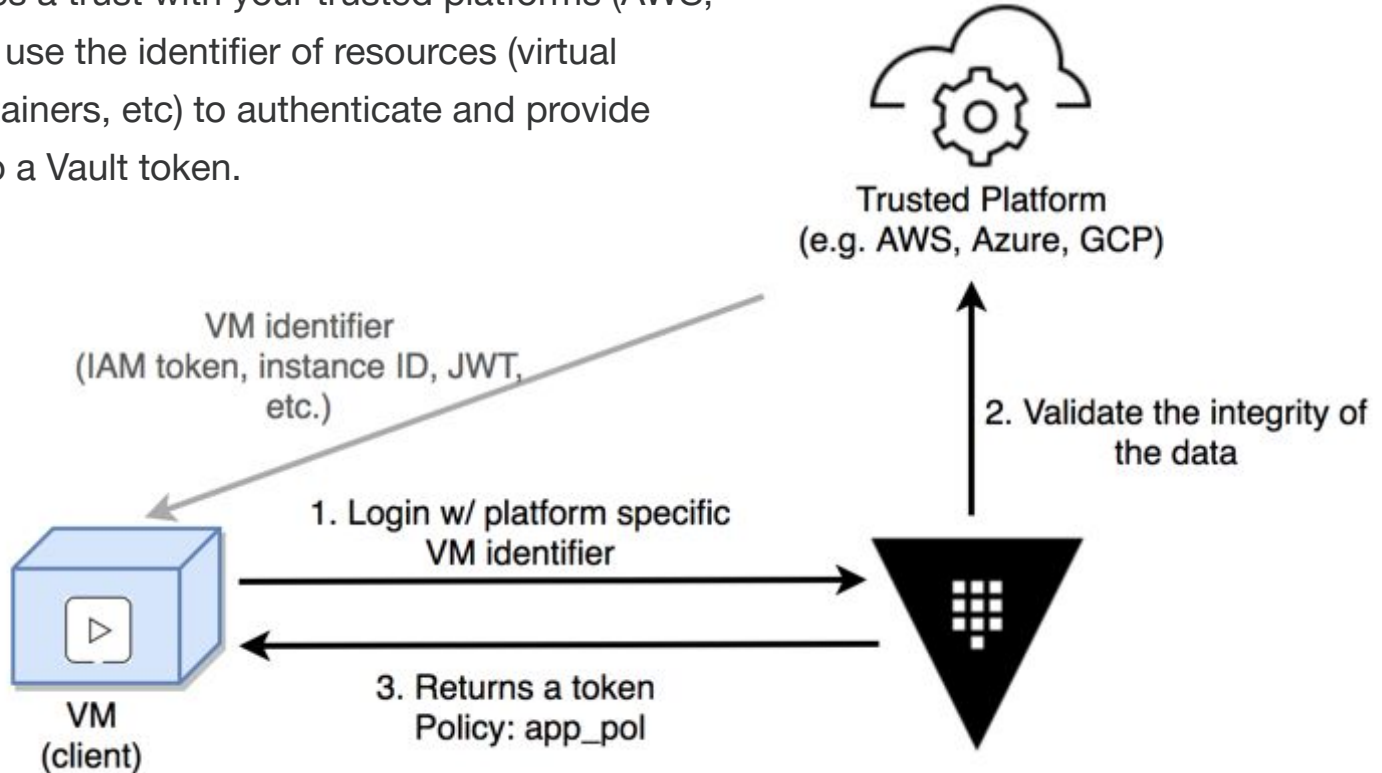
Revoke AWS secret

```
TERMINAL
$ vault lease revoke aws/creds/role-op/0bce0782-32aa-25ec-f61d-c026ff2216
Success! Revoked lease: aws/creds/role-op/0bce0782-32aa-25ec-f61d-c026ff2216
```

Trust and Platform Integration



Vault establishes a trust with your trusted platforms (AWS, Azure, GCP) to use the identifier of resources (virtual instances, containers, etc) to authenticate and provide authorization to a Vault token.



