

# Vault

## Implementation Foundations

# Module: Architecture

# An Overview of Vault (1/2)



- The Vault Workflow
- Authentication
  - Policies
  - Secrets
- Vault Terminology

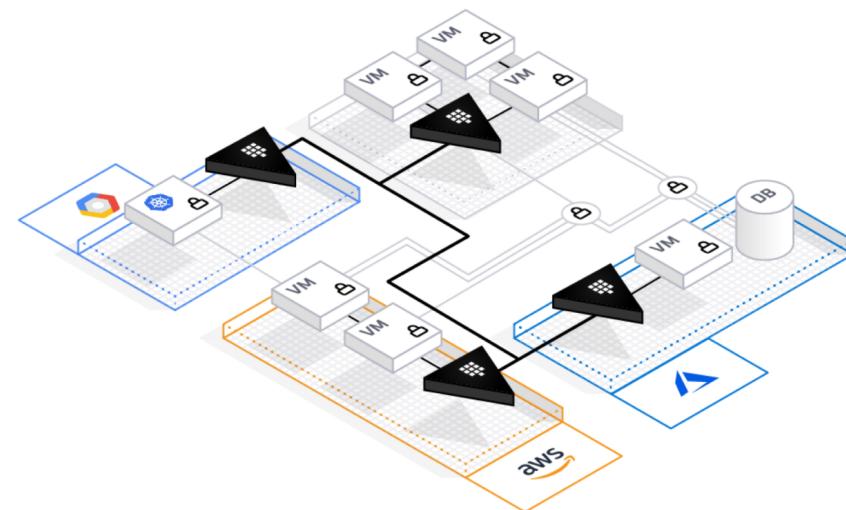
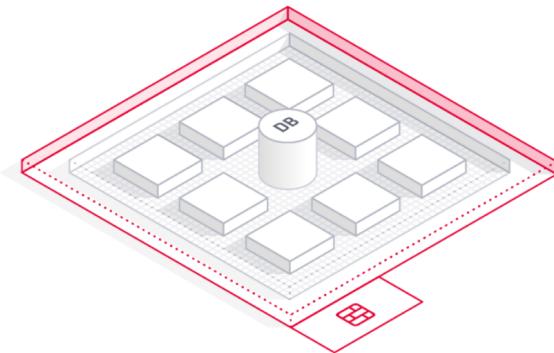
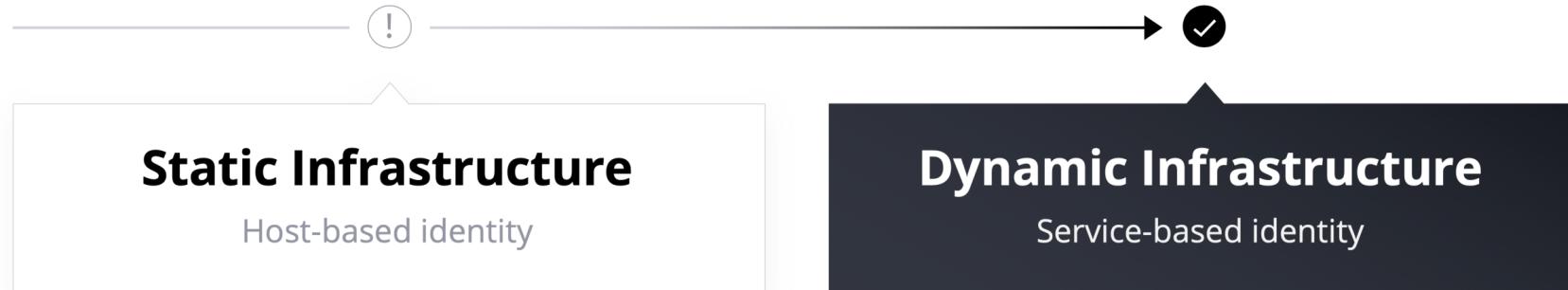
# An Overview of Vault (2/2)



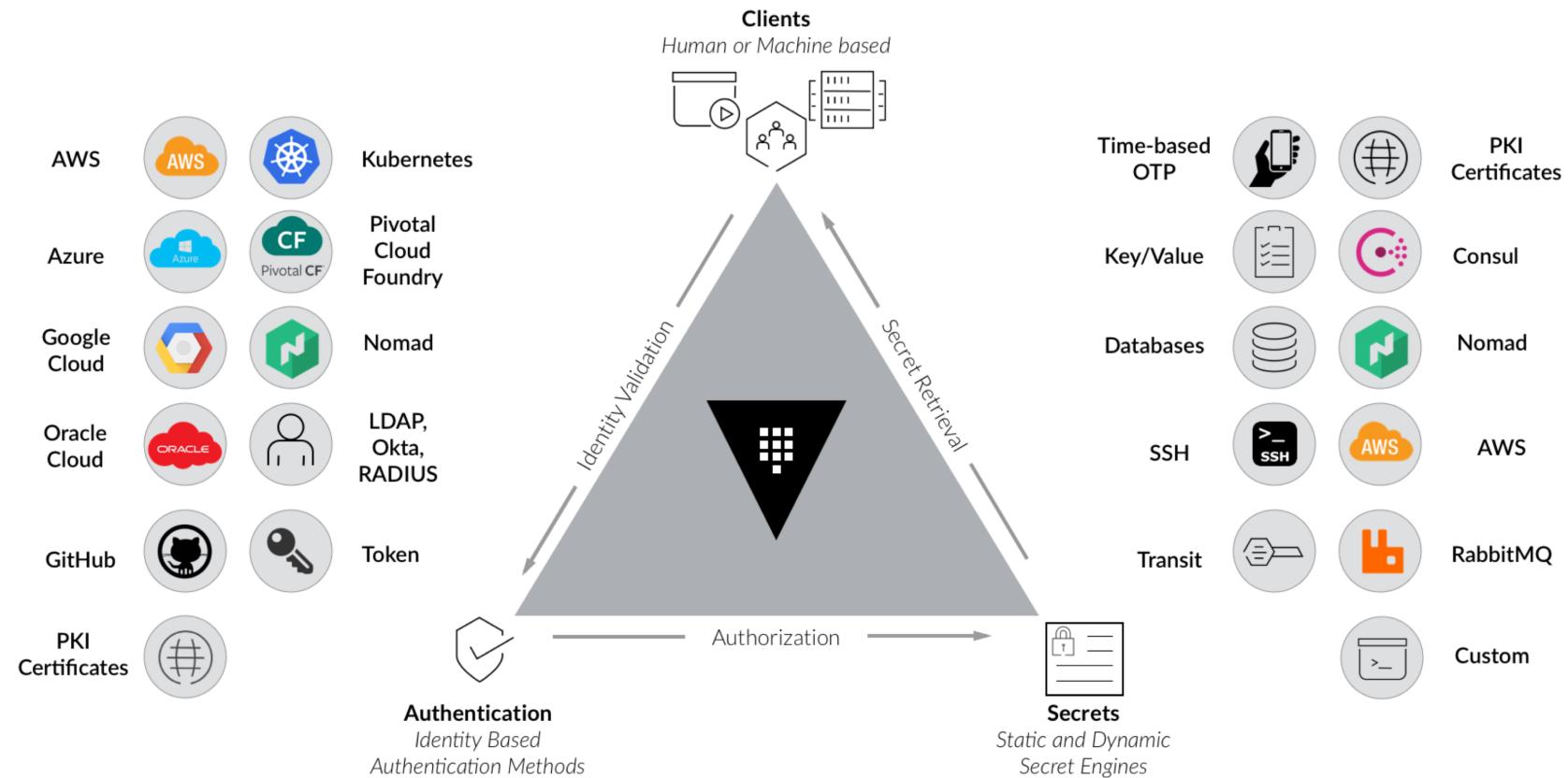
- Vault Server Architecture
  - High Availability Mode
  - Vault Integrated Storage
  - Network Connectivity
- Vault Replication
  - Disaster Recovery
  - Performance Replication

