

kubernetes

Kubernetes: ConfigMap

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- ➤ Parameters that are not Secret, can be put in **ConfigMap**.
- ➤ ConfigMap uses Key-Value Pairs.
- ➤ ConfigMap Key-Value pairs can be read by Environment Variable, Container CommandLine Arguments, and using Volumes.
- ➤ ConfigMaps bind configuration files, command-line arguments, environment variables, port numbers, and other configuration artifacts to your Pods' containers and system components at runtime.

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- ➤ ConfigMaps allow you to separate your configurations from your Pods and components.
- ➤ ConfigMap helps to makes configurations easier to change and manage, and prevents hardcoding configuration data to Pod specifications.
- ➤ ConfigMaps are useful for storing and sharing *non-sensitive*, unencrypted configuration information.

Creating a ConfigMap

- ➤ User can create configMap via Literal or from Files.
- ➤ Via File: A path to a directory containing one or more configuration files, indicated using the —from-file flag. kubectl create configmap [NAME] --from-file [/PATH/TO/FILE2.PROPERTIES]
- ➤ User can also put complete directory, containing multiple files.
 - kubectl create configmap [NAME] --from-file [/PATH/TO/DIRECTORY]

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➤ Via Literal Values: To create a ConfigMap from literal values —from-literal.

kubectl create configmap literal-data --from-literal key1 = value1 -- from-literal key2 = value2

➤ Get ConfigMap via CLI.

kubectl get configmap < config-map_Name > -o yaml/json

Will see you in Next Lecture...

