

kubernetes

Kubernetes: Secrets

- ➤ **Secrets** used to manage sensitive Data in Kubernetes. Like, Password, credentials, keys, authentication tokens etc.
- ➤ Users can **create secrets**, and the system also creates some secrets.
- ➤ A **secret** can be used with a pod in two ways:
 - **A**. As files in a Volume mounted on one or more of its containers
 - **B**. Used by kubelet when pulling images for the pod.

Kubernetes Built-in Secrets

- ➤ Kubernetes automatically creates secrets which contain credentials for accessing the **API Server**.
- ➤ The automatic creation and use of **API credentials** can be disabled or overridden if desired.

Create Secrets via Kubectl

- ➤ Use-Case: Some Pods need to access the DataBase.
- ➤ Create the Files, which have **DB credentials** like: Username & Password.
- Create Secrets in Kubernetes.
 kubectl create secret generic db-user-pass --from-file=./username.txt
 —from-file=./password.txt
- ➤ Note: Special characters such as \$, *, and! require escaping.
- ➤ For example, if your actual password is **S!B*d\$zDsb**, you should execute the command this way:
 - kubectl create secret generic dev-db-secret –fromliteral=username=devuser –from-literal=password=S\!B*d\\$zDsb

Create Secrets via Manifest

➤ To create secrets from manifest file, User First need to convert the String in Base64 Encoding.

echo -n 'admin' | base64

- ➤ Now User needs to pass the Base 64 encoding in Manifest file.
- ➤ Get Secrets list: kubectl get secrets
- ➤ Describe Secrets.

kubectl describe secrets < secret-name >

Decoding the Secrets

- Secrets can be decode in Kubernetes.
 kubectl get secret <secret-name> -o yaml
- ➤ Decode Base64 String in Actual password/username. echo 'Base64Sting' | base64 —decode

Will see you in Next Lecture...