# Introduction To Vault

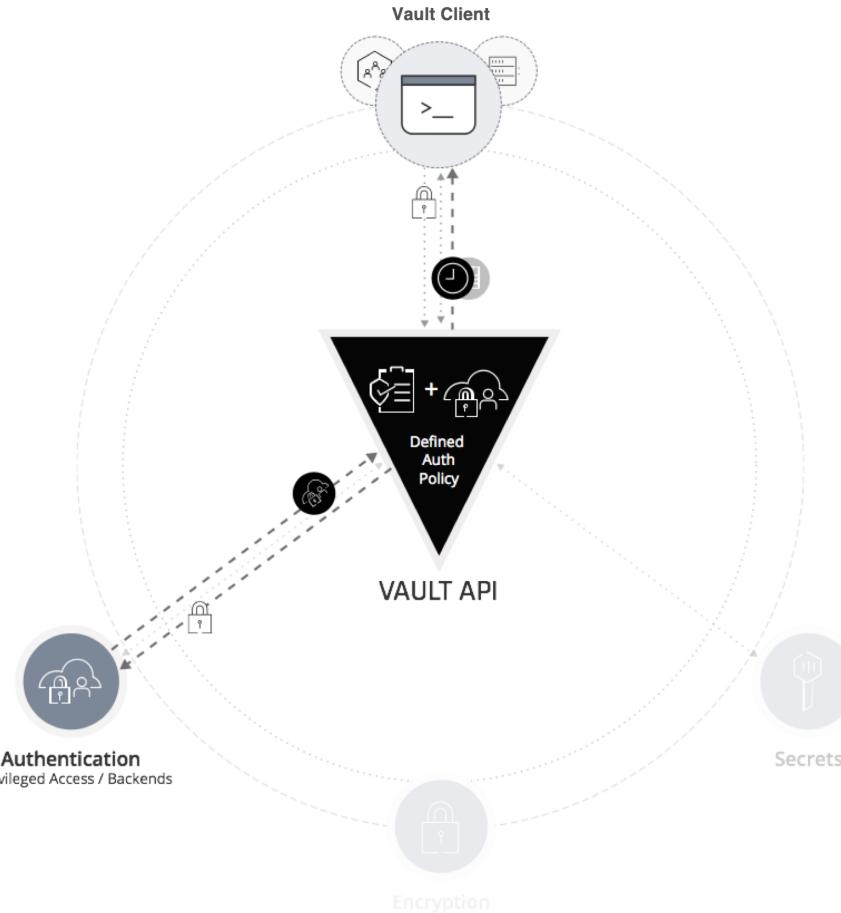
# The Shift From Static to Dynamic



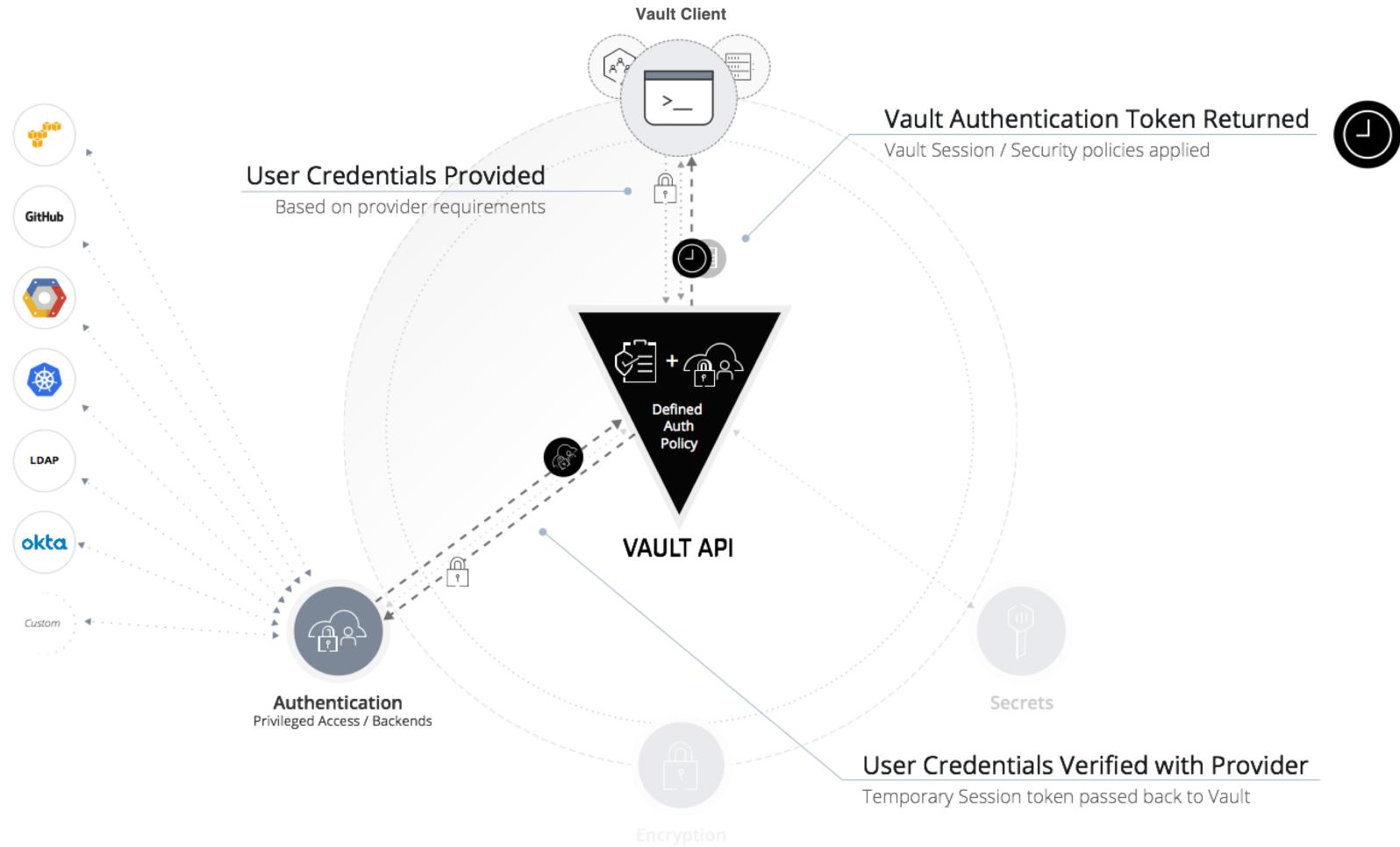
# Vault Overview



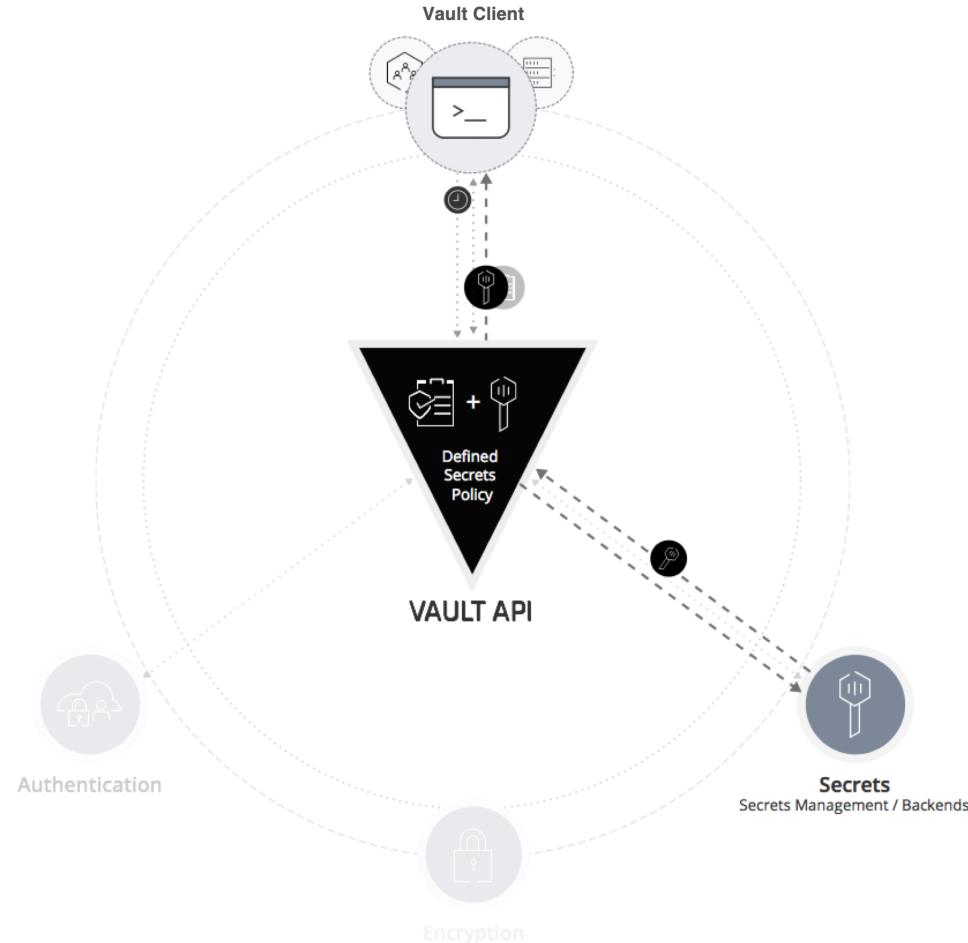
# Client Authentication



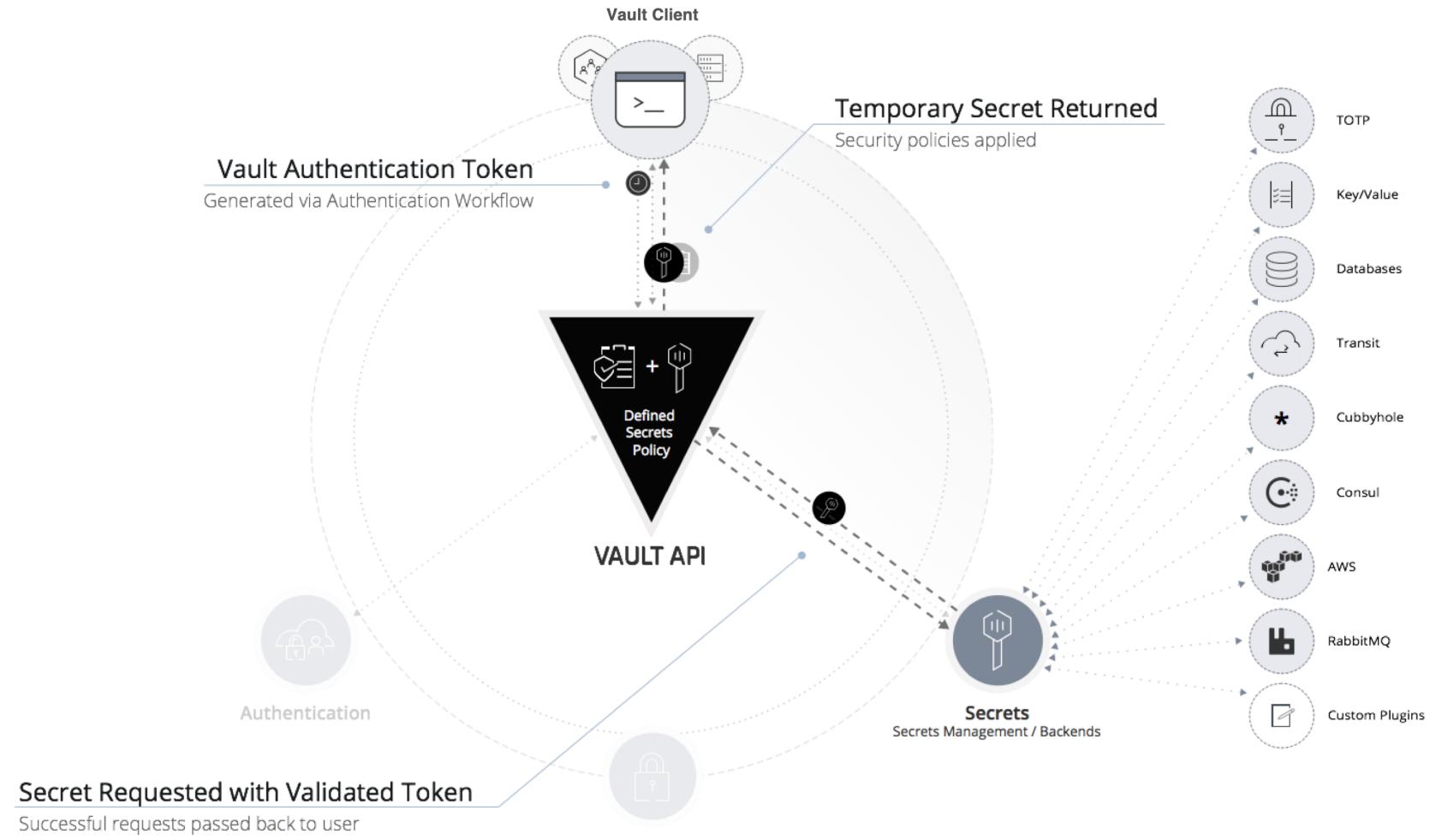
# Trusted Source Of ID



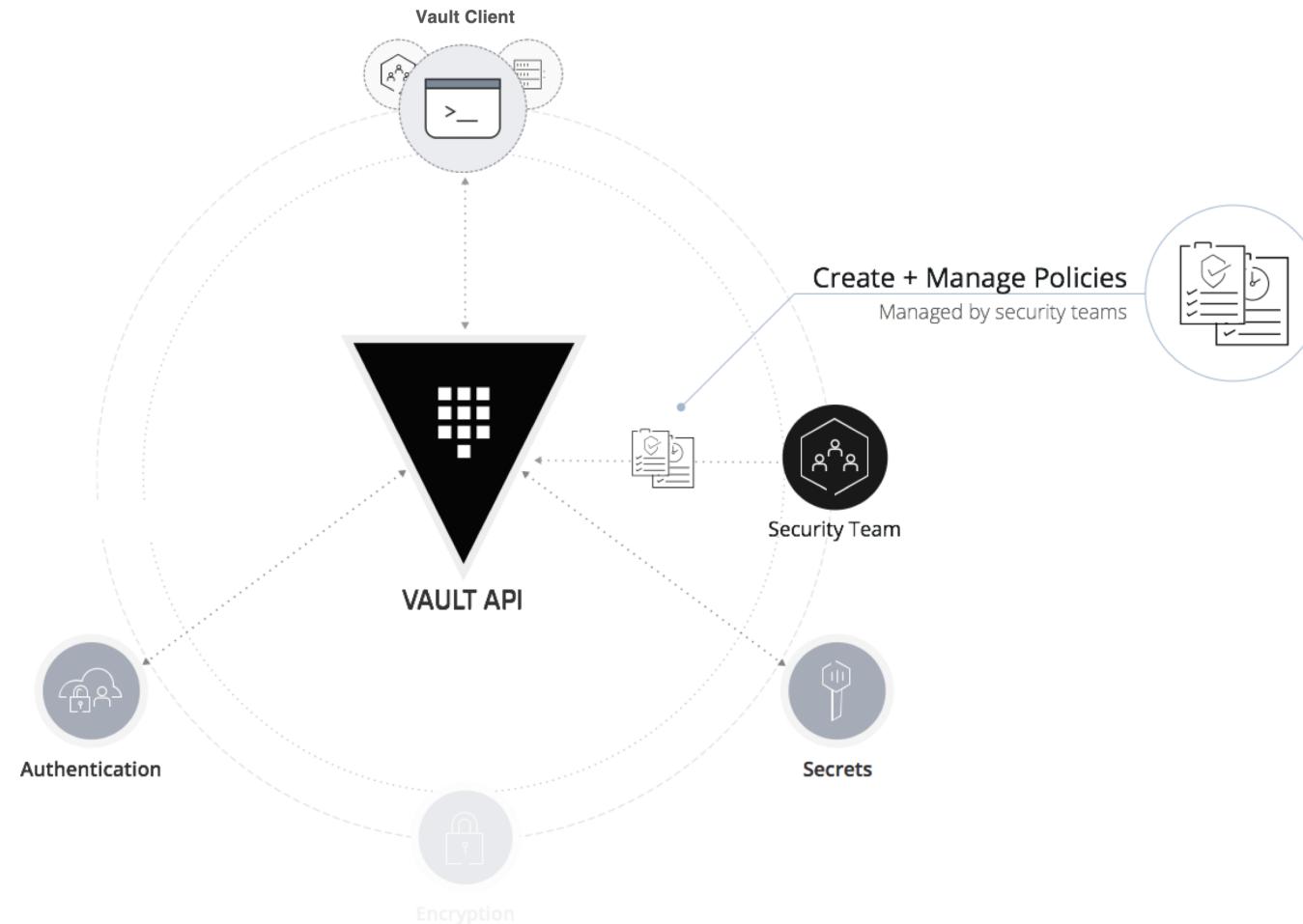
# Vault Token



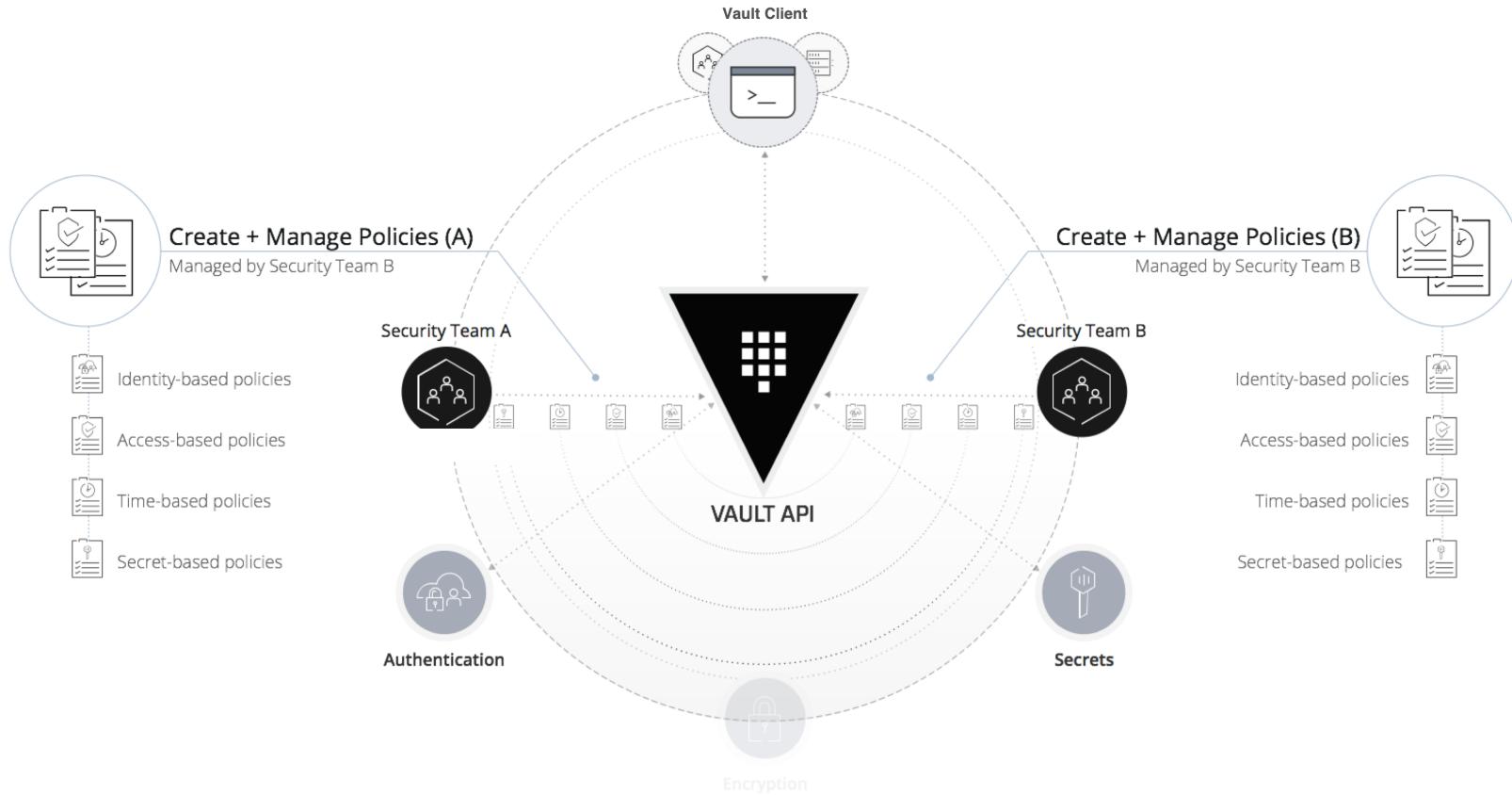
