



Managing Secrets with Confidence – A Comprehensive Guide to Using Hashicorp Vault in Kubernetes Clusters

Intro – Who, What, Why?

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Alain Lompo

Senior Software Developer, DevOps
& Security Consultant in the Public Sector

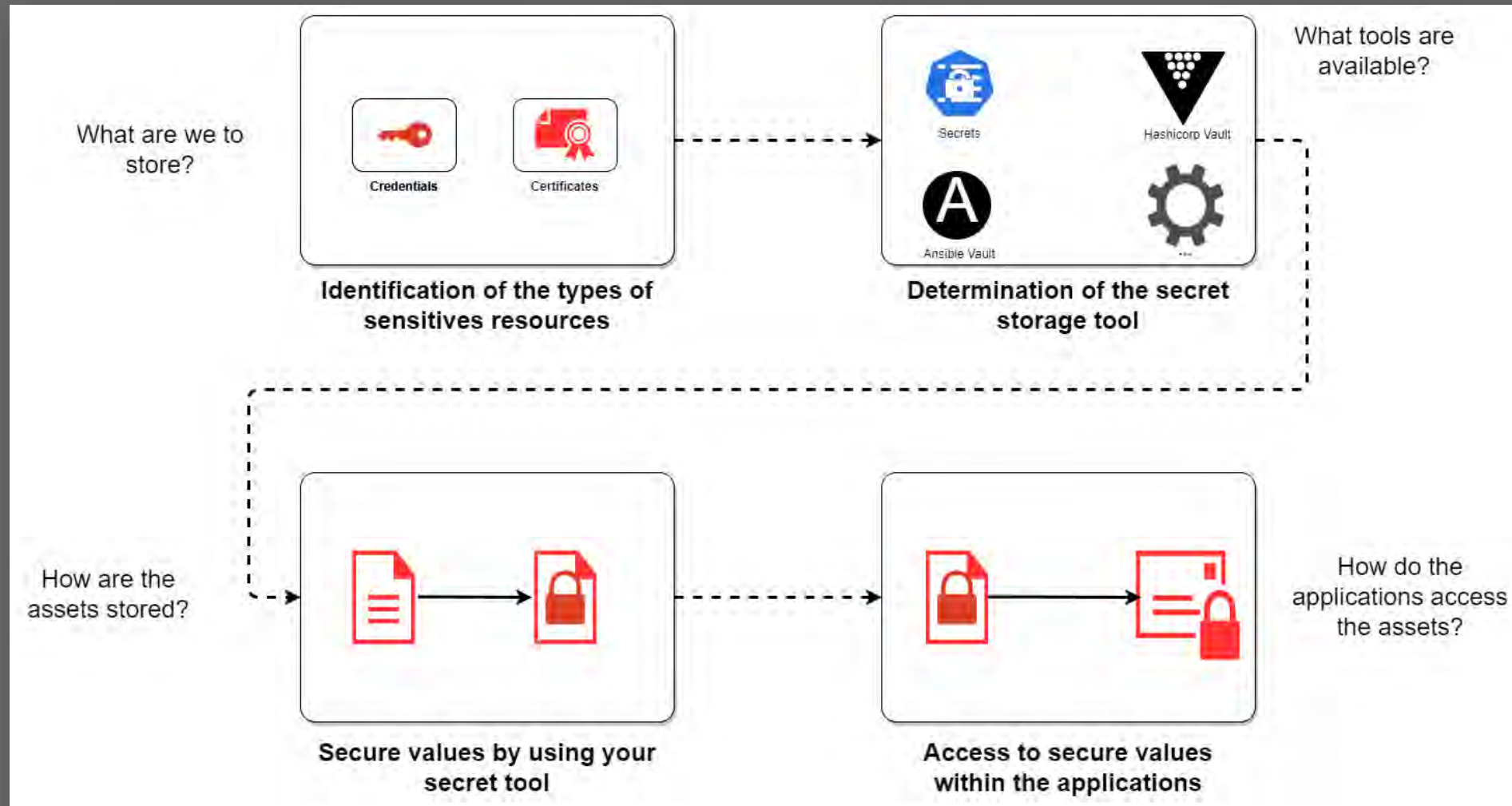
20 years of digital product development, training
and consulting

Agenda

- Handling Sensitive Resources in Kubernetes
-  Quick Intro to Hashicorp Vault
-  Overview of Vault Architecture
-  Integrating Vault with Kubernetes
-  Real World Scenarios
-  Demos
- Wrap-Up