TLDR: Dynamic Secrets



- Reduce time spent managing secrets
- Help teams achieve compliance objectives
- Improve security posture
 - Create a moving target for attackers
 - Minimize the risk of exposing credentials
 - Make forensics easier
 - Credential rotation & revocation becomes SOP



Dynamic Secret Types



Cloud credentials



Database credentials



Other secrets

Dynamic Secret Engines



Cloud Credentials

- AWS
- Azure
- AliCloud
- GCP



Database Secrets

- DB2
- Cassandra
- Couchbase
- Elasticsearch
- HanaDB
- InfluxDB
- MongoDB
- MongoDB Atlas
- MSSQL
- MySQL/MariaDB
- Oracle
- PostgreSQL
- Redshift
- Snowflake



Other secrets

- Active Directory
- Consul
- Terraform
- Nomad
- OpenLDAP
- PKI (Certificate)
- RabbitMQ
- Venafi

Dynamic Cloud Credentials





Dynamic Cloud Credentials

- Generate short-lived cloud credentials
- Scoped to specific policies in each cloud's policy language
- Secure privileged access flows
 - Operators need highly privileged cloud access for key administrative tasks, how can this be done securely?
 - Operators can generate short lived privileged credentials with an approval flow using **Vault Control Groups**
- Generate short-lived credentials for Terraform runs
 - Temporary cloud credentials with instance creation powers limited to the life of a single Terraform run



Azure Secrets **Engine**

- Dynamically generates service principals along with role and group assignments
- Vault roles can be mapped to Azure roles
- Service principals are associated with a lease, when lease expires the service principal is deleted
- Calling an existing service principle will generate a dynamic password which is deleted when lease expires



GCP Secrets Engine

- Dynamically generates service account keys and OAuth tokens based on IAM policies
- Service account keys are associated with a lease, when lease expires the account key is revoked
- New Service Accounts do not need to be created for batch jobs or short-term access
- Supports rolesets, static accounts, access tokens, and service account keys



AWS Secrets Engine

- Dynamically generates credentials based on IAM policies, can be mapped to internal auth methods like LDAP/OIDC
- No clicking in the UI is required, credentials are revoked when Vault lease expires
- Three supported credential types
 - **iam_user:** Dynamically generates ephemeral IAM user, attaches IAM policies and generates an access key and secret key
 - **assumed_role:** Typically used for cross-account access, Vault calls sts:AssumeRole and returns the access key, secret key, and session token
 - **federation_token:** Vault calls sts:GetFederationToken passing AWS policy and returns access key, secret key and session token



Configure AWS Dynamic Credentials

```
CODE EDITOR

# Enable AWS Secrets Engine
$ vault secrets enable aws

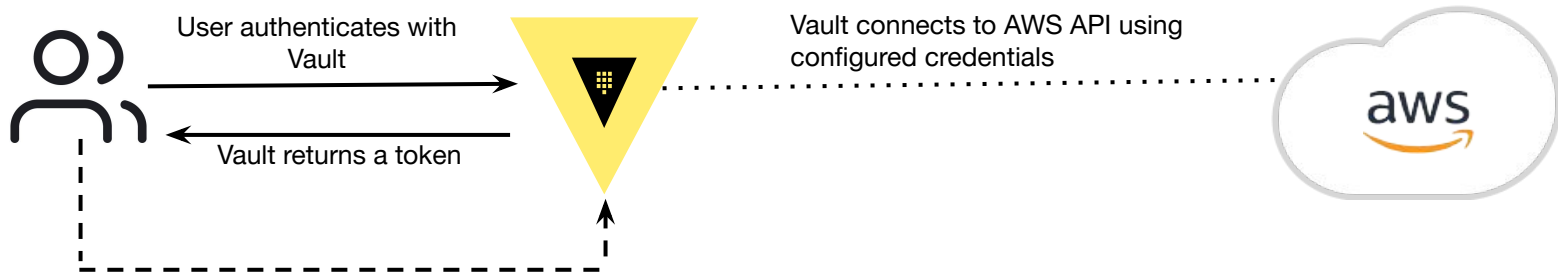
# Configure credentials for Vault to communicate to AWS for generation
# of IAM credentials

$ vault write aws/config/root \
  access_key=AKIAJWVN5Z4FOFT7NLNA \
  secret_key=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 \
  region=us-east-1

# Configure a Vault role that maps to a set of AWS permissions and
# an AWS credential type for credential generation

$ vault write aws/roles/my-role \
  credential_type=iam_user \
  policy_document=-<<EOF
{
  "Version": "2022-03-25",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
```

