

FINDR VAULT DOCUMENTATION

1) Accessing the Vault UI

- AUTOMATED PROCESS

- AWS Configuration([aws-5g.dp.mss.data-science.dev](#))
- Download [vault_setup.sh](#) file.
- **run->** ./vault_setup.sh

- MANUAL PROCESS:

a) Configure the AWS Account in terminal ([aws-5g.dp.mss.data-science.dev](#))

b) Set the path to where the Vault is deployed. In our case we are using the Hashicorp Vault cluster where the vault is deployed in Findr-vault namespace

- [aws eks update-kubeconfig --name Hashicorp-vault](#)
- [kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=findr-vault](#)

```
[Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % aws eks update-kubeconfig --name Hashicorp-vault ]
Updated context arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:064047601590:cluster/Hashicorp-vault in /Users/Roshan.NellorePrasad/.kube/config
[Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=findr-vault ]
Context "arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:064047601590:cluster/Hashicorp-vault" modified.
[Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % ]
```

c) Port Forward to the service where vault is deployed

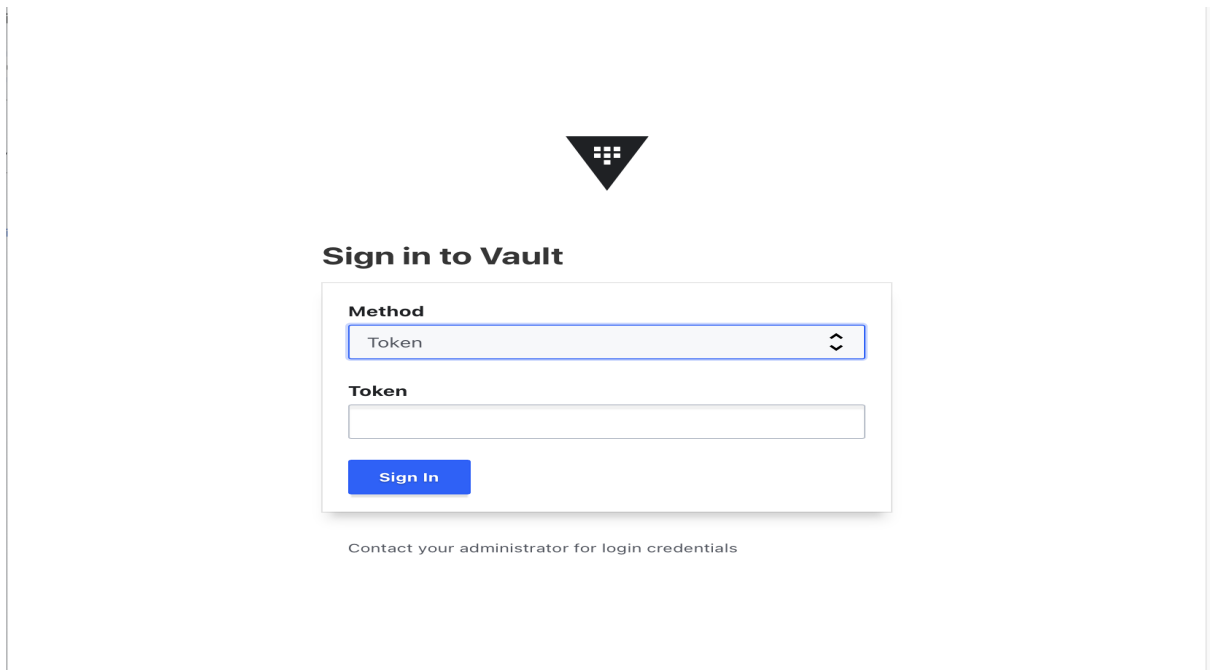
- `kubectrl port-forward svc/findr-vault 8200:8200`

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 01-login % kubectrl port-forward svc/findr-vault 8200:8200
```

```
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:8200 -> 8200
Forwarding from [::1]:8200 -> 8200
Handling connection for 8200
Handling connection for 8200
Handling connection for 8200
Handling connection for 8200
Handling connection for 8200
Handling connection for 8200
█
```

d) Access the UI

- <http://127.0.0.1:8200>



The image shows the Vault web interface for signing in. At the top center is the Vault logo, a black downward-pointing triangle containing a white grid of dots. Below the logo is the heading "Sign in to Vault". Underneath this heading is a white rectangular form with a thin grey border. Inside the form, there is a "Method" dropdown menu with "Token" selected and a small downward arrow on the right. Below the dropdown is a "Token" label followed by an empty text input field. At the bottom of the form is a blue button with the text "Sign In". Below the form, centered, is the text "Contact your administrator for login credentials".

e) Authentication methods



Sign in to Vault

Method

- ✓ Token
- Username
- LDAP
- Okta
- JWT
- OIDC
- RADIUS
- GitHub

Contact your administrator for login credentials

- With **root token**, you could access to every secret, policies, groups, aliases in the Vault
- If you are using other authentication methods, the secrets could be created and viewed based on the policies.

2) VAULT OPERATIONS FROM CLI

a) USER AUTHENTICATION:

- Login using AWS credentials
- Use the authentication method you have. Lets see how to access using user authentication method. [**username: Admin1**], similarly there are other authentication methods like token auth, github auth etc.,

○ **vault login -method=userpass username=Admin1**

```
[Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % vault login -method=userpass username=Admin1
>Password (will be hidden):
Success! You are now authenticated. The token information displayed below
is already stored in the token helper. You do NOT need to run "vault login"
again. Future Vault requests will automatically use this token.

