



Summary

- Revision of namespaces from the previous lecture
- To make the client for the Kubernetes system minimum requirement is they should have connectivity
- Few things required for making a client are
 - Client software
 - Client username
 - Client password
 - Server address
- API server works as a gateway that collects the request from the client and sends the request to the internal programs
- If we want to do authentication and instead of username & password we want to use key base authentication then there we have to use a certificate & the key
- Practical:- Making RHEL-8 client for Kubernetes
 - Configuring yum for kubectl command

```
[root@localhost ~]# ping 192.168.59.104
PING 192.168.59.104 (192.168.59.104) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.59.104: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.435 ms
^C
--- 192.168.59.104 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.435/0.435/0.435/0.000 ms
[root@localhost ~]# kubectl
bash: kubectl: command not found...
[root@localhost ~]# cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo
> [kubernetes]
> name=Kubernetes
> baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64
> enabled=1
> gpgcheck=1
> repo_gpgcheck=1
> gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg https://packages.
cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
> EOF
```

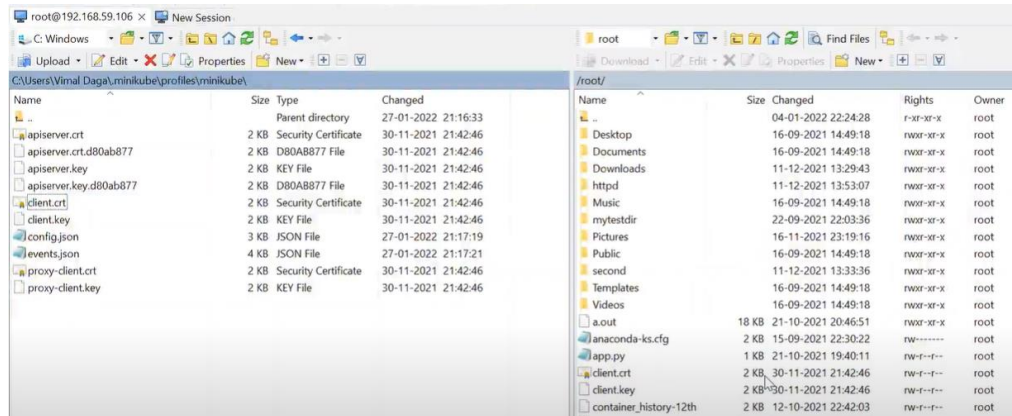
- Installing the kubectl command

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y kubectl

Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity

This system is not registered to Red Hat Subscription Management
bscription-manager to register.
```

- Transferring key & certificate to the client



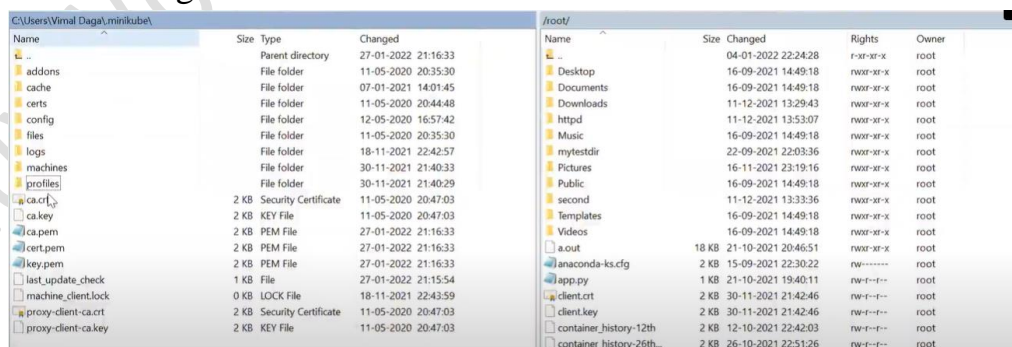
- If CA signs the certificate then only it is valid

```
[root@localhost ~]# kubectl get pods --server https://192.168.59.104:8443
--client-key /root/client.key --client-certificate /root/client.crt
Unable to connect to the server: x509: certificate signed by unknown authority
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
```

- We need the certificate signed by the CA authority
 - Command:- kubectl config view

```
name: kubeconfig
- cluster:
  certificate-authority: C:\Users\Vimal Daga\.minikube\ca.crt
  extensions:
  - extension:
    last-update: Thu, 27 Jan 2022 21:17:12 IST
    provider: minikube.sigs.k8s.io
    version: v1.24.0
    name: cluster_info
    server: https://192.168.59.104:8443
  name: minikube
- cluster:
  certificate-authority-data: DATA+OMITTED
  server: https://myakscust-kubernetesgrp-536a92-166fd8a6.hcp.eastus.azmk8s.io:44
```

- Transferring the CA certificate



- Authenticating & accessing the pods

```
[root@localhost ~]# kubectl get pods --server https://192.168.59.104:8443
--client-key /root/client.key --client-certificate /root/client.crt
--certificate-authority /root/ca.crt
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod     1/1     Running   1 (8d ago)  8d
[root@localhost ~]#
```

- Whenever we run the kubectl command it looks for the .kube config file in the home directory
- Practical:- Creating the config file for authentication
 - Creating the config file

```
[root@localhost ~]# kubectl config view > mykube.config  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

- Manifest file for config

```
apiVersion: v1  
clusters:  
- cluster:  
  certificate-authority: /root/ca.crt  
  server: https://192.168.59.104:8443  
  name: mycluster  
contexts:  
- context:  
  cluster: mycluster  
  user: vimal  
  name: myc2  
current-context: myc2  
kind: Config  
preferences: {}  
users:  
- name: vimal  
  user:  
    client-certificate: /root/client.crt  
    client-key: /root/client.key
```

- Copying the file in the home directory of the client

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp mykube.config /root/.kube/config  
[root@localhost ~]# kubectl get pods  
No resources found in default namespace.  
[root@localhost ~]#
```