

# 그림으로 배우는 쿠버네티스 (Kubernetes)

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 <https://github.com/SysNet4Admin>

 <https://app.vagrantup.com/SysNet4Admin>



kubernetes

# 역할 기반 접근 제어(RBAC)



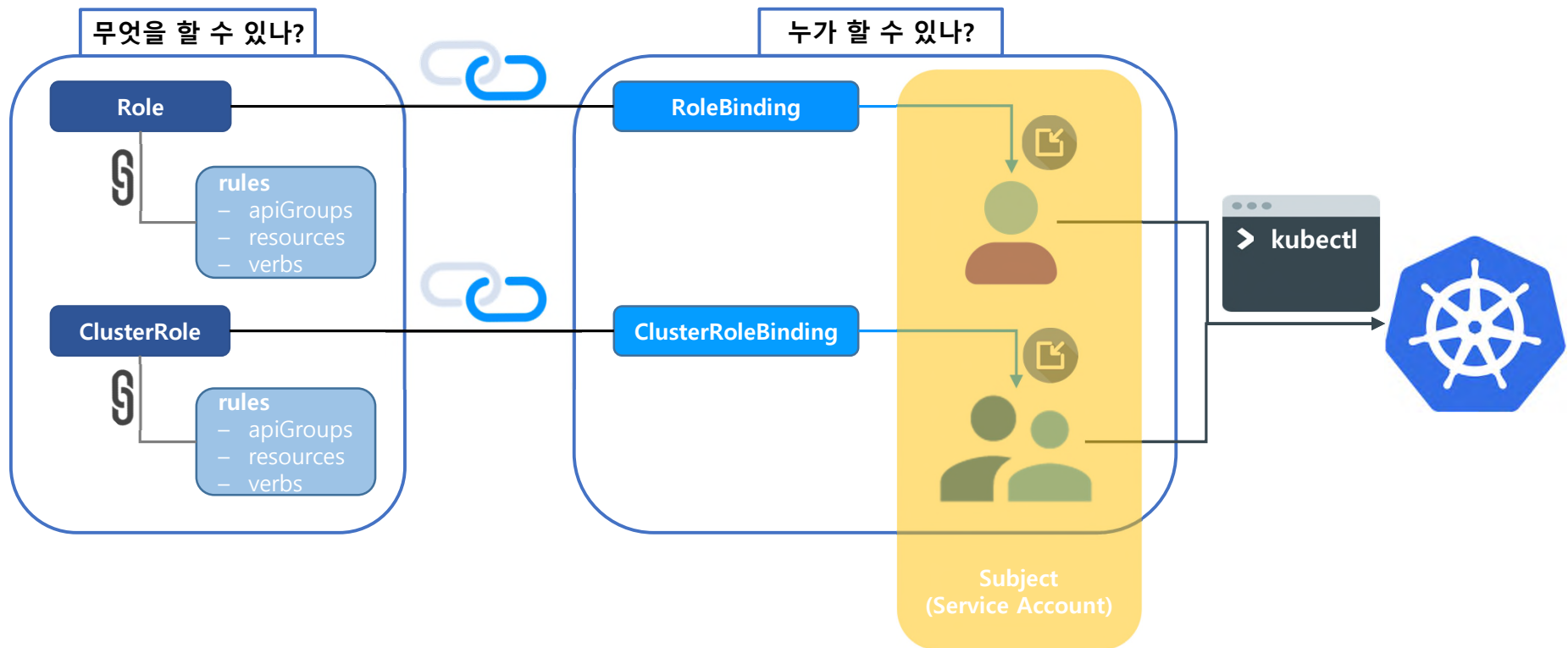
# 현재 적용된 인가(Authorization) 설정



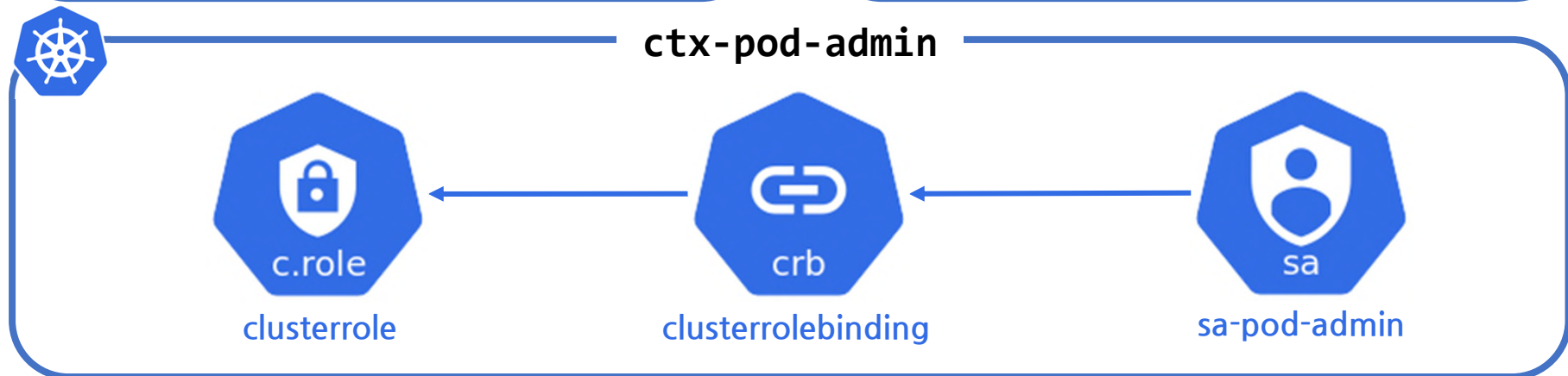
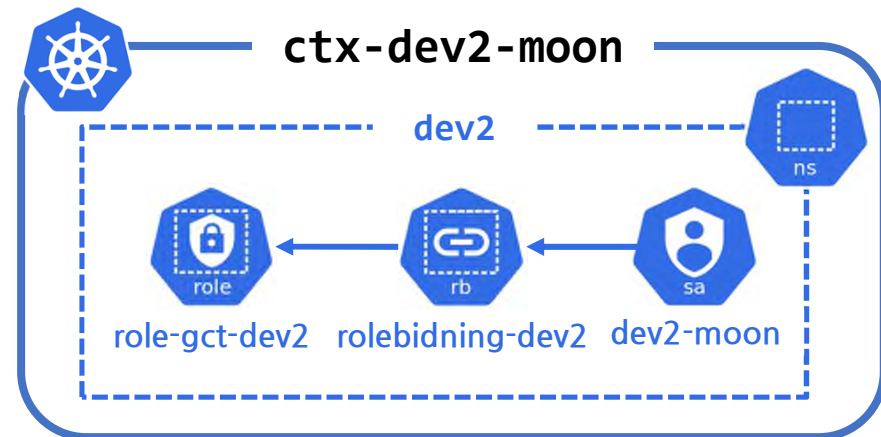
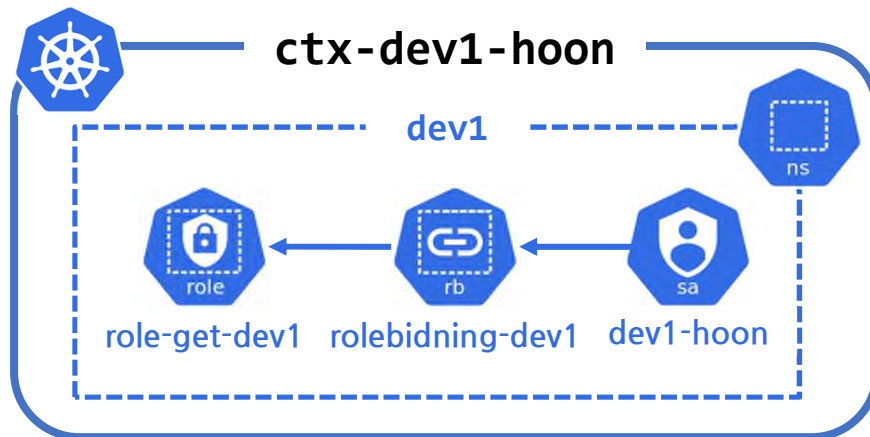
```
[root@m-k8s ~]# kubectl describe pod kube-apiserver-m-k8s -n kube-system | grep -i authorization -F3
kube-apiserver
--advertise-address=192.168.1.10
--allow-privileged=true
--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC
--client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
--enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction
--enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true
```

인가 모드	현재 적용	설명
Node	O	스케줄된 노드의 kubelet에서 인가를 결정함
ABAC	X	속성 기반 접근 제어 (Attribute-based access control)
RBAC	O	역할 기반 접근 제어(Role-based access control) 정해진 룰 또는 사용자가 지정한 룰을 이용해서 인가를 제어함
Webhook	X	HTTP Post를 기반으로 페이로드 요청을 보고 인가를 제어함

# 역할 기반 접근 제어의 전체 구조



# 컨텍스트(쿠버네티스 클러스터)로 구분된 구조



# ns-sa-dev-both.yaml



1 # dev1 namespace and account

2 apiVersion: v1

3 kind: Namespace

4 metadata:

