

Vault Kubernetes Integration



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Helm Chart for Vault

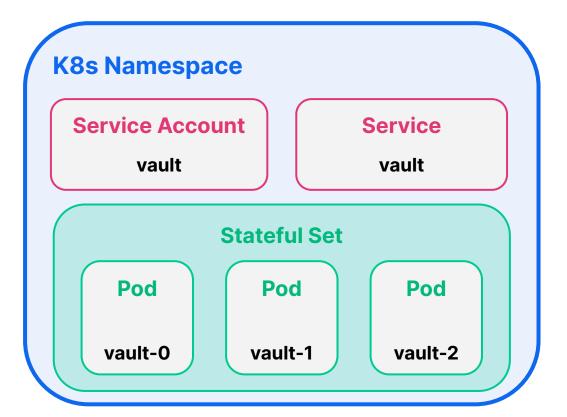


Helm Chart for Vault

- Deployment via Helm is the recommended installation and configuration method for Vault on Kubernetes
- The Helm chart can be used to install a Vault server cluster and/or the Agent Injector
- Managing your Vault deployment using Helm can also simplify lifecycle management of your Vault Servers
- Vault's Helm chart is compatible with Helm 3.6+ and Kubernetes
 1.16+



Vault in Kubernetes

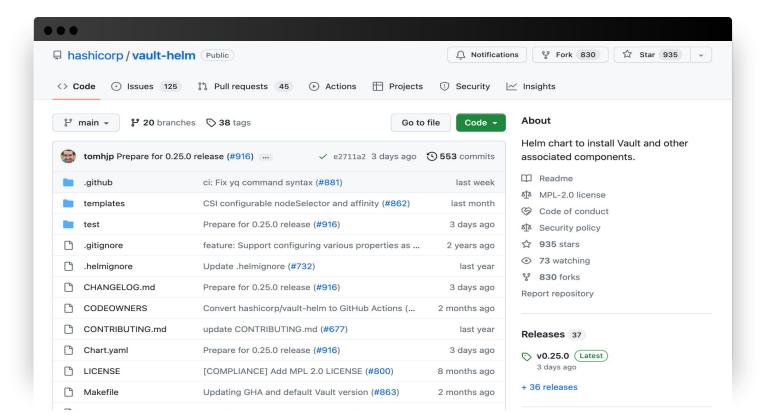


- A dedicated Kubernetes cluster should be used for Vault
- Vault should not be deployed in the default namespace
- Vault is designed to run as an unprivileged user
- Vault is a stateful application that requires persistent storage



Vault Helm Chart

hashicorp/vault-helm





Helm Repository

```
•••
$ helm repo add hashicorp \ https://helm.releases.hashicorp.com
"Hashicorp" has been added to your repositories
$ helm search repo
hashicorp/consul ...
hashicorp/vault ...
$ helm install vault hashicorp/vault
NAME: vault
. . .
```

Default Values

```
server:
  # Run Vault in "dev" mode. This requires no further setup, no ...
  # and no initialization. This is useful for experimenting with ...
  # needing to unseal, store keys, et. al. All data is lost on ...
  # use dev mode for anything other than experimenting.
  # See https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/concepts/dev-server.html ...
  dev:
    enabled: false
                                            --set "server.dev.enabled=true"
```



Create an Override File

Configure Vault Helm Chart

```
•••
$ cat override-values.yaml
# Vault Helm Chart Value Overrides
global:
  enabled: true
  tlsDisable: false
server:
 # Use the Enterprise Image
  image:
    repository: "hashicorp/vault-enterprise"
    tag: "1.13.4_ent"
# Run Vault in "HA" mode
   ha:
     enabled: true
     replicas: 5
     raft:
       enabled: true
       setNodeId: true
```

Licensing

```
$ secret=$(cat licensefile.hclic)

$ kubectl create secret generic vault-ent-license
--from-literal="license=${secret}"

$ helm install hashicorp hashicorp/vault -f config.yaml

$ kubectl exec -ti vault-0 -- vault license get
```

Licensing

```
# config.yaml

server:
   image:
     repository: "hashicorp/vault-enterprise"
     tag: "1.13.4_ent"

enterpriseLicense:
     secretName: vault-ent-license
```

Primary HA Vault ENT Cluster Deployment

```
$ secret=$(cat licensefile.hclic)
$ kubectl create secret generic vault-ent-license
--from-literal="license=${secret}"
$ helm install vault hashicorp/vault \
  --set='server.image.repository=hashicorp/vault-enterprise' \
  --set='server.image.tag=1.13.4_ent' \
  --set='server.ha.enabled=true' \
  --set='server.ha.raft.enabled=true' \
  --set='server.enterpriseLicense.secrertName=vault-ent-license'
```