# Secrets Engine



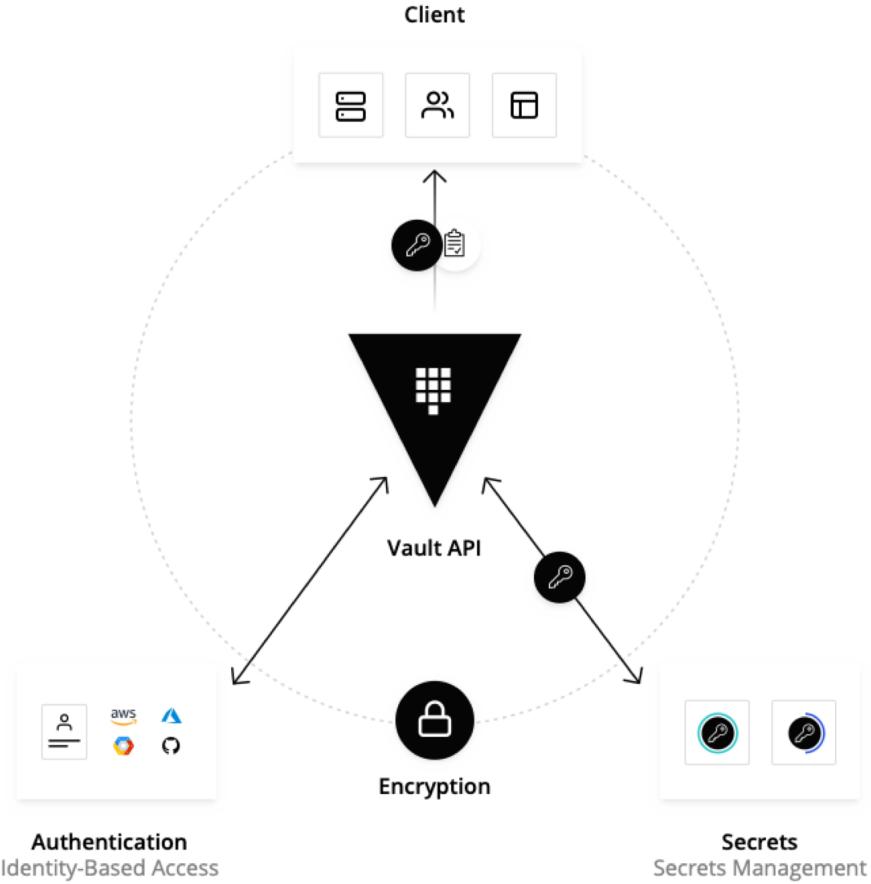
# Vault Security Policies



# Vault Namespaces

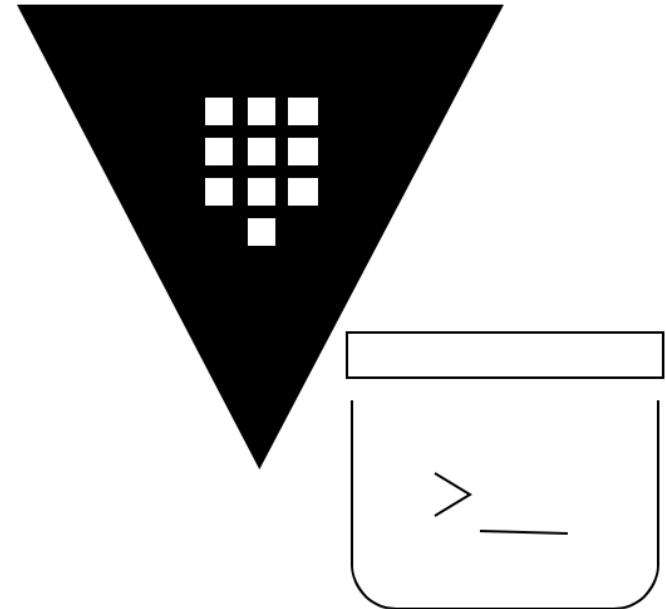


# Vault Workflow



# Vault Terminology

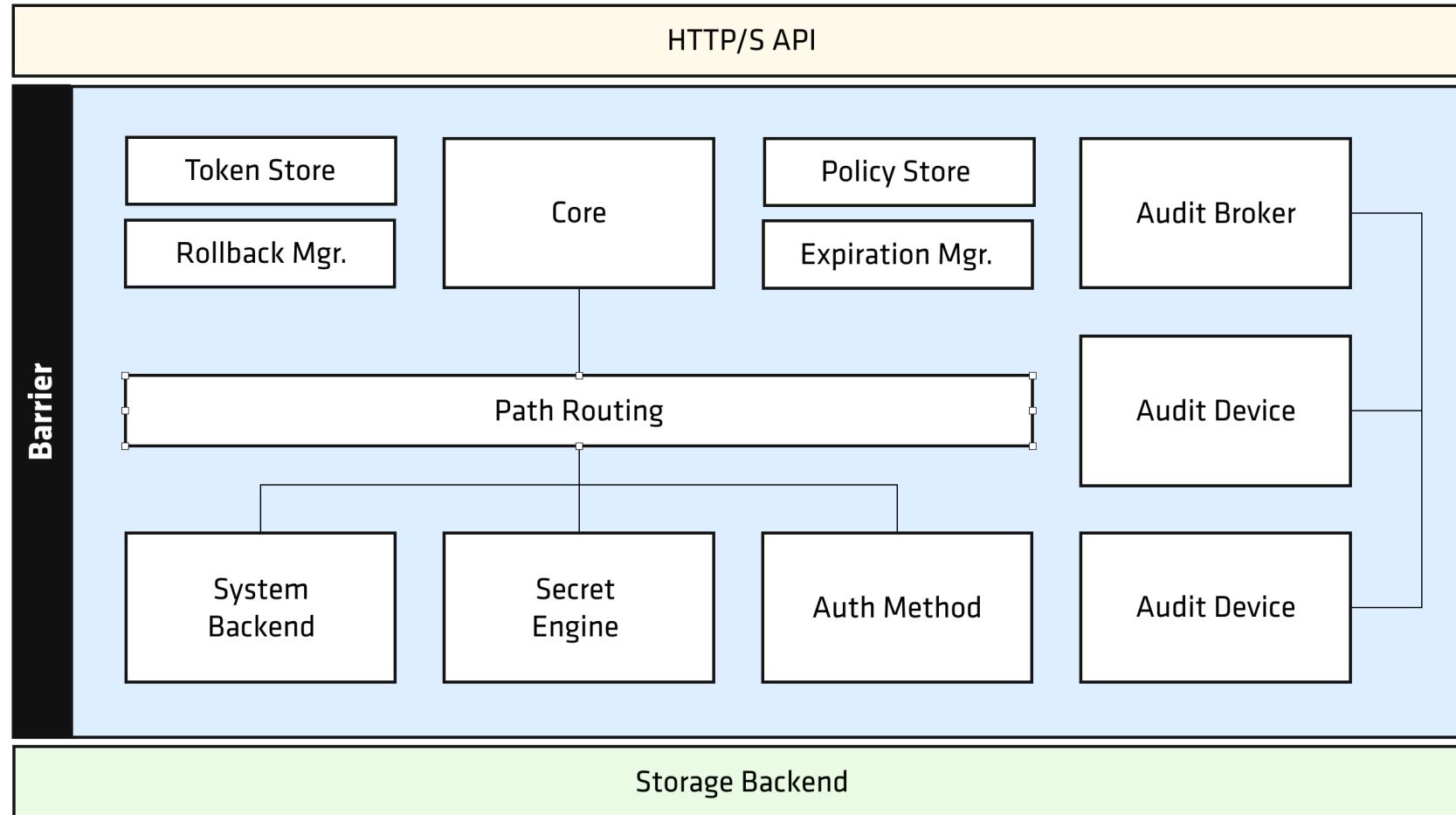
# Vault Server



## Manages all interactions

- Authentication Methods
- Policy and ACLs
- Secrets Engines
- Clients
- Tokens

# Architecture



# Authentication Methods

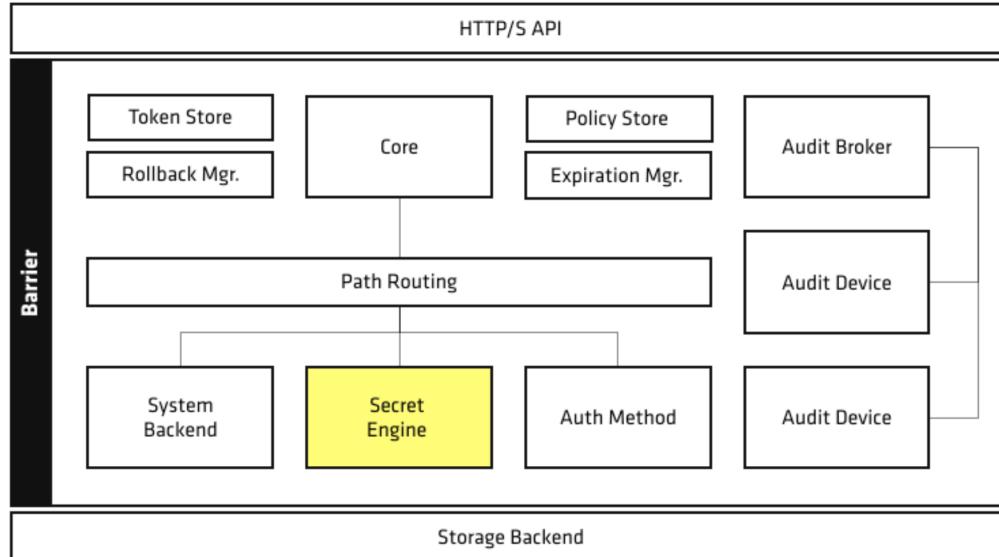