Configure AWS Dynamic Credentials



Using this token user generates a new AWS credential pair by reading from the /creds endpoint with the name of the role:

```
$ vault read aws/creds/my-role
```

Vault returns credentials, each time the command is run new credentials will generate

Key	Value
lease_id	aws/creds/my-role/f3e92392-7d9c-09c8-c921-575d62fe80d8
lease_duraton	768h
lease_renewable	true
access_key	AKIAIOWQXTLW36DV7IEA
secret_key	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
security_token	<nil>

Dynamic Database Credentials





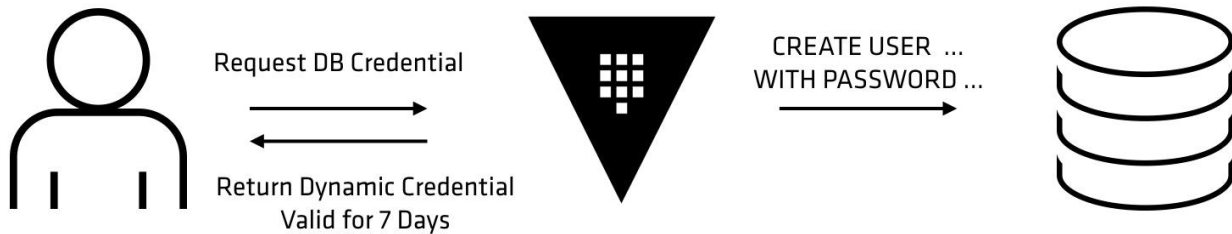
Database Credential Types

- Dynamic user/application credentials
- Root credential rotation
- Static Roles

Dynamic Database Credentials



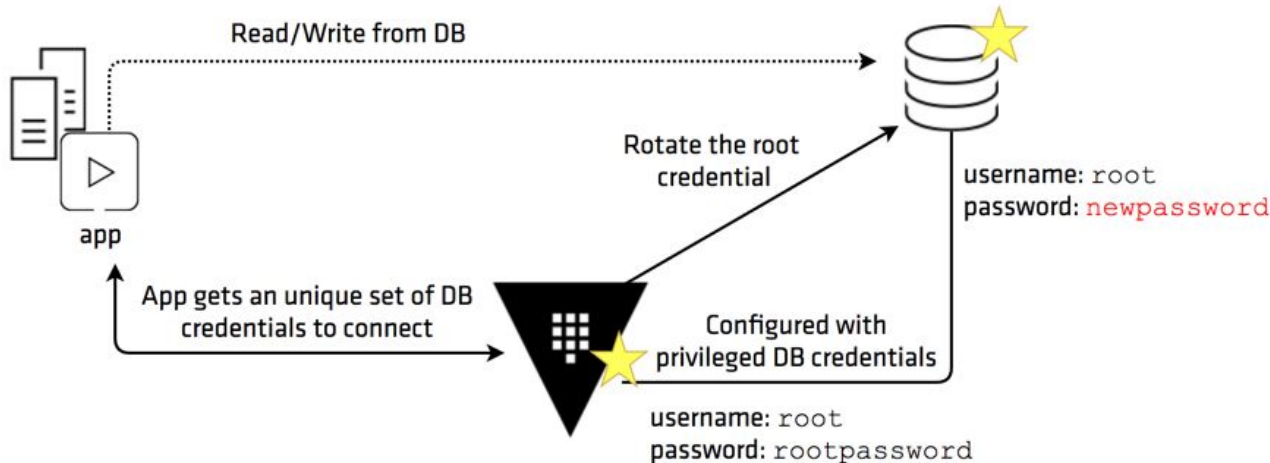
- On demand short-lived credentials for application and user requests
- Can be scoped to specific grant statements
- Revoked at TTL expiration
- Applications or users that need occasional access provision it as needed and credentials do not exist when not in use