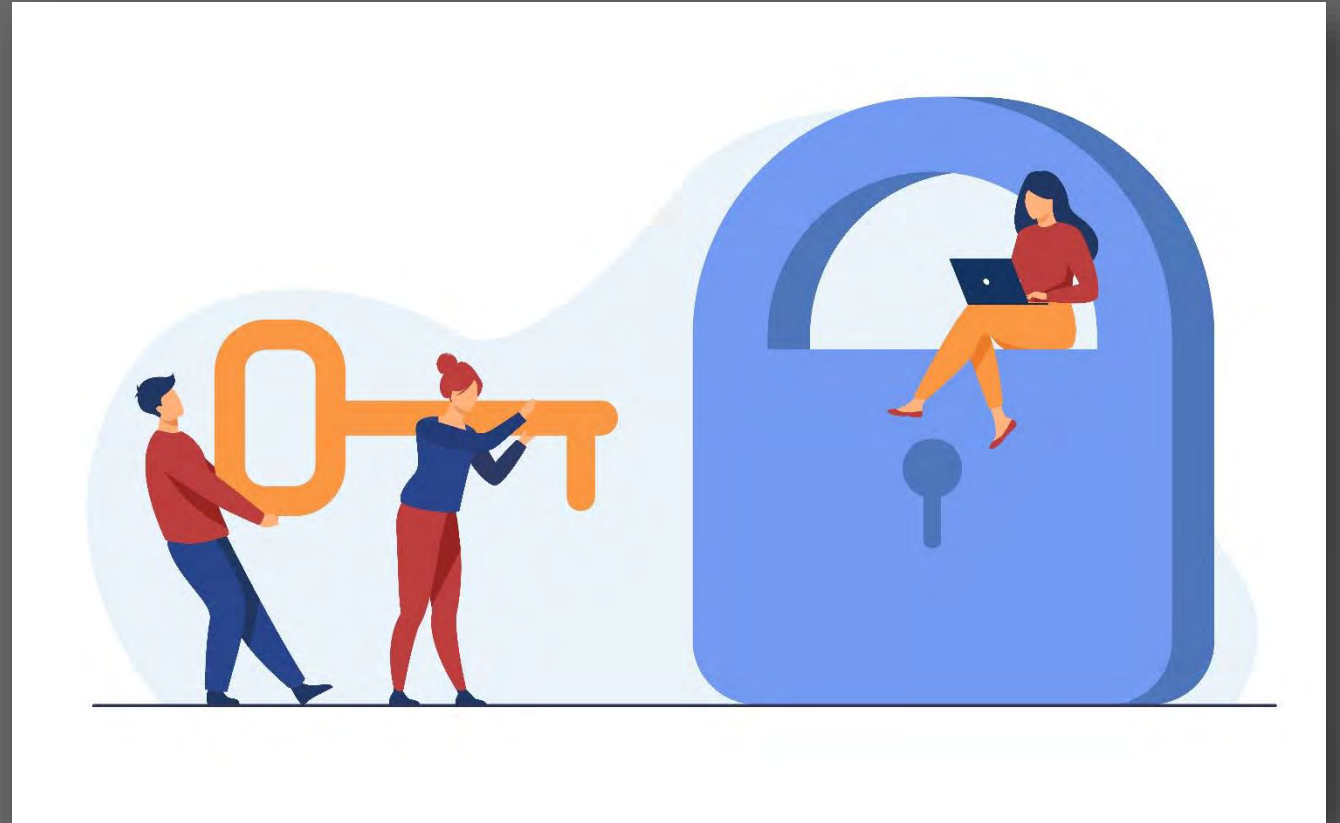
Handling Sensitive Resources

Handling Sensitive Resources in Kubernetes



Type of Sensitive Resources

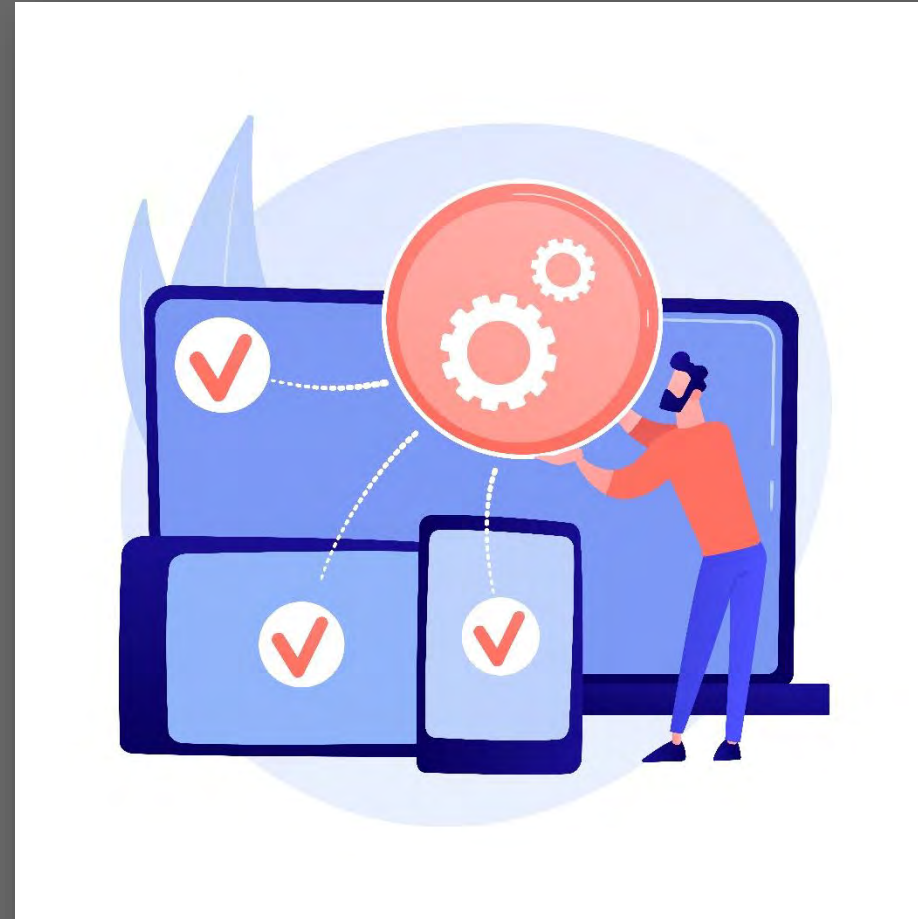
- Credentials
 - Passwords
 - API keys
- Certificates
 - TLS
 - GPG Keys



Type of Sensitive Resources

- Application Configurations
 - Runtime Arguments

• ...



Storing sensitive information

- What are the available Secret Management Storage solutions?
- How is sensitive asset intended to be used?
- What application framework is being used?
 - What are the options for injecting external config?

The Kubernetes Secret Resource

- Natural default (included in every Kube distribution)
- Provide some “**form**” of protection
 - Values not encrypted
 - Instead Base64 encoded

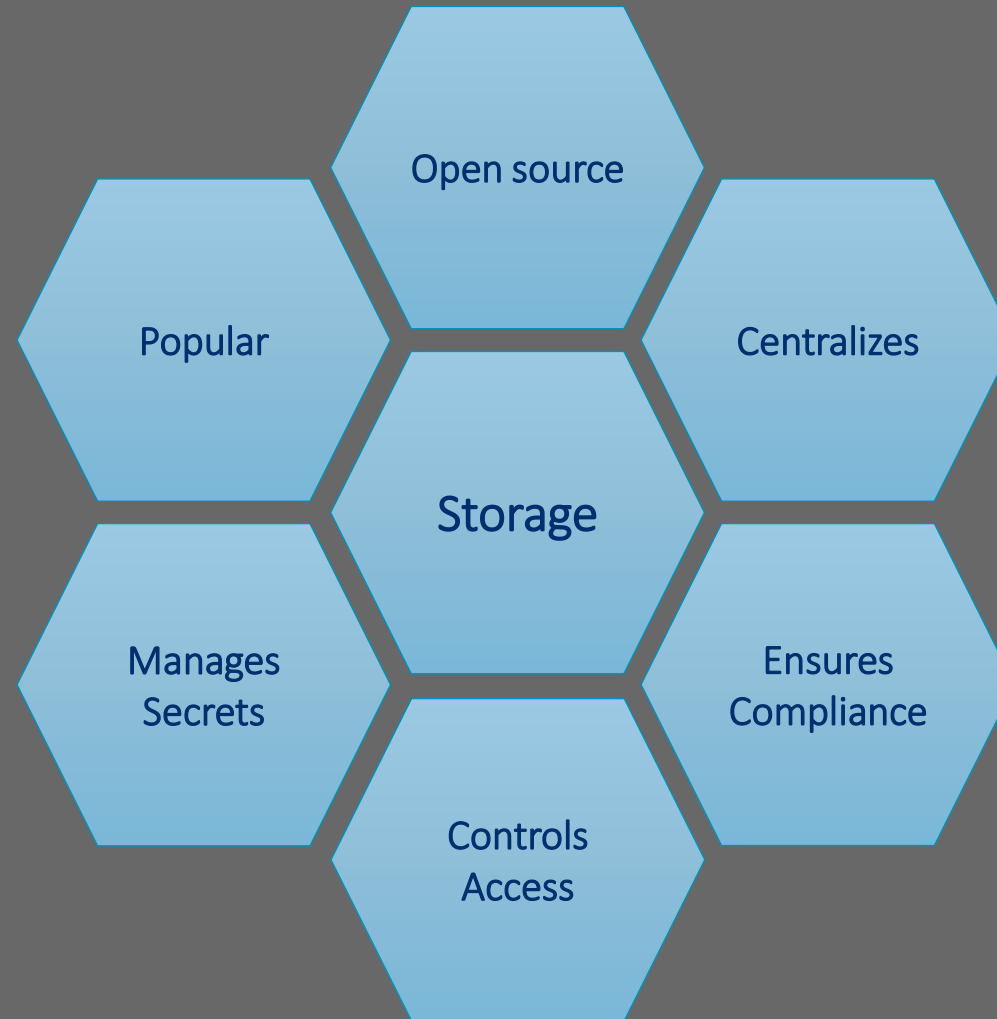
The Kubernetes Secret Resource

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: hello-secret
type: Opaque
stringData:
  hello.message: Hello
Conf42
```