A screenshot of the HashiCorp Vault UI. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Secrets, Access (which is selected), Policies, and Tools. Below the navigation bar, the title "Enable an authentication method" is displayed. The interface is organized into three main sections: "Generic", "Cloud", and "Infra".

- Generic:** AppRole, JWT/OIDC, TLS Certificates, Username & Password.
- Cloud:** AliCloud, AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, GitHub.
- Infra:** Kubernetes, LDAP, Okta (highlighted with a blue outline), RADIUS.

Each item in these sections has a small circular button below it, likely for enabling or selecting the method. At the bottom left is a "Next" button.

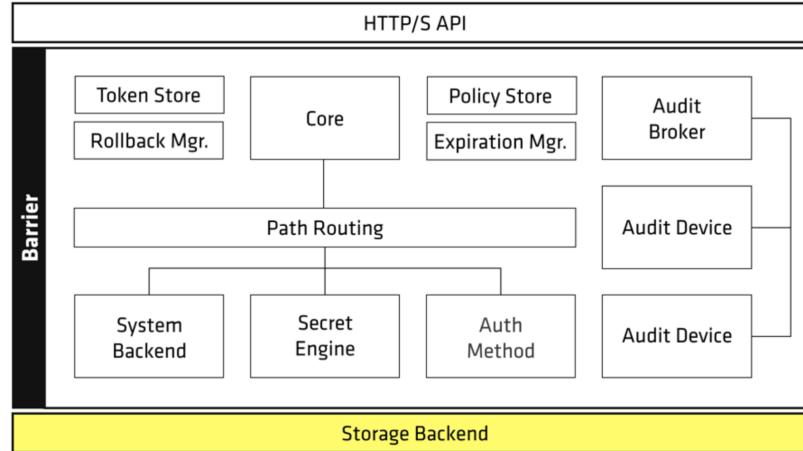
- Connects to trusted IDM
