1.多数资源可以用其名称的字符串来表达,也就是Endpoint中的URL相对路径

2.用斜线 "/" 来分割资源和下级资源

4.对资源的引用方式

深入分析集群安全机制

1.Api Server 的认证授权、准入控制机制及保护敏感信息的Secret机制等

1.保证容器与其所在宿主机的隔离

1.允许读取核心API组中的Pod资源: 2.RBAC的API资源对象说明 - apiGroups:[""] resources:["pods"] verbs:["get","list","watch"] 2.允许读写extensions和apps两个API组中的deployment资源: rules: - apiGroups:["extensions","apps"] resources:["deployments"] verbs:["get","list","watch","create","update","patch","delete"] 3.允许读取pods及读写jobs" rules: - apiGroups:[""] resources:["pods"] verbs:["get","list","watch"] - apiGroups:["batch","extensions"] resources:["jods"] verbs:["get","list","watch","create","update","patch","delete"] 4.允许读取一个名为my-config的ConfigMap(必须绑定到一个RoleBinding 5.常见的角色示例 来限制到一个Namespace下的ConfigMap): rules: - apiGroups:[""] resources:["configmaps"] resourceNames:["my-config"] verbs:["get"] 5.读取核心组的Node资源(Node属于集群级的资源,所以必须存在于 ClusterRole中,并使用ClusterRoleBinding进行绑定): rules: - apiGroups:[""] resources:["nodes"] verbs:["get","list","watch"] 6.允许对非资源端点"/healthz"及其所有子路径进行GET和POST操作(必须 使用ClusterRole和ClusterRoleBinding): - nonResourceURLs:["/healthz","/healthz/*"] verbs:["get","post"]