Root Credential Rotation



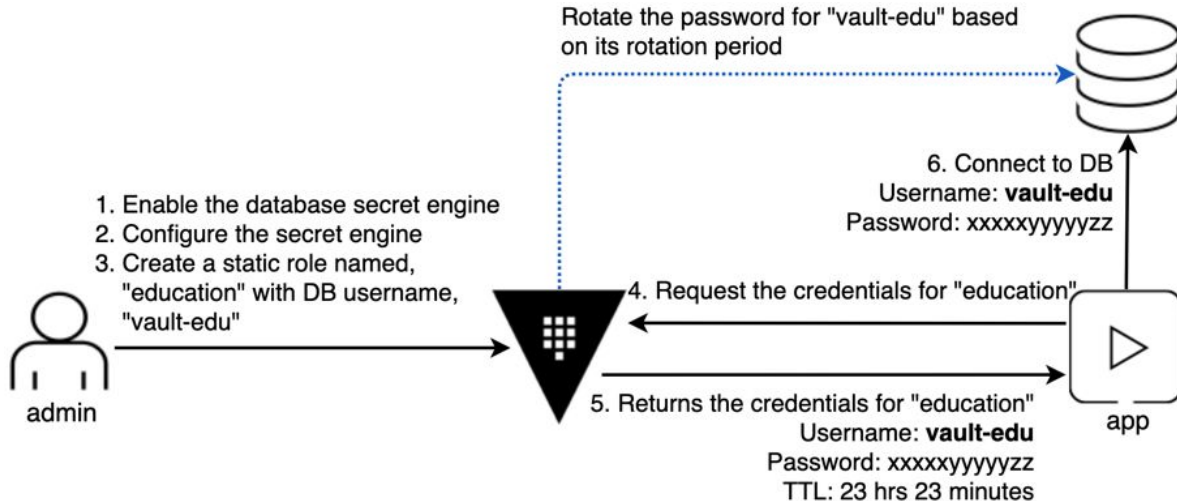
- Periodically rotate root database password
- Maintain GRC / Security policy compliance
- Rotate root credentials after initial database configuration - **only Vault will have the privileged credentials**



Static Database Roles



- Automatic rotation of database user account passwords
- Ideal for longer-lived connections i.e. service accounts
- Align with security best practices and compliance policy



Other Dynamic Credentials



Other Secret Engines



- Active Directory
- Consul
- Terraform Cloud
- Nomad
- OpenLDAP
- PKI (Certificates)
- RabbitMQ
- Venafi (Certificates)