Primary HA Vault ENT Cluster Deployment

```
Initialize cluster and unseal first node
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-0 -- vault operator init
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-0 -- vault operator unseal
Join second pod to raft cluster and unseal
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-1 -- vault operator raft join \
http://vault-primary-0.vault-primary-internal:8200
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-1 -- vault operator unseal
Join third pod to raft cluster and unseal
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-2 -- vault operator raft join \
http://vault-primary-0.vault-primary-internal:8200
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-2 -- vault operator unseal
```

DR HA Vault ENT Cluster Deployment

```
$ secret=$(cat licensefile.hclic)
$ kubectl create secret generic vault-ent-license
--from-literal="license=${secret}"
$ helm install vault hashicorp/vault \
  --set='server.image.repository=hashicorp/vault-enterprise' \
  --set='server.image.tag=1.9.0_ent' \
  --set='server.ha.enabled=true' \
  --set='server.ha.raft.enabled=true' \
  --set='server.enterpriseLicense.secrertName=vault-ent-license'
```

DR HA Vault ENT Cluster Deployment

```
•••
Initialize cluster and unseal first node
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join \
http://vault-primary-0.vault-primary-internal:8200
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-1 -- vault operator unseal
Join third pod to raft cluster and unseal
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-2 -- vault operator raft
join \ http://vault-primary-0.vault-primary-internal:8200
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-2 -- vault operator unseal
```

Enable Disaster Recovery Replication

Primary Cluster

```
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-primary-0 -- vault write -f
sys/replication/dr/primary/enable
primary_cluster_addr=https://vault-primary-active:8201
$ kubectl exec -ti vault/primary-0 -- vault write
sys/replication/dr/primary/secondary-token id=secondary
```

Enable Disaster Recovery Replication

Secondary Cluster

```
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-secondary-0 -- vault write
sys/replication/dr/secondary/enable token=<TOKEN FROM
PRIMARY>
$ kubectl delete pod vault-secondary-1
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-secondary-1 -- vault operator
unseal <PRIMARY UNSEAL TOKEN>
$ kubectl delete pod vault-secondary-2
$ kubectl exec -ti vault-secondary-2 -- vault operator
unseal <PRIMARY UNSEAL TOKEN>
```

Upgrading Vault

- Always backup Vault data via snapshot before beginning any upgrade
- Follow general <u>Vault upgrade pattern</u> and use the Helm chart to update Vault server StatefulSet
- Vault StatefulSet uses OnDelete (instead of RollingUpdate)
 to ensure standby nodes are updated before the active
 primary node
- Helm will install the latest chart found in a repo by default,
 best practice is to specify the chart version when upgrading

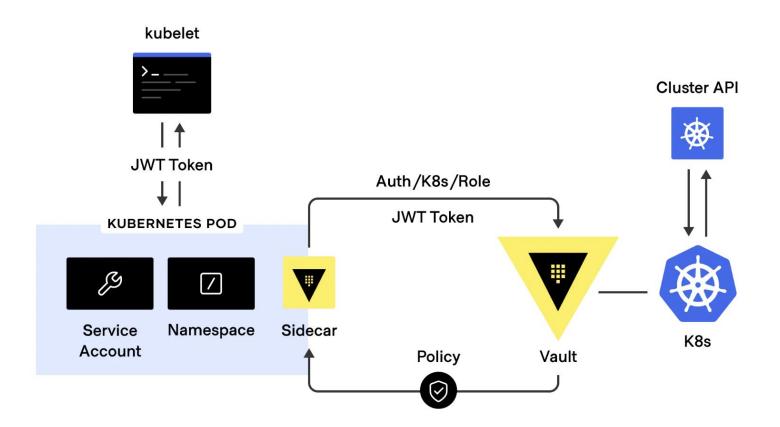




Pod Secret Access



Kubernetes Auth Flow





Application Pod Definition

```
\bullet \bullet \bullet
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
. . .
spec:
  serviceAccountName: k8s-service-acct
  containers:
    - name: app
      image: burtlo/exampleapp-ruby:k8s
       env:
         - name: VAULT_ADDR
         - value:
"http://vault.default.svc.cluster.local:8200"
         - name: VAULT_ROLE
         - value: "internal-app"
```