- Credential based
- Serves Clients
  - Operator
  - Machine
- Methods can be chained
- Must be enabled to use

# Secrets Engine



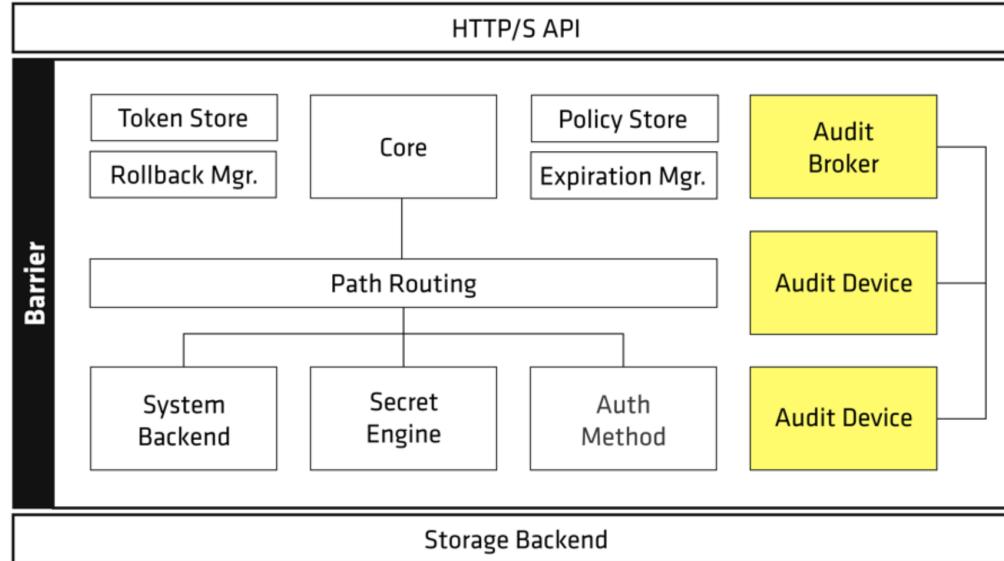
- Manages secrets
- Can have multiple
- Can store sensitive data
  - Static data
  - Dynamic data

# Storage Backend



- Durable data storage
- Data is encrypted
- Backends include:
  - Consul
  - AWS S3
  - Cassandra
  - Raft