```
kubectl apply -f hello-secret-config.yaml
```

Quick Intro to Hashicorp Vault

What ist Vault?



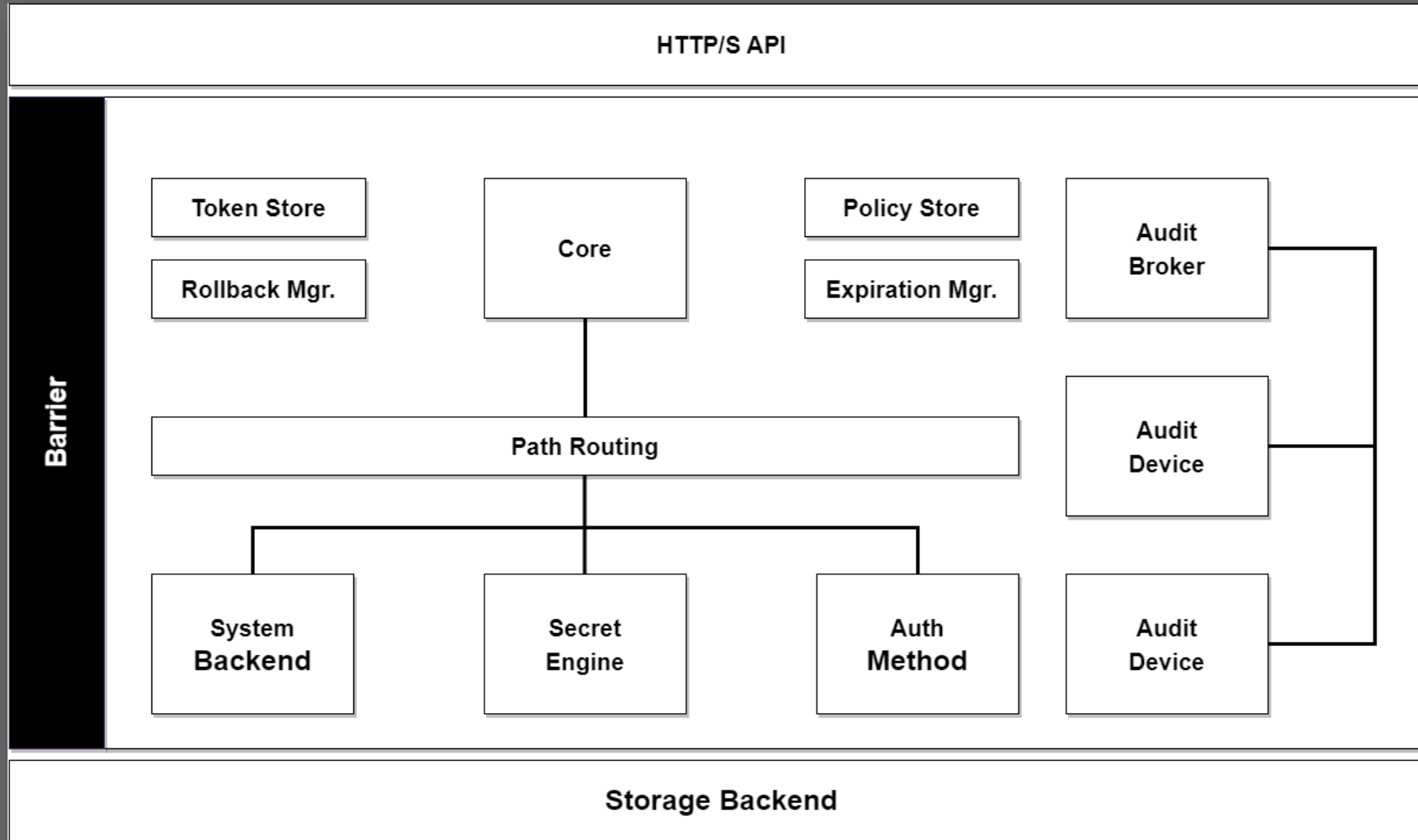
Quick Intro to Hashicorp Vault...

High level features

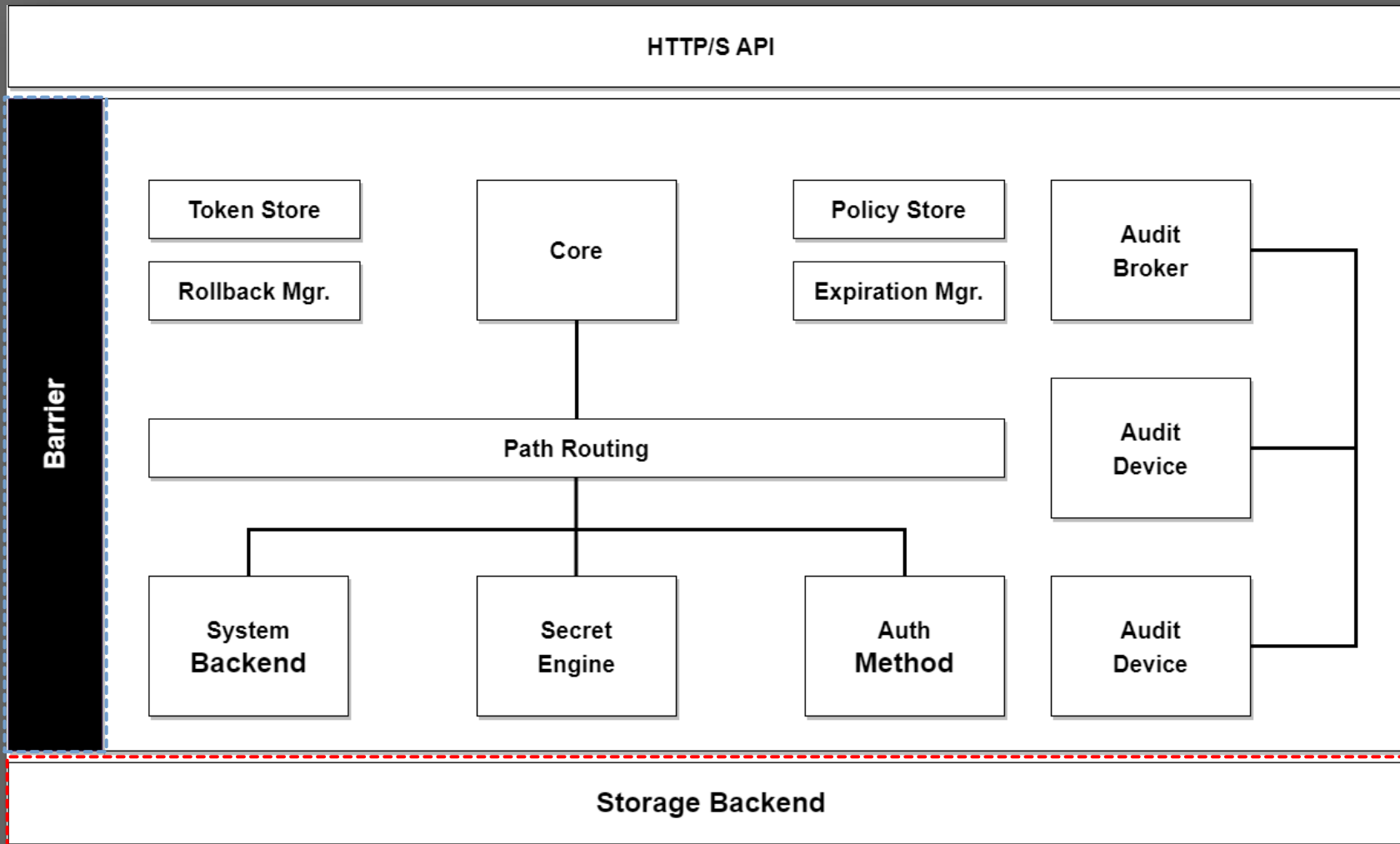
- Simplify Secret Management.
- Protect Sensitive Data.
- Can be integrated with various cloud and infrastructure platforms.
- Provide a unified and secured solution for Secret Management.

Overview of Vault Architecture

Overview of Vault Architecture



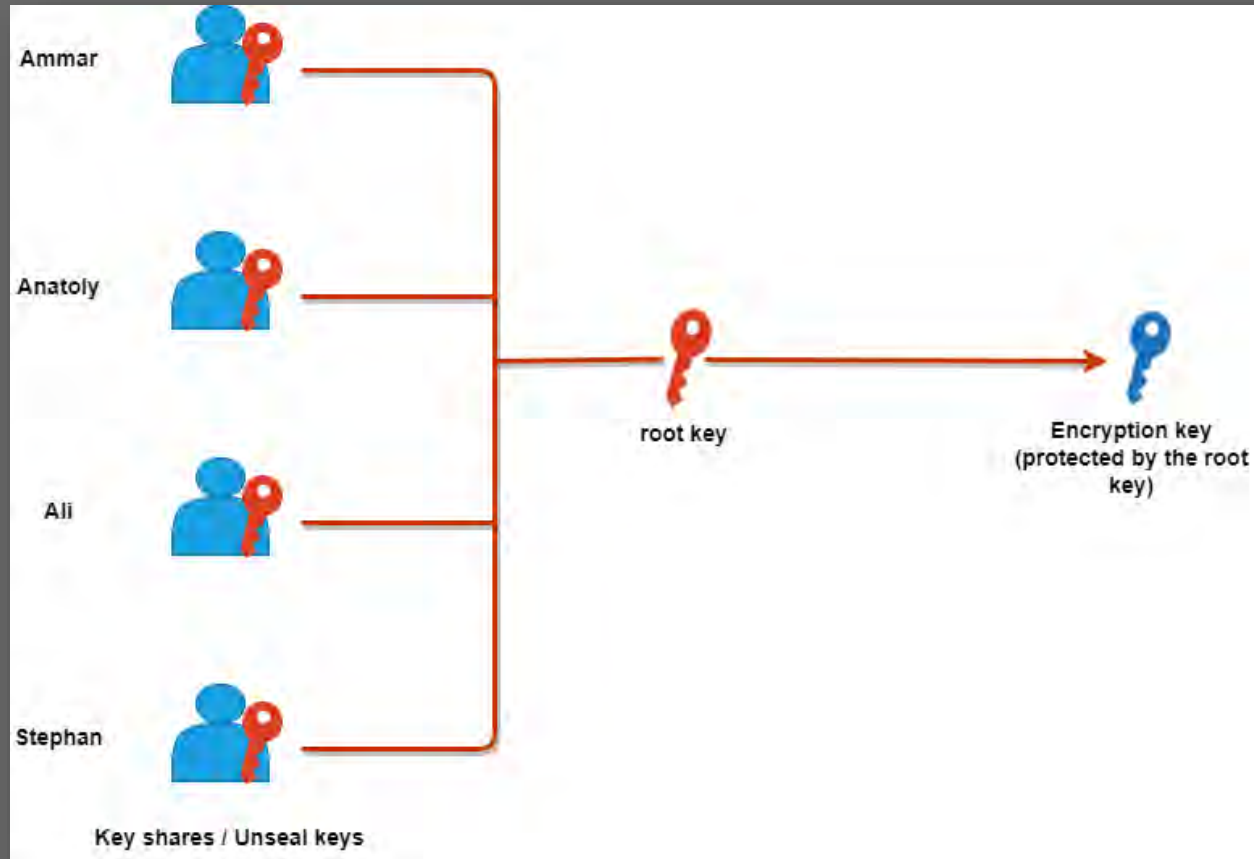
The Vault Encryption Layer



Unsealing Vault

- At start a Vault Server begins in a **sealed state**:
 - It **MUST** be unsealed before any operation can be performed
 - Unsealing is done by providing the unseal keys.
 - At initialization Vault generates an encryption key used to protect all Vault datas
 - The encryption key is protected by a root key that is stored alongside all other Vault data, but encrypted by another mechanism: the unseal key