Example App Code Changes

```
response = HTTP.put("#{vault_url}/v1/auth/kubernetes/login")
do |req|
  req.headers['Content-Type'] = 'application/json'
  req.body = { "role" => vault_role, "jwt" => jwt }.to_json
end
vault_token =
JSON.parse(response.body)["auth"]["client_token"]
logger.info "Received Vault Token: [#{vault_token}]"
```

03

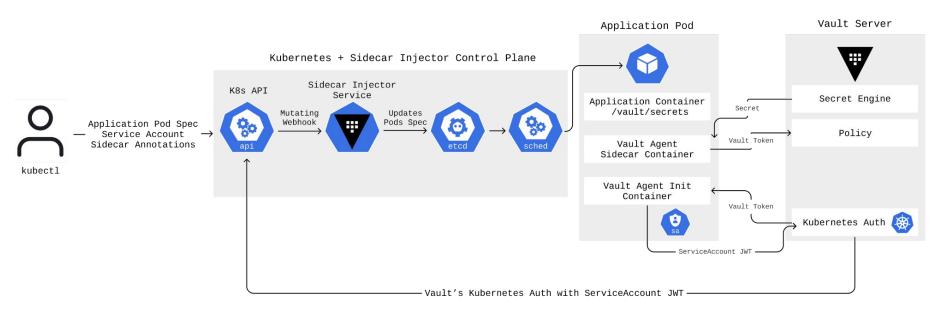


Vault Agent Injector



Sidecar Pattern Workflow

Vault Sidecar Secret Injection Workflow





Sidecar Pattern

- Vault Agent injector uses the Kubernetes Sidecar pattern to append a Vault Agent container to pods
- Vault Agent renders Vault secrets to a shared memory volume
- Agent injector is a Kubernetes mutating webhook controller
- Sidecar container needs:
 - Vault address
 - Vault authentication role
 - Vault secret path





Install Agent Injector

Installation Guide

```
•••
$ helm repo add hashicorp
https://helm.releases.hashicorp.com
"hashicorp" has been added to your repositories
$ helm search repo hashicorp/vault
NAME
               CHART VERSION
                               APP VERSION DESCRIPTION
hashicorp/vault 0.25.0 1.13.4
                                           Official
HashiCorp Vault Chart
$ helm install vault hashicorp/vault \
--set="injector.enabled=true"
```

Agent Annotations

```
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      annotations:
        vault.hashicorp.com/agent-inject: "true"
        vault.hashicorp.com/role: "internal-app"
        vault.hashicorp.com/agent-inject-secret-database-config.txt:
"internal/data/database/config"
```



View the Secret

```
•••
$ kubectl exec orgchart --container orgchart \
    -- cat /vault/secrets/database-config.txt
data: map[password:db-secret-password
username:db-readonly-user]
metadata: map[created_time:2019-12-20T18:17:50.930264759Z
deletion_time: destroyed:false version:2]
```