Active Directory Secrets Engine

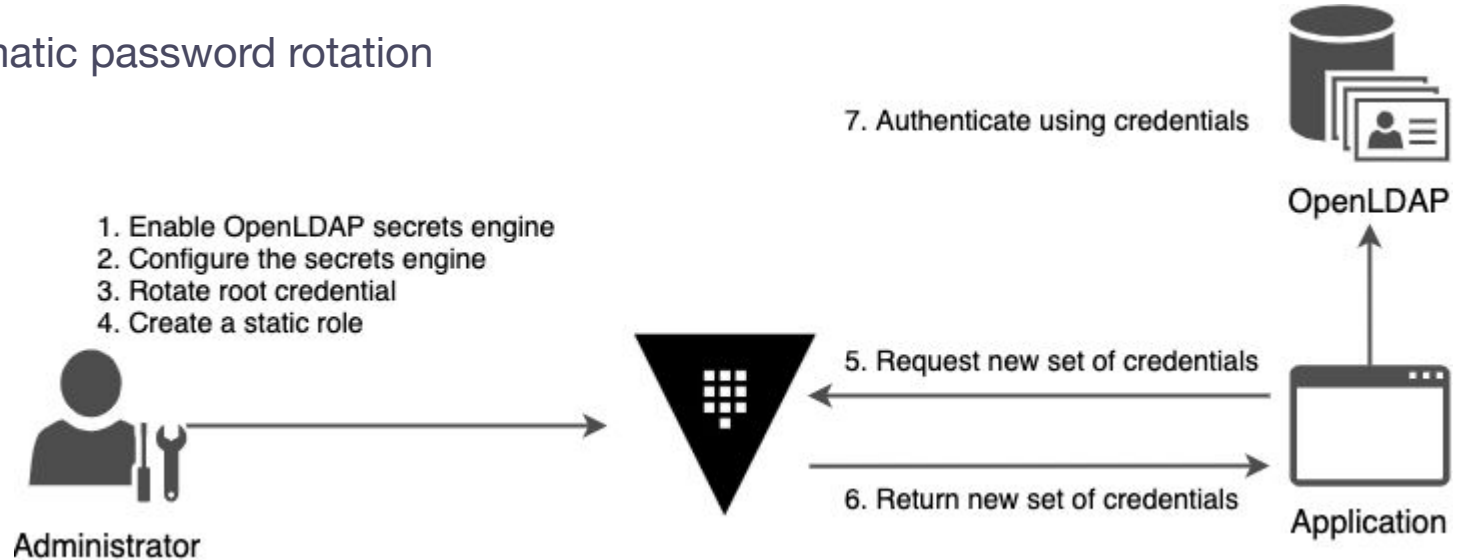


- Rotates AD passwords dynamically, designed for high-load environments where many instances may be accessing a shared password simultaneously. Does not require instances to be manually registered in advance to gain access.
- Service account check-out allows a library of service accounts to be checked out by an person or machine. Passwords rotate each time a service account is checked out.

OpenLDAP Secrets Engine



- Provides centralized workflow for managing existing LDAP passwords
- Enable users to self manage credentials
- Automatic password rotation



Terraform Cloud Secrets Engine



- Enables the generation, management, and revocation of credentials for Terraform Cloud (TFC) and Terraform Enterprise (TFE)
- Generates Terraform API tokens dynamically for Organizations, Teams, and Users



Next Steps












Resources

- [Vault Secrets Engines](#)
- [Why We Need Dynamic Secrets](#)
- [Getting Started with Dynamic Secrets: Learn](#)
- [Database Credential Rotation](#)
- [Open LDAP Secrets Engine](#)
- [Azure Secrets Engine](#)
- [Terraform Cloud Secrets Engine](#)
- [Inject Secrets into Terraform Using the Vault Provider](#)

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 Vault use cases, questions, and best practices discussions.

Vault ▾ Tags ▾ | Latest Top

Topic	Replies	Views	Activity
 Community Office Hours: Vault office-hours Join us monthly on Tuesdays for Community Office Hours focused on Vault. Please use this thread to ask technical questions to be answered during the 60-minute live office hours. During Community Office Hours, we will ha... read more	 2	1.8k	Feb '21
 About the Vault category Vault use cases, questions, and best practices discussions. For enterprise support requests, please open a ticket at https://support.hashicorp.com/hc/en-us .	 1	1.4k	Oct '21
PKI engine issue certificate with "not_after" parameter is not working vault	 0	17	9h
Vault single instance using raft storage?	 1	21	11h



Discuss

Engage with the HashiCorp Cloud community including HashiCorp Architects and Engineers.

discuss.hashicorp.com

Learn

Step-by-step guides to accelerate deployment of Vault



The screenshot shows the HashiCorp Learn website for Vault. The page has a sidebar on the left with navigation links under categories like 'GET STARTED', 'USE CASES', 'CERTIFICATION PREP', and 'PRODUCTION'. The main content area features a large banner at the top with the text 'Centrally store, access and deploy secrets' and a 'Sign in' button. Below the banner is a 'Get Started' section with three cards: 'Getting Started' (13 TUTORIALS), 'Getting Started with Vault UI' (8 TUTORIALS), and 'Getting Started with HCP Vault' (8 TUTORIALS). Each card includes a brief description and a 'Start' button with a right arrow.

HashiCorp Learn Browse products ▾

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Vault

GET STARTED

- CLI Quick Start
- HCP Vault Quick Start
- UI Quick Start

USE CASES

- ADP
- Data Encryption
- Database Credentials
- Key Management
- Secrets Management

CERTIFICATION PREP

- Associate
- Operations Pro

PRODUCTION

- Day One Consul Storage

Centrally store, access and deploy secrets

Explore HCP Vault →

Get Started

13 TUTORIALS

Getting Started

Vault secures, stores, and tightly controls access to tokens, passwords, certificates, API keys, and other secrets in modern...