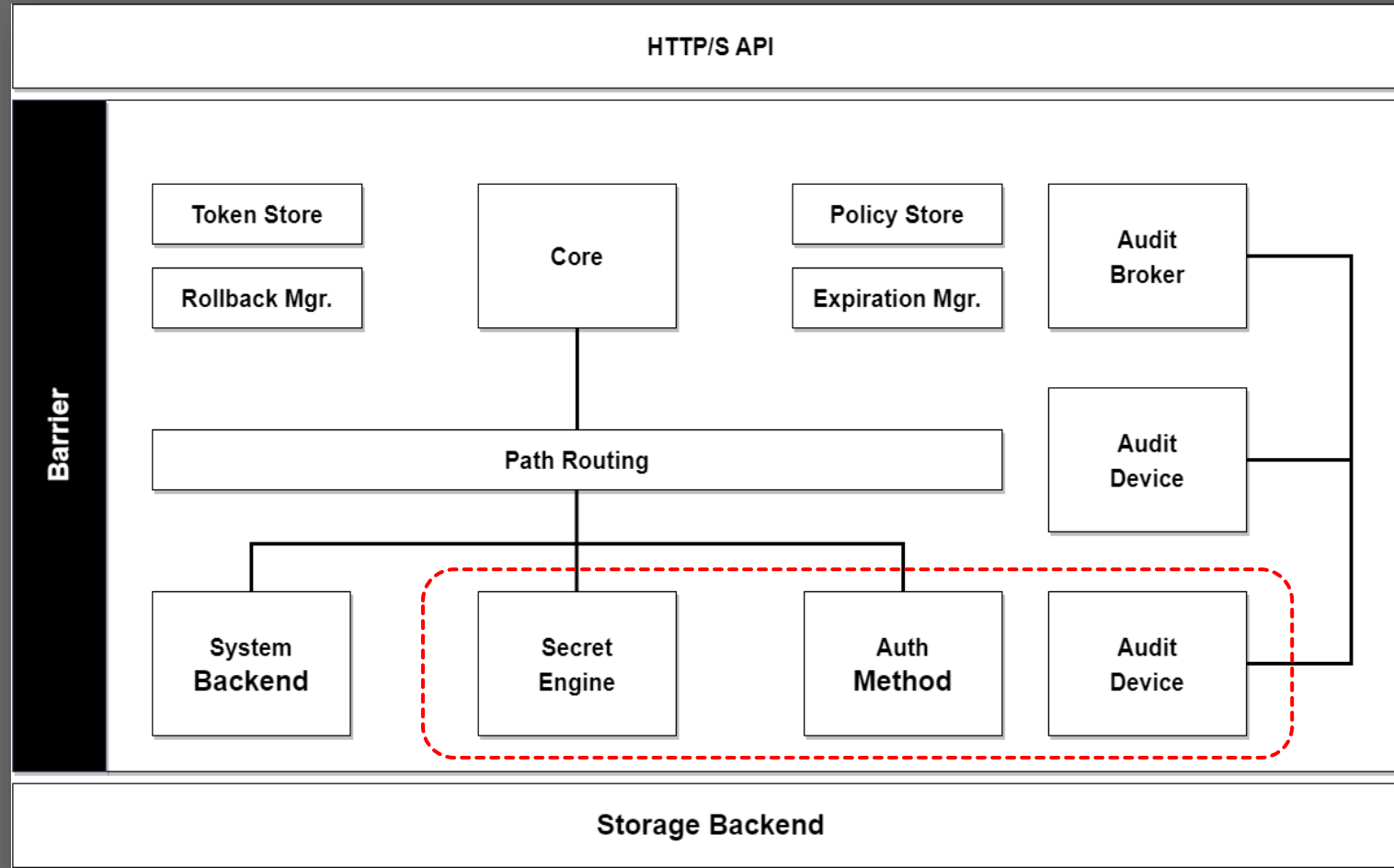
Vault and Shamir's secret sharing



Use of the encryption key

- Once Vault retrieves the encryption key:
 - It decrypts the data in the storage backend
 - It enters in the unsealed state
 - Once unsealed, it loads the configured **audit devices**, **auth methods** and **secret engines**.

Securing Audit devices, Auth methods and Secret engines

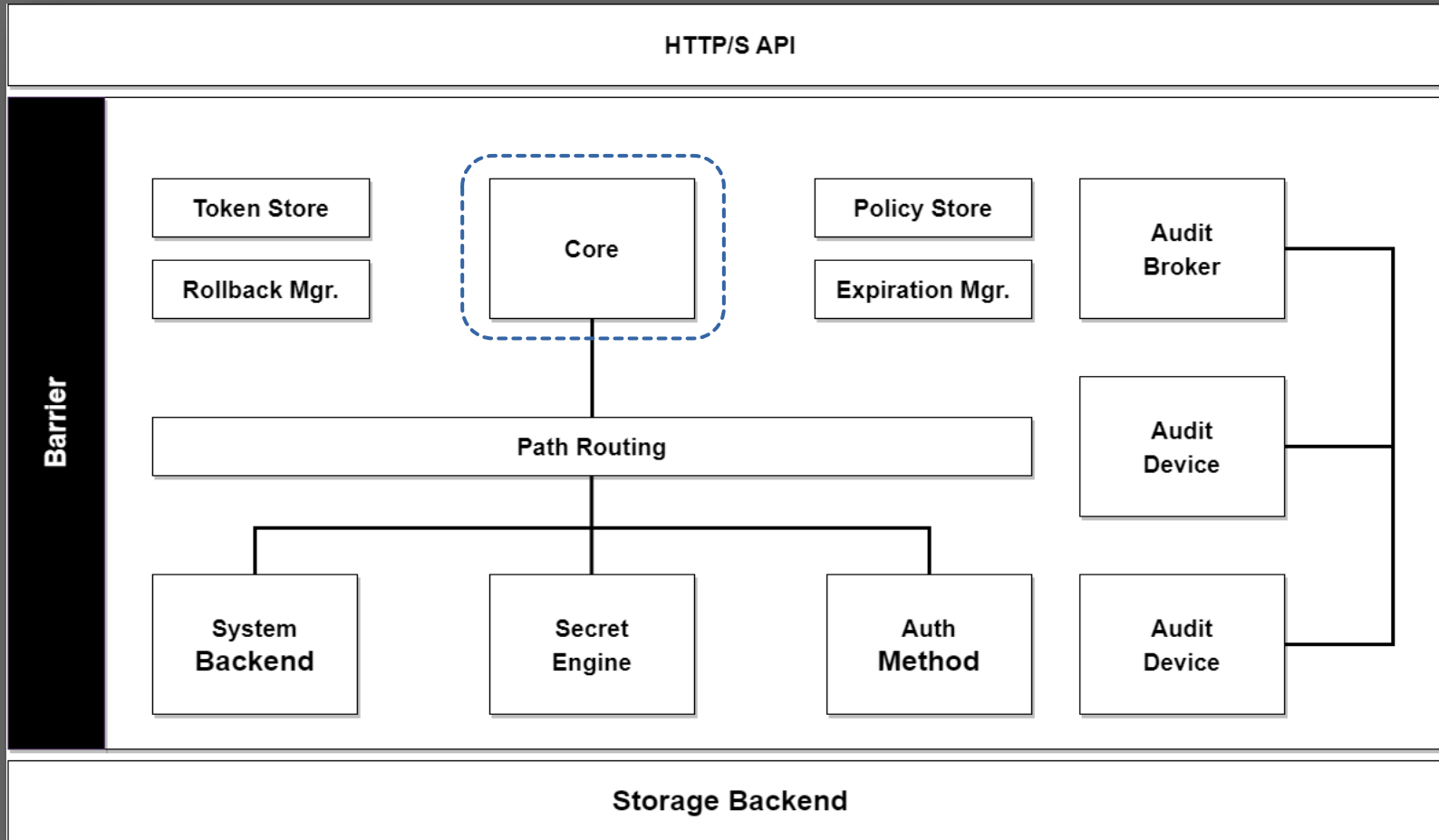


Securing Audit devices, Auth methods and Secret engines

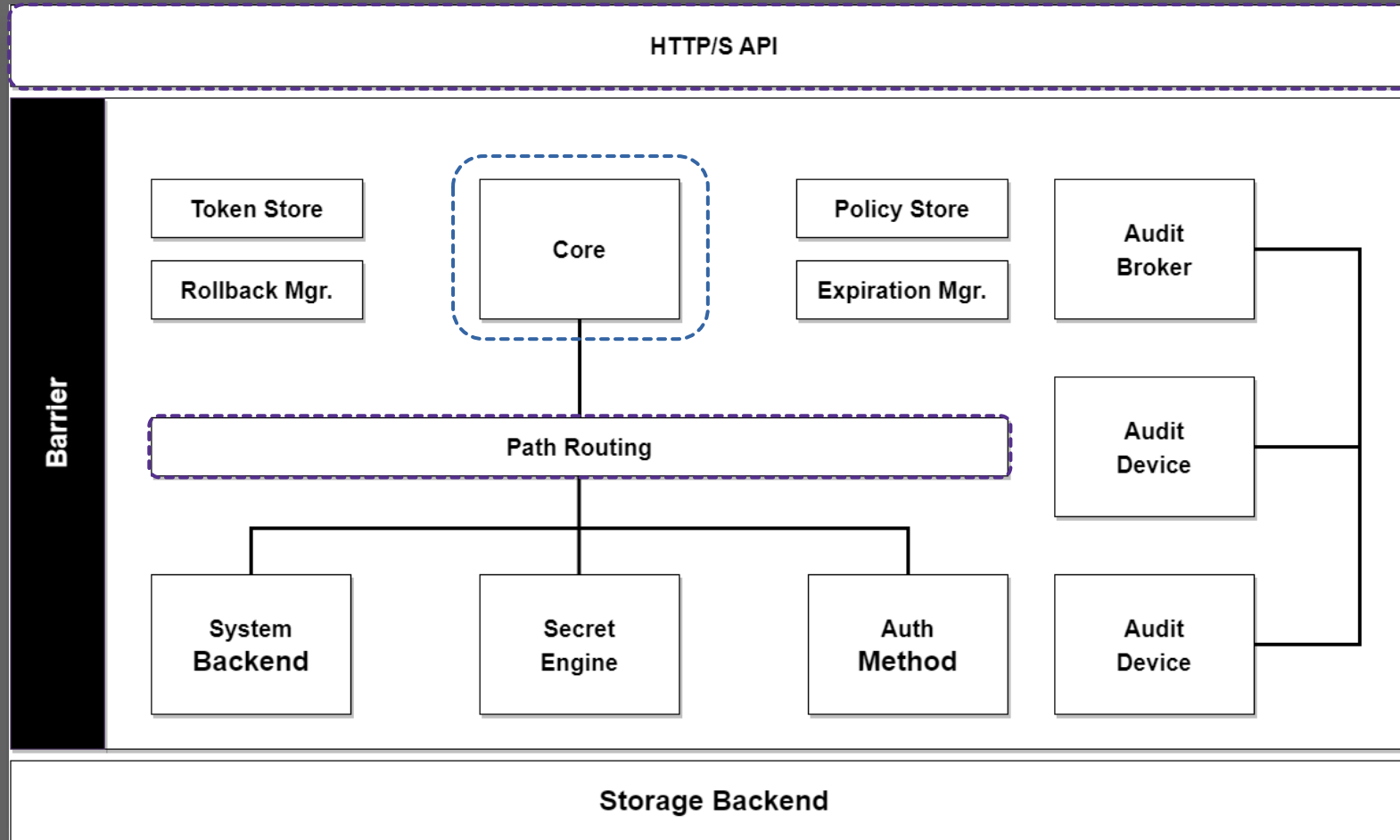
Configuration

- Security sensitive.
- Stored in Vault.
 - ✓ Changes are protected by ACL
 - ✓ And tracked by Audit Logs
- Cannot be specified outside of Vault.
- Users with permissions can modify them.

Role of the Core



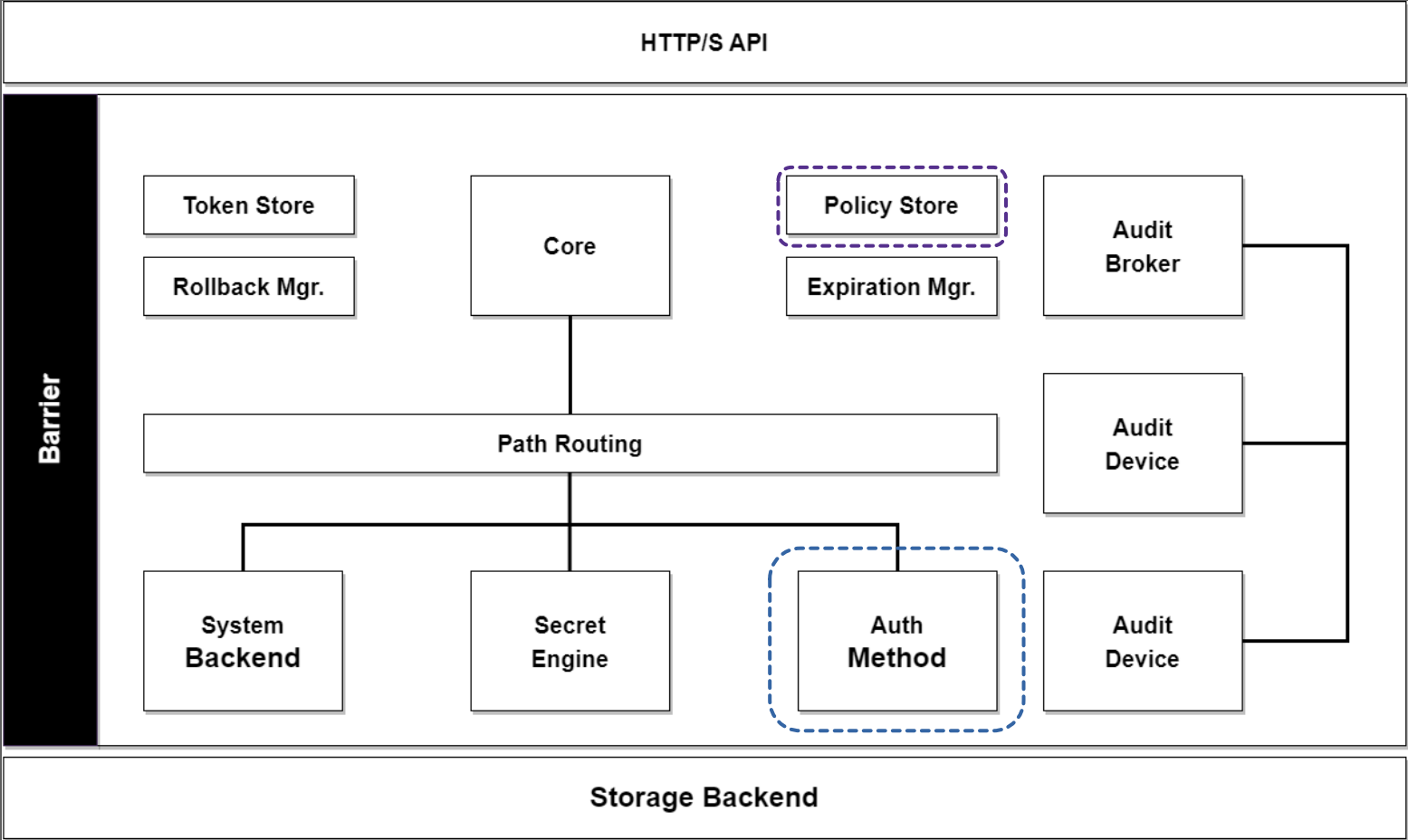
Role of the Core



Role of the Core

- Once Vault is unsealed, request may be processed from HTTP/S API to the core
- The Core:
 - Manage the flow of requests through the System.
 - Enforce ACL.
 - Ensure Audit Logging is done.