5 | name: dev1

6 ---

7 apiVersion: v1

8 kind: ServiceAccount

9 metadata:

10 | name: dev1-hoon

11 | namespace: dev1

12 ---

13 # dev2 namespace and account

14 apiVersion: v1

15 kind: Namespace

16 metadata:

17 | name: dev2

18 ---

19 apiVersion: v1

20 kind: ServiceAccount

21 metadata:

22 | name: dev2-moon

23 | namespace: dev2

# role-get-dev1.yaml, role-gct-dev2.yaml



1	kind: Role	1	kind: Role
2	apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1	2	apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
3	metadata:	3	metadata:
4	namespace: dev1	4	namespace: dev2
5	name: role-get-dev1	5	name: role-gct-dev2
6	rules:	6	rules:
7	- apiGroups: ["*"]	7	- apiGroups: ["*"]
8	resources: ["pods", "deployments"]	8	resources: ["pods", "deployments"]
9	verbs: ["get", "list"]	9	verbs: ["get", "list", "create"]

# rolebinding-dev1.yaml, rolebinding-dev2.yaml

1	kind: RoleBinding	1	kind: RoleBinding
2	apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1	2	apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
3	metadata:	3	metadata:
4	name: rolebinding-dev1	4	name: rolebinding-dev2
5	namespace: dev1	5	namespace: dev2
6	subjects:	6	subjects:
7	- kind: ServiceAccount	7	- kind: ServiceAccount
8	name: dev1-hoon	8	name: dev2-moon
9	apiGroup: ""	9	apiGroup: ""
10	roleRef:	10	roleRef:
11	kind: Role	11	kind: Role
12	name: role-get-dev1	12	name: role-gct-dev2
13	apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io	13	apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io



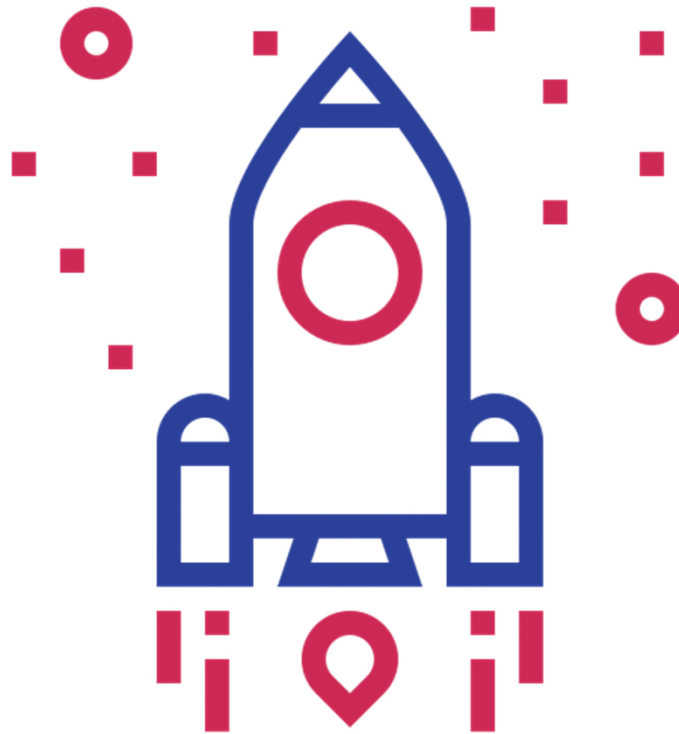
# sa-pod-admin, clusterrole, clusterrolebinding.yaml

```
1 # account for clusterrole
2 apiVersion: v1
3 kind: ServiceAccount
4 metadata:
5   name: sa-pod-admin
```

```
1 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
2 kind: ClusterRole
3 metadata:
4   name: pod-admin
5 rules:
6 - apiGroups: ["*"]
7   resources: ["pods","deployments","deployments/scale"]
8   verbs: ["*"]
```

```
1 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
2 kind: ClusterRoleBinding
3 metadata:
4   name: clusterrolebinding-pod-admin
5 subjects:
6 - kind: ServiceAccount
7   name: sa-pod-admin
8   apiGroup: ""
9   # need namespace for CRB subjects
10  namespace: default
11 roleRef:
12   kind: ClusterRole
13   name: pod-admin
14   apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

## 역할 기반 접근 제어 동작 확인



다음 강좌에는...



1. 시스템 자원 사용량 관리 1부
  - 리소스 쿼터(ResourceQuota)



# kubernetes