04

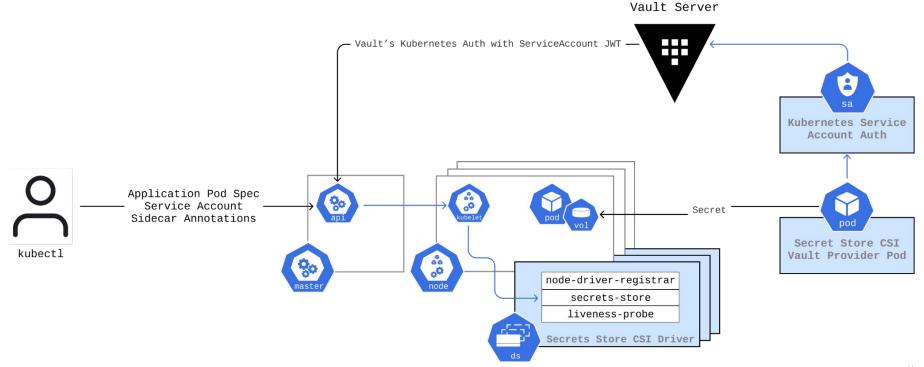


Container Storage Interface



CSI Driver Workflow

Vault CSI Workflow

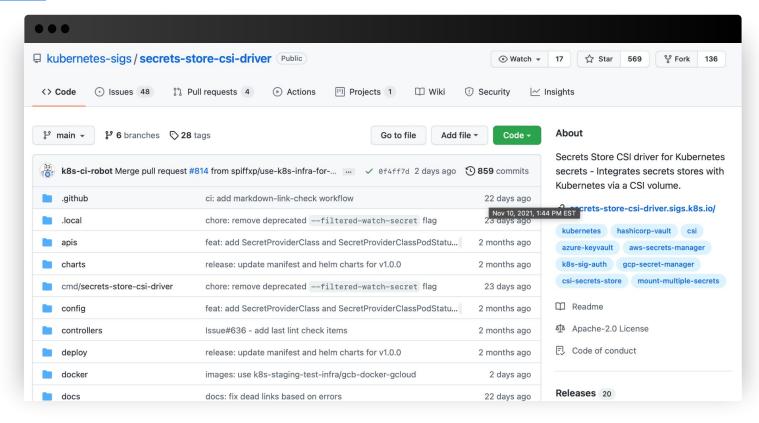


Vault CSI Driver

- Integrates secrets stores with Kubernetes via a Container Storage Interface (CSI) volume
- Is deployed as a daemonset on every node in the Kubernetes cluster
- Uses the Secret Provider Class specified and the pod's service account to retrieve secrets from Vault, and mount them into the pod's CSI volume
- Uses hostPath to mount ephemeral volumes into the pods (disabled by default in OpenShift)

Secrets Store CSI Driver

CSI Driver





Install Container Storage Interface

<u>Installation Guide</u>

```
$ helm repo add hashicorp
https://helm.releases.hashicorp.com
"hashicorp" has been added to your repositories
$ helm search repo hashicorp/vault
NAME
               CHART VERSION APP VERSION DESCRIPTION
hashicorp/vault 0.25.0 1.13.4
                                           Official
HashiCorp Vault Chart
$ helm install vault hashicorp/vault \
 --set "injector.enabled=false" \
 --set "csi.enabled=true" \
 --set "injector.externalVaultAddr=http://addr:8200"
```

Install Secrets Store CSI Driver

```
$ helm repo add secrets-store-csi-driver \
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-sigs/secrets
-store-csi-driver/master/charts
...
$ helm install csi
secrets-store-csi-driver/secrets-store-csi-driver
```

Install Secrets Store CSI Driver

```
. . .
apiVersion: secrets-store.csi.x-k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: SecretProviderClass
metadata:
 name: vault-database
spec:
  provider: vault
  parameters:
    vaultAddress:
"http://vault.default.svc.cluster.local:8200"
    roleName: "internal-app"
    objects:
      - objectName: "db-password"
        secretPath: "internal/data/database/config"
        secretKey: "password"
```

Define a Pod with a Volume

```
•••
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: webapp
    volumeMounts:
    - name: secrets-store-inline
      mountPath: "/mnt/secrets-store"
      readOnly: true
  volumes:
    - name: secrets-store-inline
      csi:
        driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
        readOnly: true
        volumeAttributes:
          secretProviderClass: "vault-database"
```

05

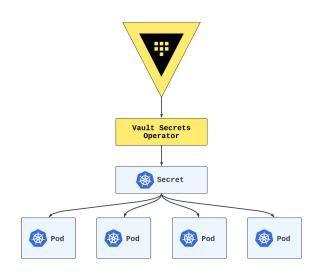


Vault Secrets Operator



VSO Overview

<u>Installation Guide</u>



- Vault Secrets Operator (VSO) uses Kubernetes custom resources (CRDs) to manage secrets for services
- Secrets are managed by Vault and orchestrated in Kubernetes using custom resources
- The Vault Secrets Operator reconciles the current state with the desired state specified in the CRDs using declarative patterns.
- The operator facilitates secrets rotation, dynamic secrets management, and auditing capabilities
- Secret rotation is supported for *Deployment*,
 ReplicaSet, and *StatefulSet* resource types
- Requires:
 - Kubernetes 1.22+
 - Vault 1.11.0+