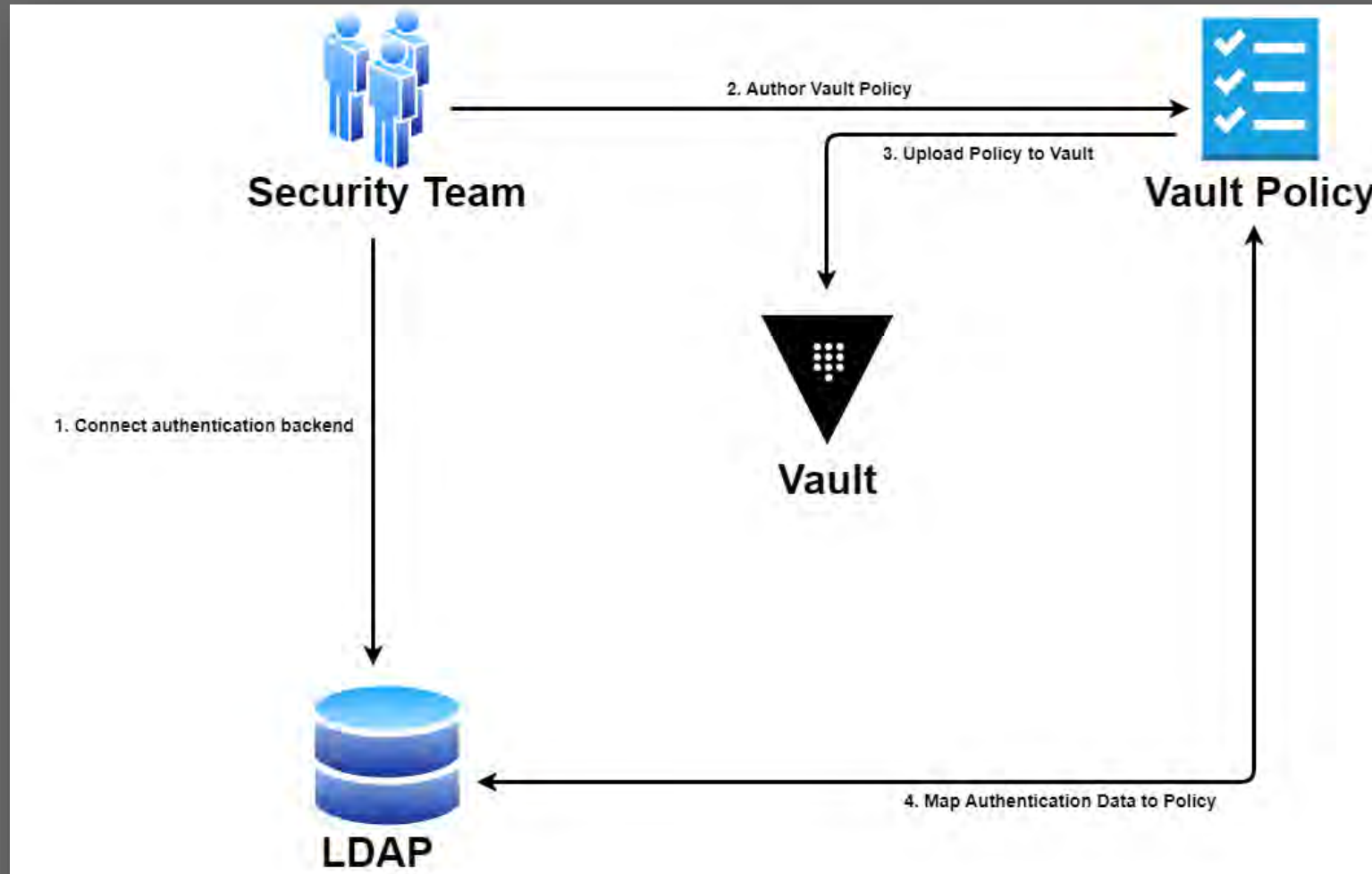
Vault auth mechanism



Vault auth mechanism

- A client that connects to Vault needs to authenticate
- Vault provide:
 - Configurable auth methods
 - Offers flexibility within the auth mechanism used
 - Operators may use username/password or Github (for example)
 - Applications may use private/public keys or tokens to authenticate
- An auth request that flows through the core and into an auth method:
 - Determines if the request is valid
 - Returns a list of associated policies

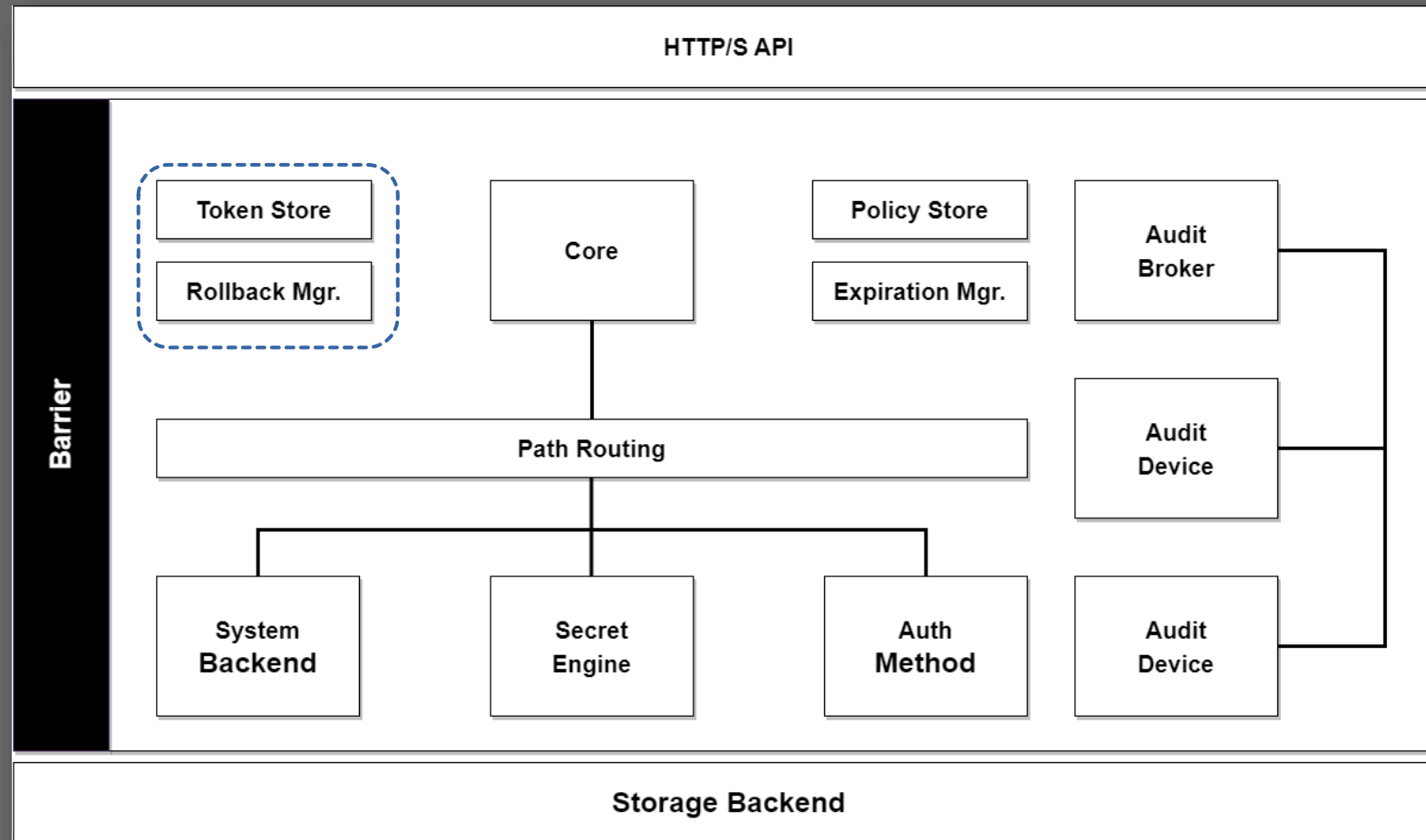
Vault Policies



Vault Policies

- Policies are named ACL rules:
 - Example: the “root” policy built-in and permit access to all resources.
 - Any number of policies can be created
 - It allows fine grained control over paths
- Vault operates in an allowed-access mode

Client Token



Client Token

- After authentication, an auth method provides a set of applicable policies
- A new client token is generated and managed by the token store