Start →

8 TUTORIALS

Getting Started with Vault UI

Manage Vault environment as well as your secrets using Vault UI.

Start →

8 TUTORIALS

Getting Started with HCP Vault

Quickly get hands-on with HashiCorp Cloud Platform (HCP) Vault using the HCP portal and setup your managed Vault cluster.

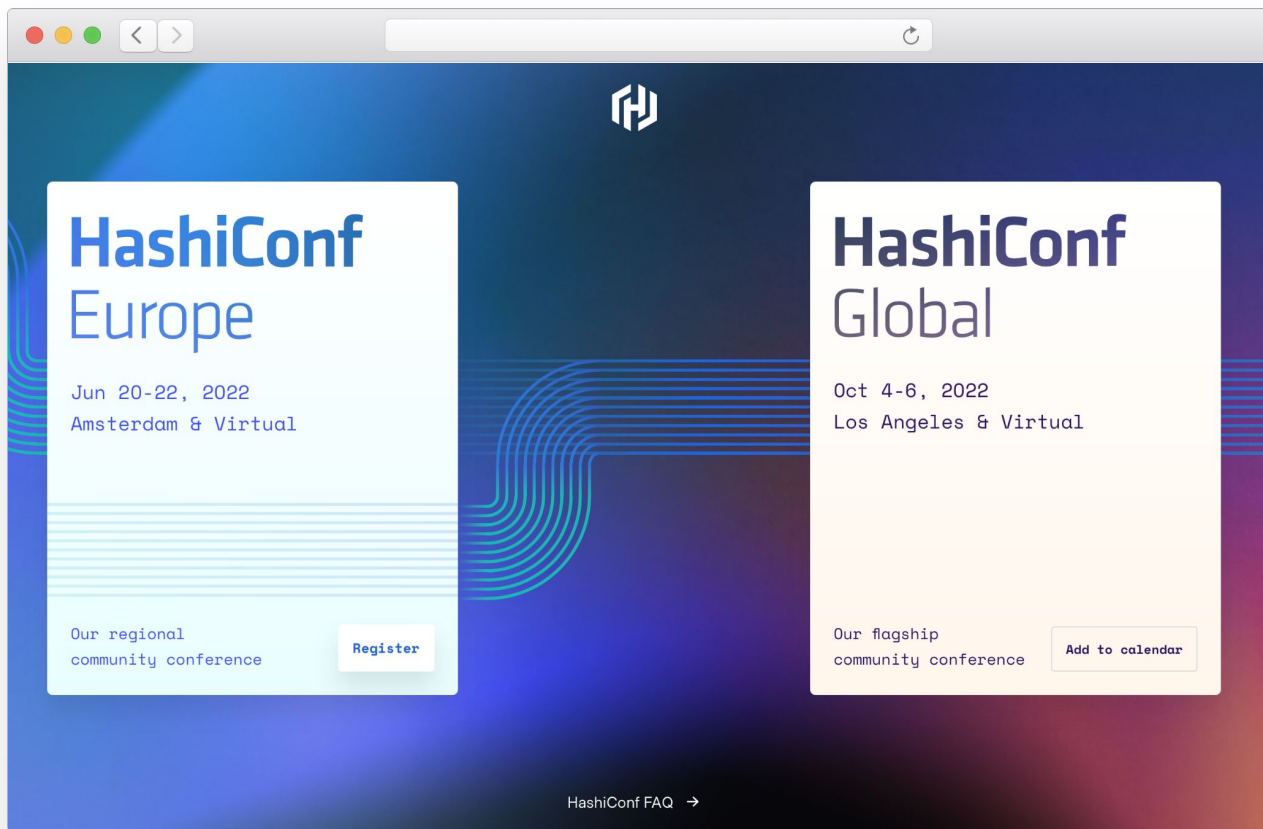
Start →

Featured Collections



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<https://hashiconf.com>



Need Additional Help?



Customer Success

Contact our Customer Success

Management team with any questions.

We will help coordinate the right resources for you to get your questions answered.

customer.success@hashicorp.com

Technical Support

Something not working quite right?

Engage with HashiCorp Technical Support by opening a new ticket for your issue at [Hashicorp Support](#).

Q & A





Thank You

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