Key                                     Value
---                                     -
token                                  hvs.CAESIBtcgQavNSjbr3C6c7gmF4ATCrkUJUauE_dDuS6xLuyWGH4KHGH2cy5Xa1qY1Q2d
zhXY0ljclZkUW01U2VIMUc
token_accessor                         5jwEPZKepwsYAA2Icq0u2jwk
token_duration                        768h
token_renewable                       true
token_policies                        ["default"]
identity_policies                     ["mqtt-policy"]
policies                             ["default" "mqtt-policy"]
token_meta_username                   admin1
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ %
```

b) VAULT TOKEN LOOKUP:

- The token lookup displays information about a token or accessor.
 - **Vault token lookup**

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % vault token lookup
Key                                     Value
---                                     -
accessor                              [REDACTED]
creation_time                         1699029732
creation_ttl                          768h
display_name                          userpass-admin1
entity_id                             96e91dd4-7ed5-f2db-b947-af06ef8a2f34
expire_time                           2023-12-05T16:42:12.566505665Z
explicit_max_ttl                      0s
external_namespace_policies           map[]
id                                     hvs.CAESIBtcgQavNSjbr3C6c7gmF4ATCrkUJUauE_dDuS6xLuyWGH4KHGH2cy5Xa1
W01U2VIMUc
identity_policies                     ["mqtt-policy"]
issue_time                            2023-11-03T16:42:12.56651052Z
meta                                  map[username:admin1]
num_uses                              0
orphan                                true
path                                  auth/userpass/login/Admin1
policies                              [default]
renewable                             true
ttl                                    767h56m44s
type                                   service
```

c) VAULT IDENTITY POLICY:

```
identity_policies [mqtt-policy]
issue_time        2023-11-03T16:42:12.56651052Z
meta              map[username:admin1]
num_uses          0
orphan            true
path              auth/userpass/login/Admin1
policies          [default]
renewable         true
ttl               767h56m44s
type              service
```

The **vault lookup token** command gives you the output of what you could access in the vault at **identity_policies**. We could see **mqtt-policy** is the secret associated with the Admin1 account.

3) VAULT API's

We could use curl to make api calls. To make an api call, we need to have these 3 details set as environment variables.

- 1) Vault token
- 2) Vault address
- 3) Vault secret path

These details are only visible to root account, who shares it to other users.

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % VAULT_TOKEN="  
VAULT_ADDR="http://127.0.0.1:8200"
```

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % SECRET_PATH="IOT-division-one/data/Mqtt-details"
```

a) API call to read secret:

- `curl --header "X-Vault-Token: $VAULT_TOKEN" $VAULT_ADDR/v1/$SECRET_PATH`

Once the environment variables are set, we could go ahead and execute the api. The secret **apices** and its password: **21qffwrrwrgw** are visible in terminal.

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % curl --header "X-Vault-Token: $VAULT_TOKEN" $VAULT_ADDR/v1/$SECRET_PATH
{"request_id":"5cb2b020-f2cc-2927-4bf5-10078212c1ee","lease_id":"","renewable":false,"lease_duration":0,"data":{"data":{"apices":"21qffwrrwrgw"},"metadata":{"created_time":"2023-10-31T17:07:50.533386137Z","custom_metadata":null,"deletion_time":"","destroyed":false,"version":1}},"wrap_info":null,"warnings":null,"auth":null}
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % █
```

b) API call to write secret:

In the similar way, you could use API command to write new secrets by adding the environment variable **SECRET_DATA**

- `curl --header "X-Vault-Token: $VAULT_TOKEN" --request POST --data "$SECRET_DATA" $VAULT_ADDR/v1/$SECRET_PATH`

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % SECRET_DATA='{"data": {"bob": "456"}}'
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % curl --header "X-Vault-Token: $VAULT_TOKEN" --request POST --data "$SECRET_DATA" $VAULT_ADDR/v1/$SECRET_PATH
{"request_id":"a841532f-a19b-6b86-c18b-77910085f3c0","lease_id":"","renewable":false,"lease_duration":0,"data":{"created_time":"2023-11-03T17:29:39.667231329Z","custom_metadata":null,"deletion_time":"","destroyed":false,"version":2},"wrap_info":null,"warnings":null,"auth":null}
```

c) API call to delete:

The same way , set the environment variable of the path you wanted to delete.

- `$VAULT_TOKEN" --request DELETE $VAULT_ADDR/v1/$SECRET_PATH`

```
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % SECRET_PATH="IOT-division-one/data/dbms"
Roshan.NellorePrasad@XJ3JRQH7L9 ~ % curl --header "X-Vault-Token: $VAULT_TOKEN" --request DELETE $VAULT_ADDR/v1/$SECRET_PATH
```