- The client token is used for making future request:
 - Approach similar to auth cookies
- Client token may have an associated lease:
 - May need to be renewed periodically to avoid invalidation

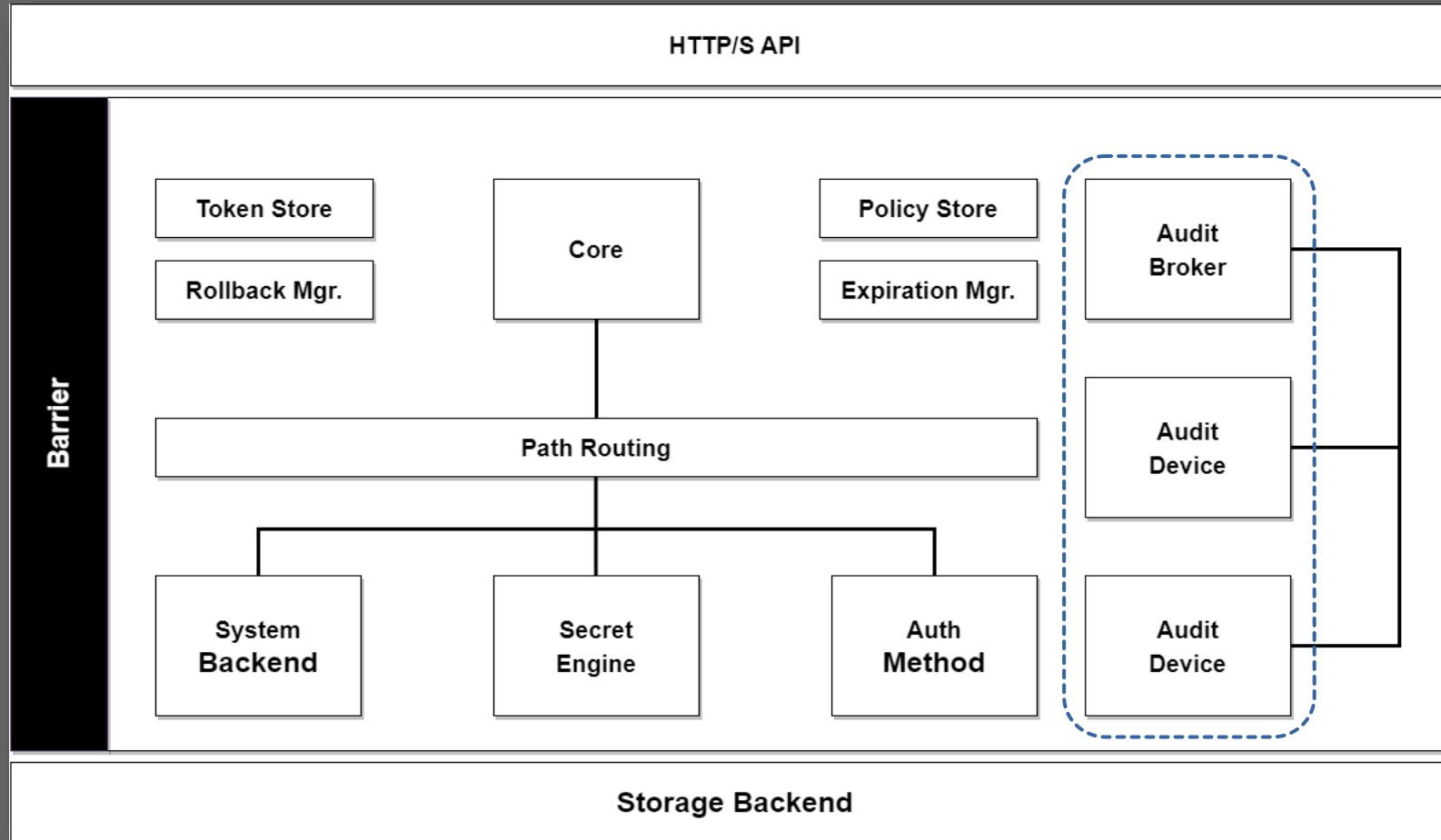
Request authorization flow

- Authenticated requests are made by providing the client token.
- The client token is used to verify the client
 - Ensuring they are authorized
 - In conformance with the relevant policies
 - Policies (named ACL) are used to authorize the client request

The Secret Engine

- The authorized request is then routed to the secrets engine:
 - It is processed depending on its type
- When the secret engine returns the secret:
 - The Core registers it with the expiration manager
 - It attaches a lease ID
 - Clients uses the lease ID to renew/revoke their secret.
 - The expiration manager automatically revokes the secret if a client allows the lease to expire

The Audit Broker and devices



The audit broker and devices