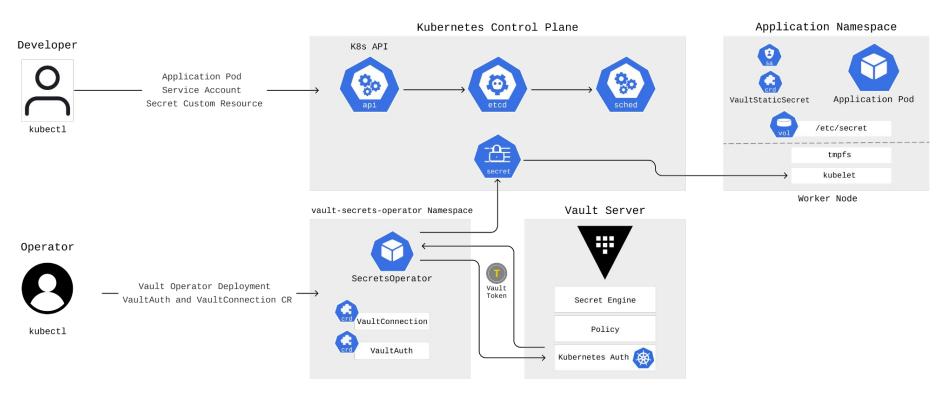


Custom Resources Deployment

- VSO is dependent on custom resources, to set up secret sync, users first deploy the Operator through one of two supported methods:
 - Helm: Our Helm chart is available in the HashiCorp Helm repository, at https://helm.releases.hashicorp.com
 - Kustomize: The Operator's GitHub repo includes the artifacts necessary for deploying an instance of the Operator with Kustomize.
- Once sync is configured the Operator handles any of the supported Secret CRs
- VSO supports the following CRs:
 - VaultConnection
 - VaultAuth
 - VaultDynamicSecret
 - VaultPKISecret



VSO Workflow





Vault Server Connection

API Reference

```
\bullet \bullet \bullet
 apiVersion: secrets.hashicorp.com/v1beta1
 kind: VaultConnection
metadata:
   namespace: vso-example
   name: example
 spec:
   # address to the Vault server
   address:
 http://vault.vault.svc.cluster.local:8200
```

Vault Auth

API Reference

```
\bullet \bullet \bullet
 apiVersion: secrets.hashicorp.com/v1beta1
 kind: VaultAuth
 metadata:
   namespace: vso-example
   name: example
 spec:
   vaultConnectionRef: example
   # Method to use when authenticating to Vault
   method: kubernetes
   # Mount to use when authenticating to auth method
   mount: kubernetes
   kubernetes:
     role: demo
     serviceAccount: default
```

Vault Secret

API Reference

```
•••
apiVersion: secrets.hashicorp.com/v1beta1
kind: VaultDynamicSecret
metadata:
  namespace: vso-example
  name: example
spec:
  vaultAuthRef: example
  mount: db
  path: creds/postgres
  destination:
    create: true
    name: dynamic1
```

Required Permissions

VSO requires specific Kubernetes permissions to function correctly

Object	Permission	Reason	
Secret	create, read, update, delete, watch	Sync operations, Vault auth	
ServiceAccount	read token creation	Vault auth	
Deployment	read, update, watch	Postsecret rotation actions	

Pattern Comparison

Comparison Blog Article

	Agent Sidecar	CSI	Vault Operator
Secret projection	Shared Memory Volume Environment Variable	Ephemeral Disk Environment Variables Kubernetes Secrets	Kubernetes Secrets, Kubernetes Secret Volumes Environment Variables
Secret scope	Global	Global	Global
Secret types	All Secret Engines (Static & Dynamic)	All Secret Engines (Static & Dynamic)	All Vault Secret Engines (Static & Dynamic)
Secret templating	Yes	No	Yes
Secret size limit	No Limit (both storage types)	No Limit (both storage types)	No Limit (both storage types)
Secret definitions	CLI / API / UI	CLI / API / UI	Vault CLI / API
Encryption	Yes (at rest & in-transit)	Yes (at rest & in-transit)	In transit via TLS, at-rest ** only if 'etcd' storage is encrypted
Secret rotation	Yes	No	Yes
Secret caching	Yes	No	Yes
Auditability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Deployment method	1 Shared K8s Cluster Service + 1 Sidecar Container Per Application Pod	Daemonset	Kubernetes Deployment
Vault agent support	Yes	No	No
Helm support	Yes	Yes	Yes



Resources



Resources

- Vault on Kubernetes Security Considerations
- Vault on Kubernetes Deployment Guide
- Vault Helm Chart
- Vault Enterprise License Management Kubernetes
- Helm Chart Examples
- <u>Upgrading Vault on Kubernetes</u>
- Running Vault OpenShift
- Tutorials Vault Installation to Managed Kubernetes Services
 - Google GKE
 - Azure AKS
 - Amazon EKS
- Comparison of Vault Integration Methods
- <u>Tutorial: Vault Agent Injector</u>
- <u>Documentation: Agent Sidecar Injector</u>
- <u>Tutorial: Container Storage Interface (CSI)</u>
- <u>Documentation: CSI Provider</u>
- Tutorial: Vault Secrets Operator (VSO)
- <u>Documentation: VSO</u>
- Integrate a Kubernetes Cluster with an External Vault





Q&A





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