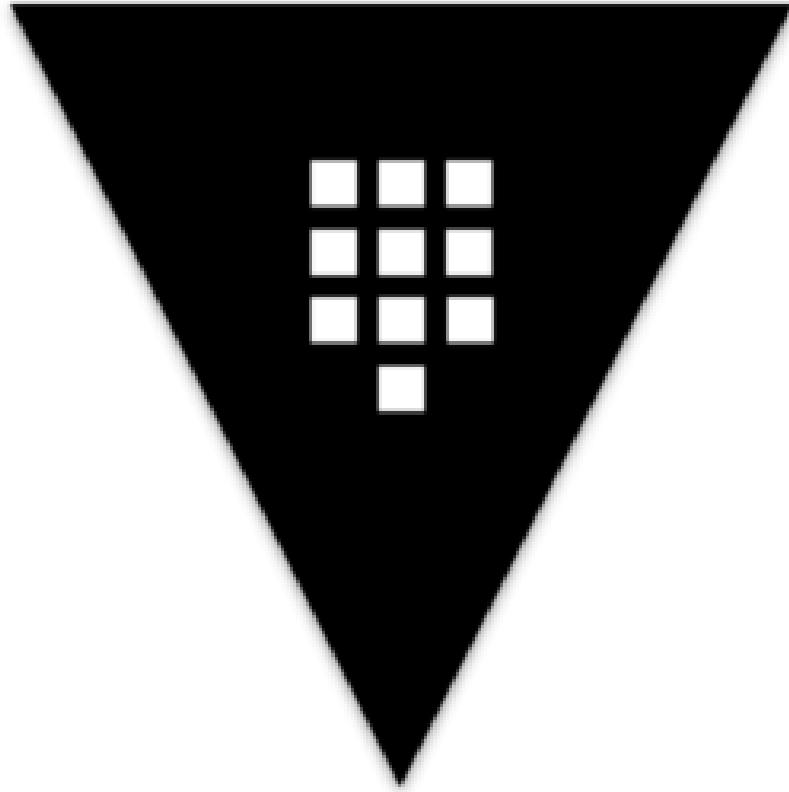
# Audit Devices



- Must be explicitly enabled
- Records every interaction
- Can configure multiple

# Clustering & High-Availability

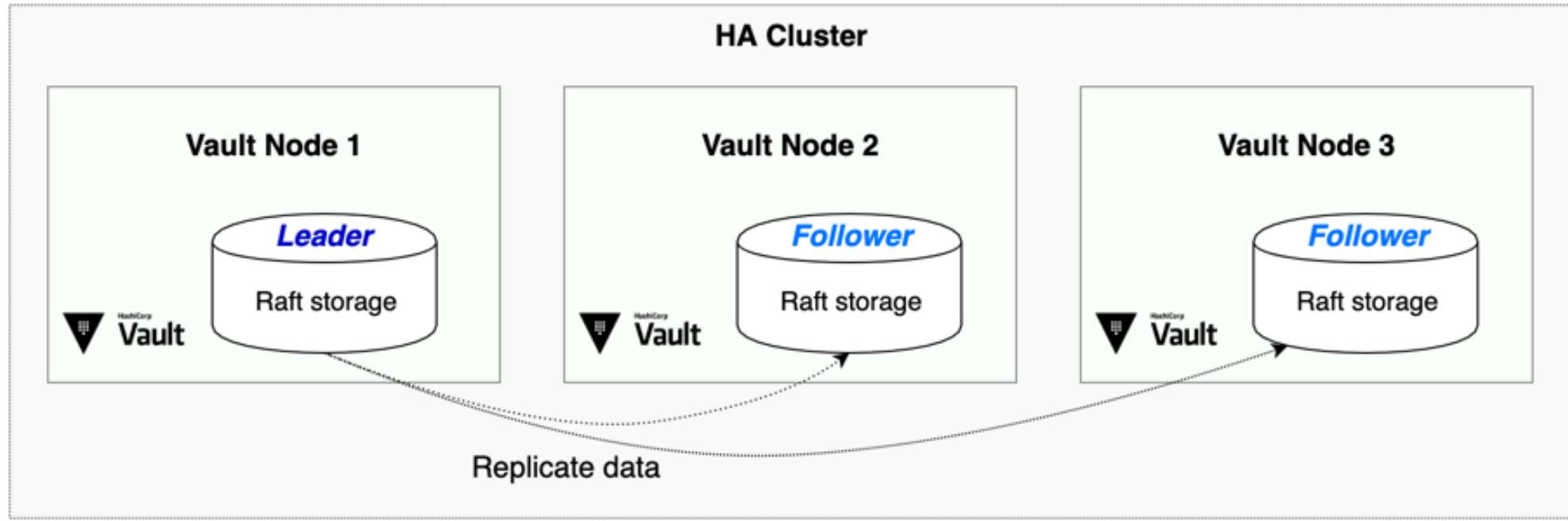
# High Availability Mode



## Multi-Server Mode

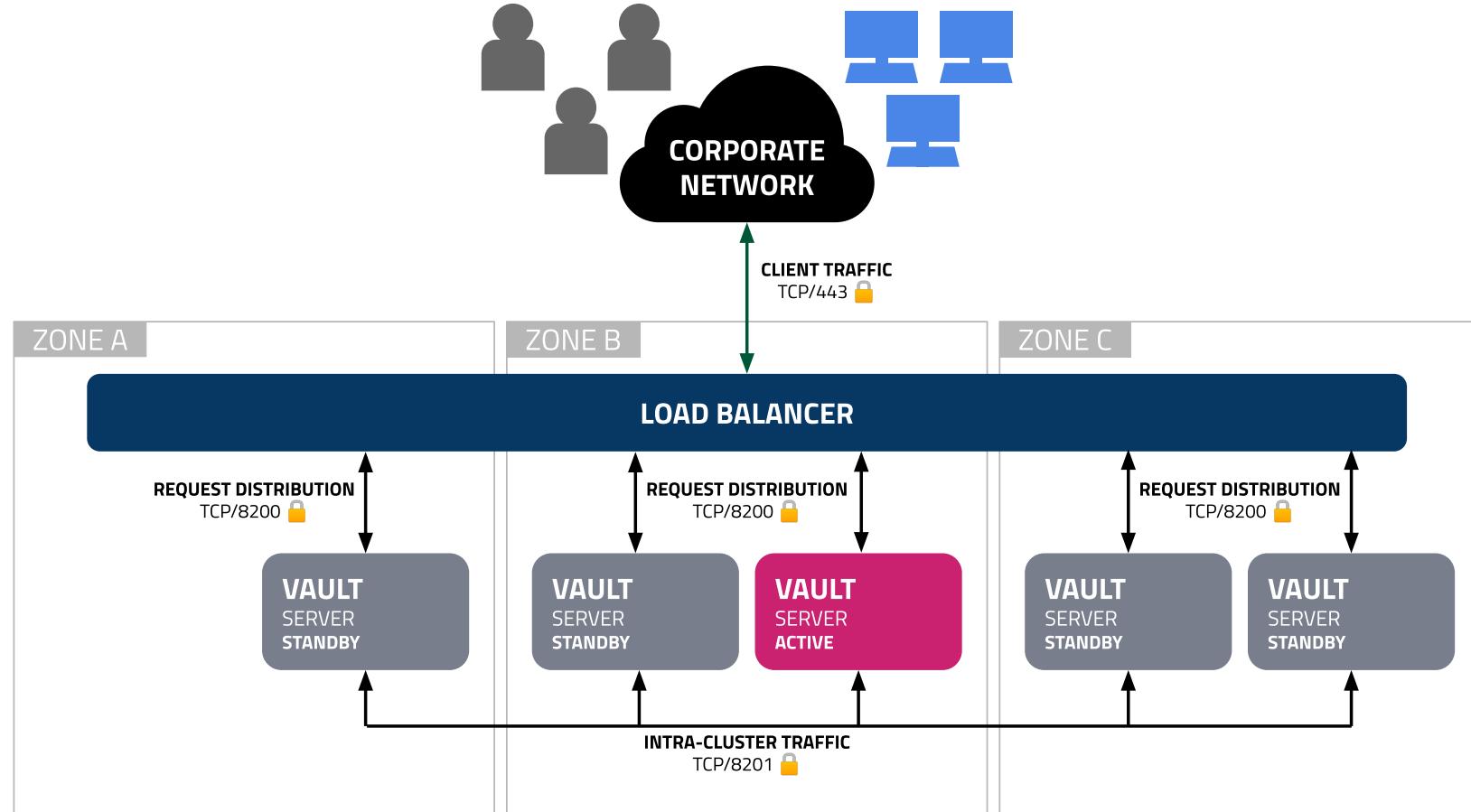
- Vault supports high availability
- Protects against local outages
- Automatically enabled with Vault Enterprise