- The Core:
 - Logs requests and responses to the audit broker
 - Thus, distributing the requests to all configured audit devices

Other Vault Activities

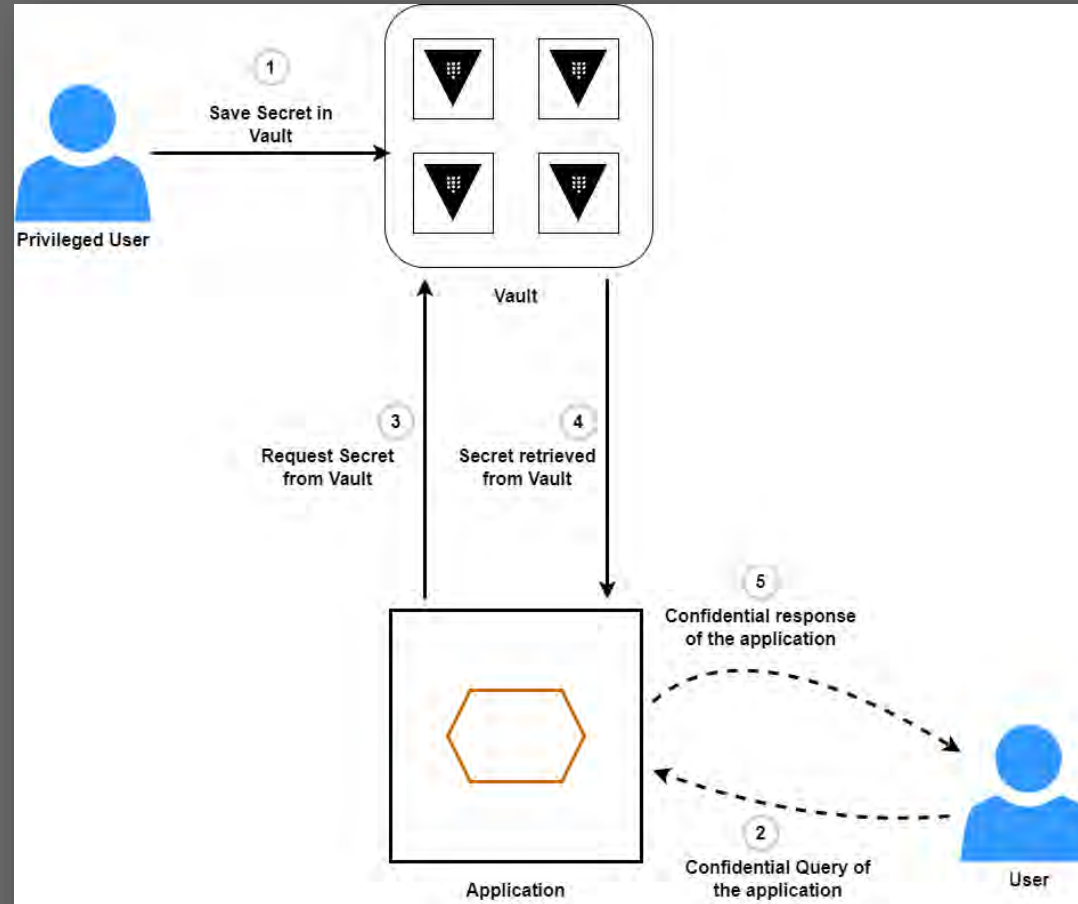
- Outside of the request flow:
 - The core performs specific background activities
 - Such as lease management
 - Also:
 - Vault handles specific partial-failure cases by using write-ahead logging with a rollback manager.
 - This is transparent to the user and done within the core.

Integrating Vault with Kubernetes

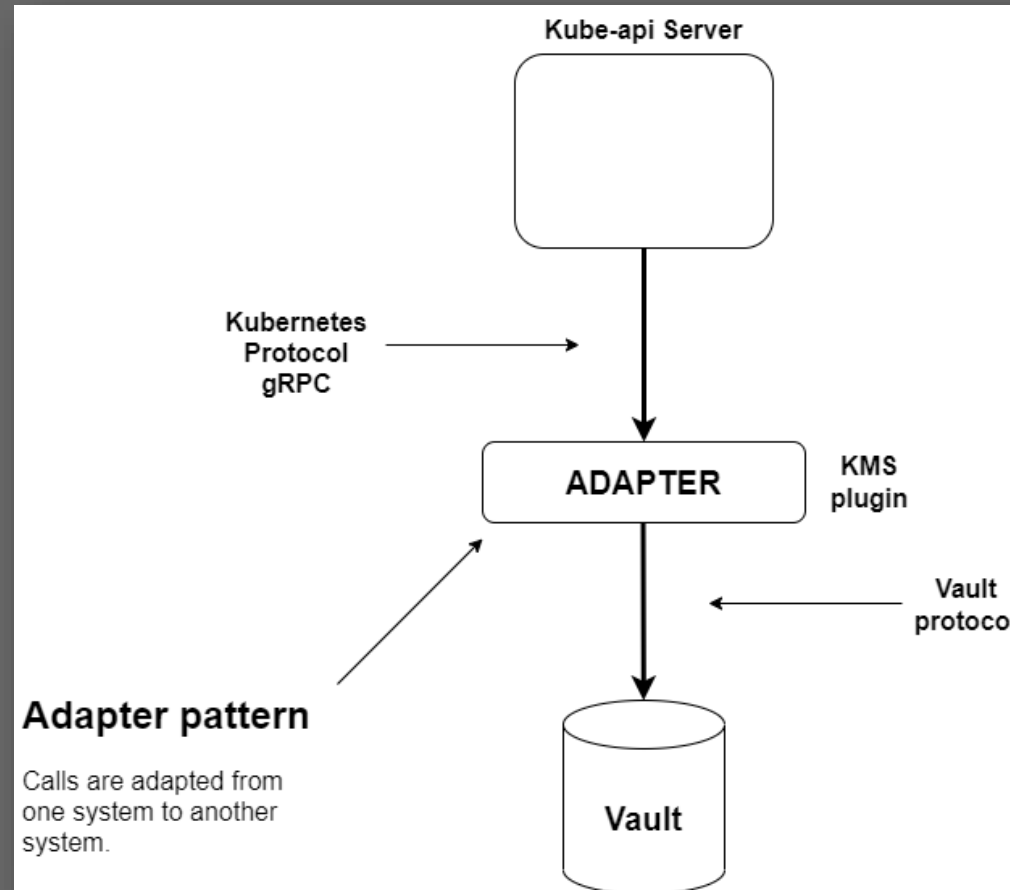
Integrating Vault with Kubernetes

- Why is this important ?
 - Containers are ephemeral
 - Centralized Secret management
 - Access control and auditing
 - Integration with other tools
- Various approaches each with their own benefits and limitations

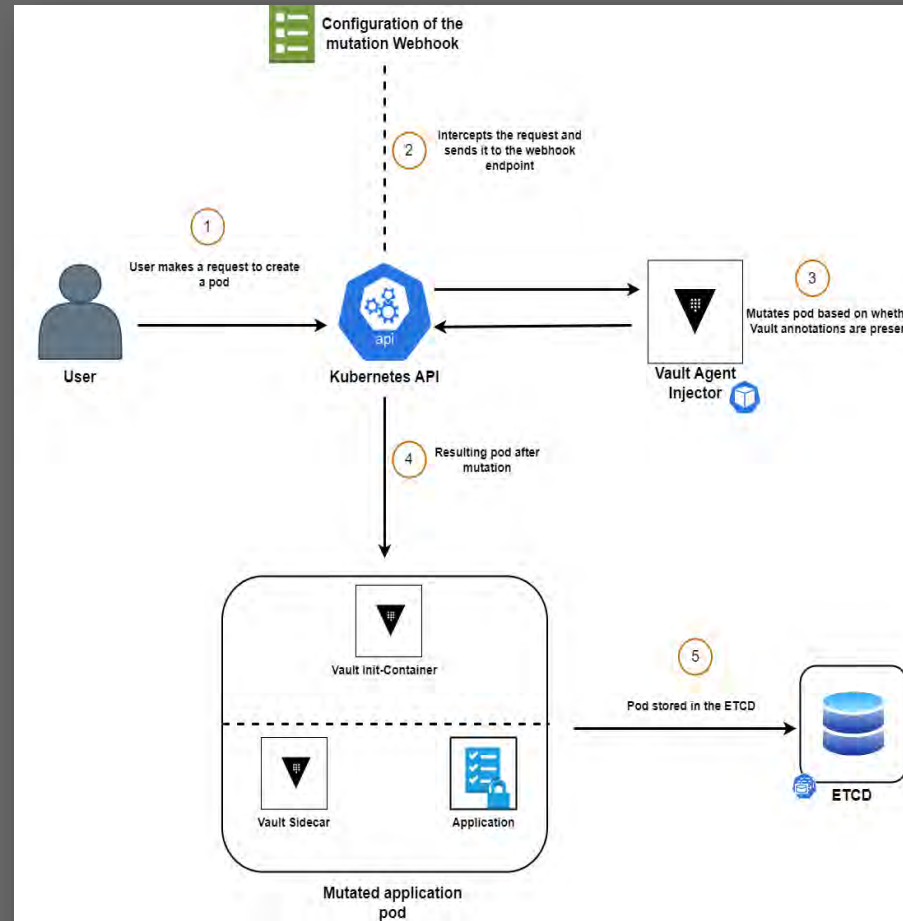
Vault application access model



Vault as KMS



Vault with Agent Injector and sidecar container



Kubernetes Auth Backend



Kubernetes Auth Backend