# Vault Reference Architecture



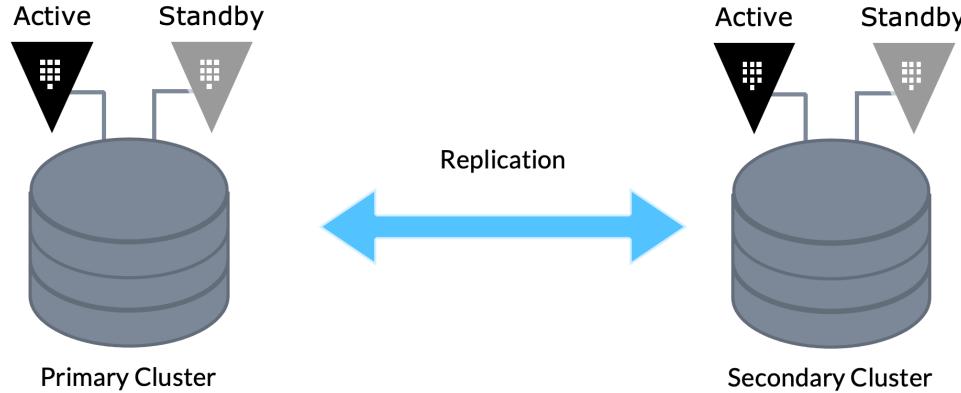
Integrated Storage Backend

# Network Connectivity Details



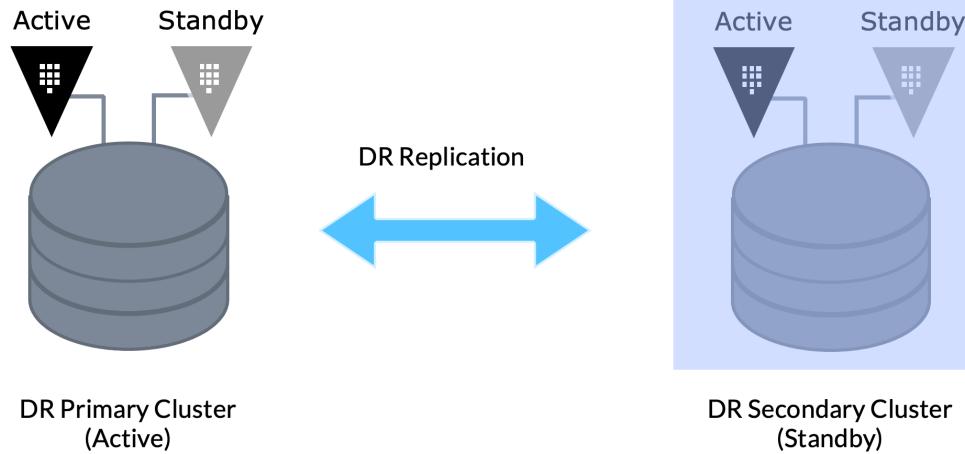
# Disaster Recovery & Performance Replication

# Replication – Vault Enterprise



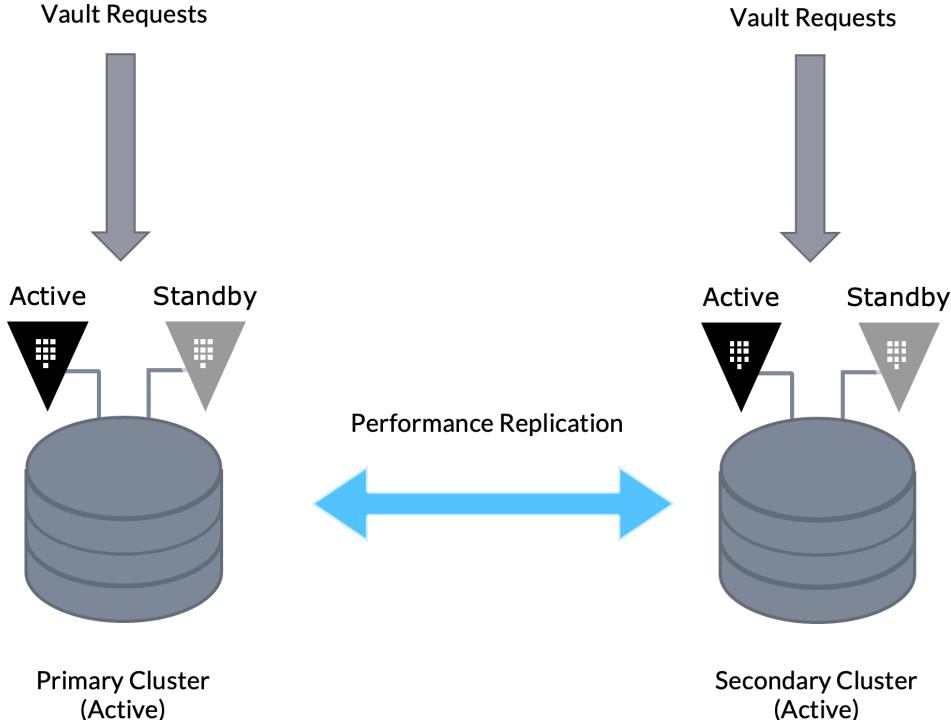
- Primary linked to secondaries
- Leader/follower model
  - Primary is system of record
  - Asynchronous replication

# Replication – Disaster Recovery



- Primary services all requests
- One DR to one Primary

# Replication – Performance



- Both service requests
- One Primary to many secondaries
- Primary replicates all data to all linked secondary

# Replication - Comparison



CAPABILITY	DR REPLICATION	PERFORMANCE REPLICATION
Configuration Mirroring	Yes	Yes
Secrets Configuration	Yes	Yes
Static Secrets	Yes	Yes
Dynamic Secrets	Yes	No
Token Replication	Yes	No
Secondaries Handle Requests	No	Yes

# Chapter Summary



- Vault allows for securely storing and controlling access to tokens, passwords, certificates, encryption keys
- Vault uses:
  - Secrets Engines for secrets
  - Audit Devices for auditing
  - Auth Methods for Authentication
- Vault has two replication methods
  - Performance Replication for scaling availability and throughput
  - Disaster Replication for business continuity planning

# Module 1 Reference links



- [Vault Overview](#)
- [Vault Whitepaper](#)
- [Introduction to Vault with Armon](#)
- [Replication Concepts](#)

# Vault Architecture Module Complete!