```
$ vault auth enable kubernetes
```

```
Success! Enabled kubernetes auth method at: kubernetes/
```

```
$ vault write auth/kubernetes/config \  
    kubernetes_host=„https://$KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_ADDR:443“
```

```
Success! Data written to: auth/kubernetes/config
```

Kubernetes Auth Backend Benefits

Benefits

No need for manual token distribution and management

Tight control of access based on pod's identity and permission

Seamless integration with Kubernetes

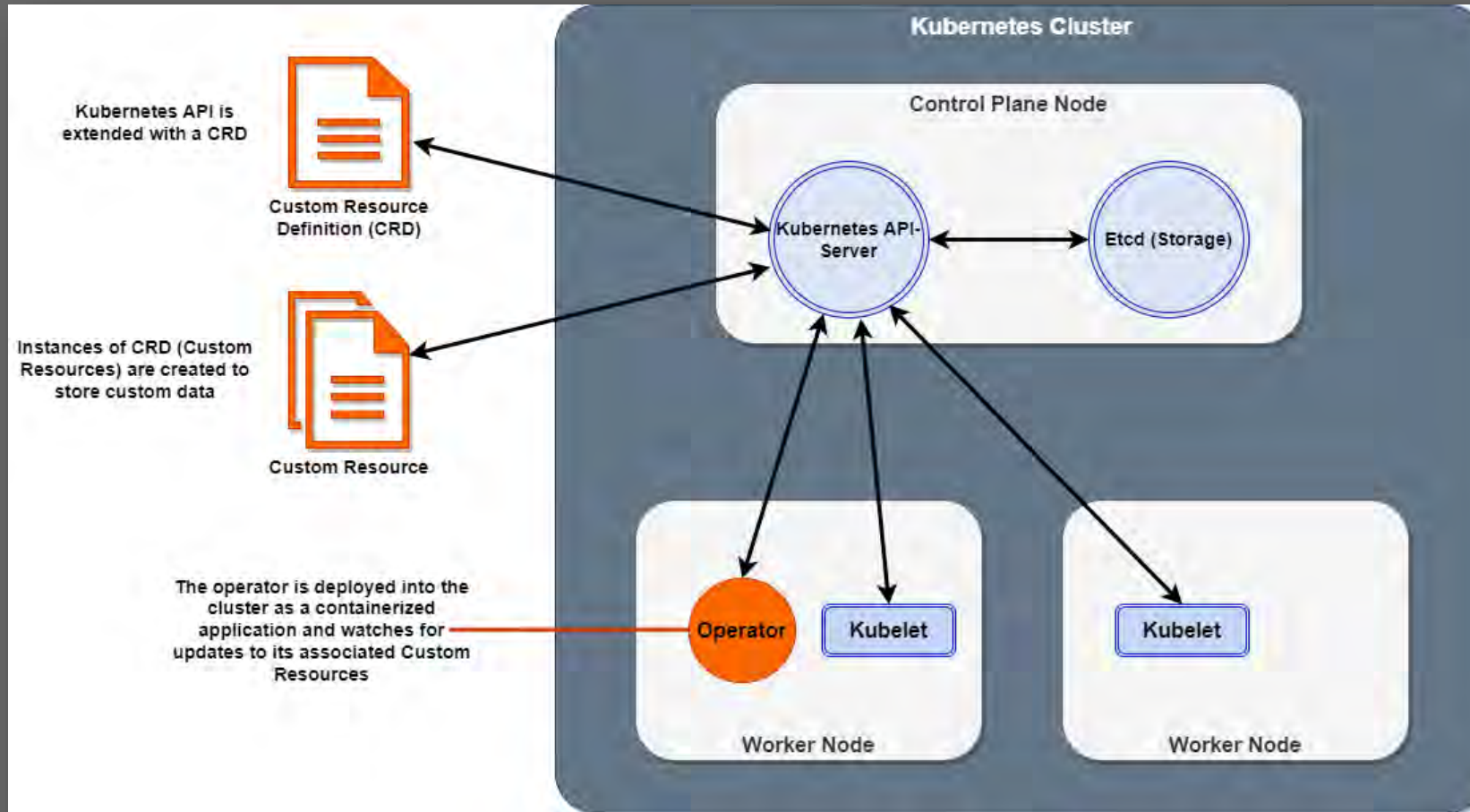
Kubernetes Auth Backend Benefits

Benefits

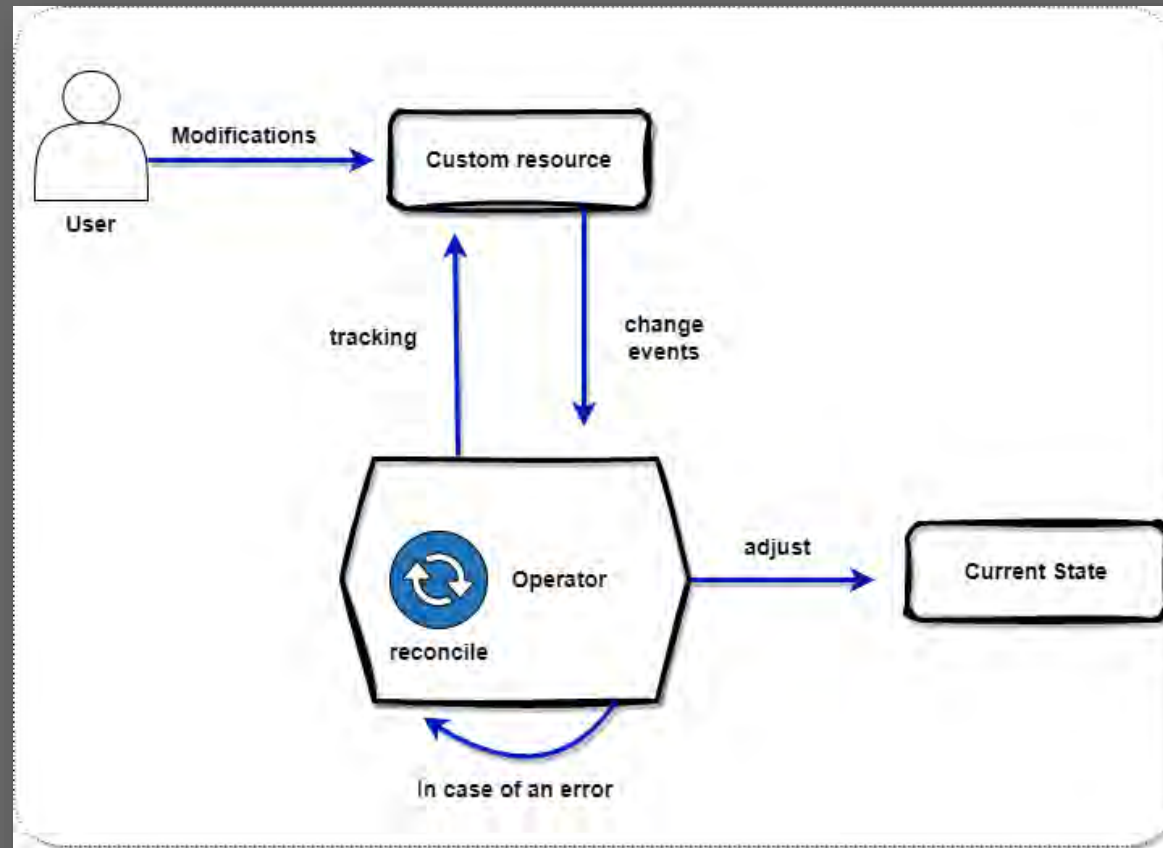
Automatic
token renewal

Manage secrets
in a secure and
scalable fashion
in a Kube
environment

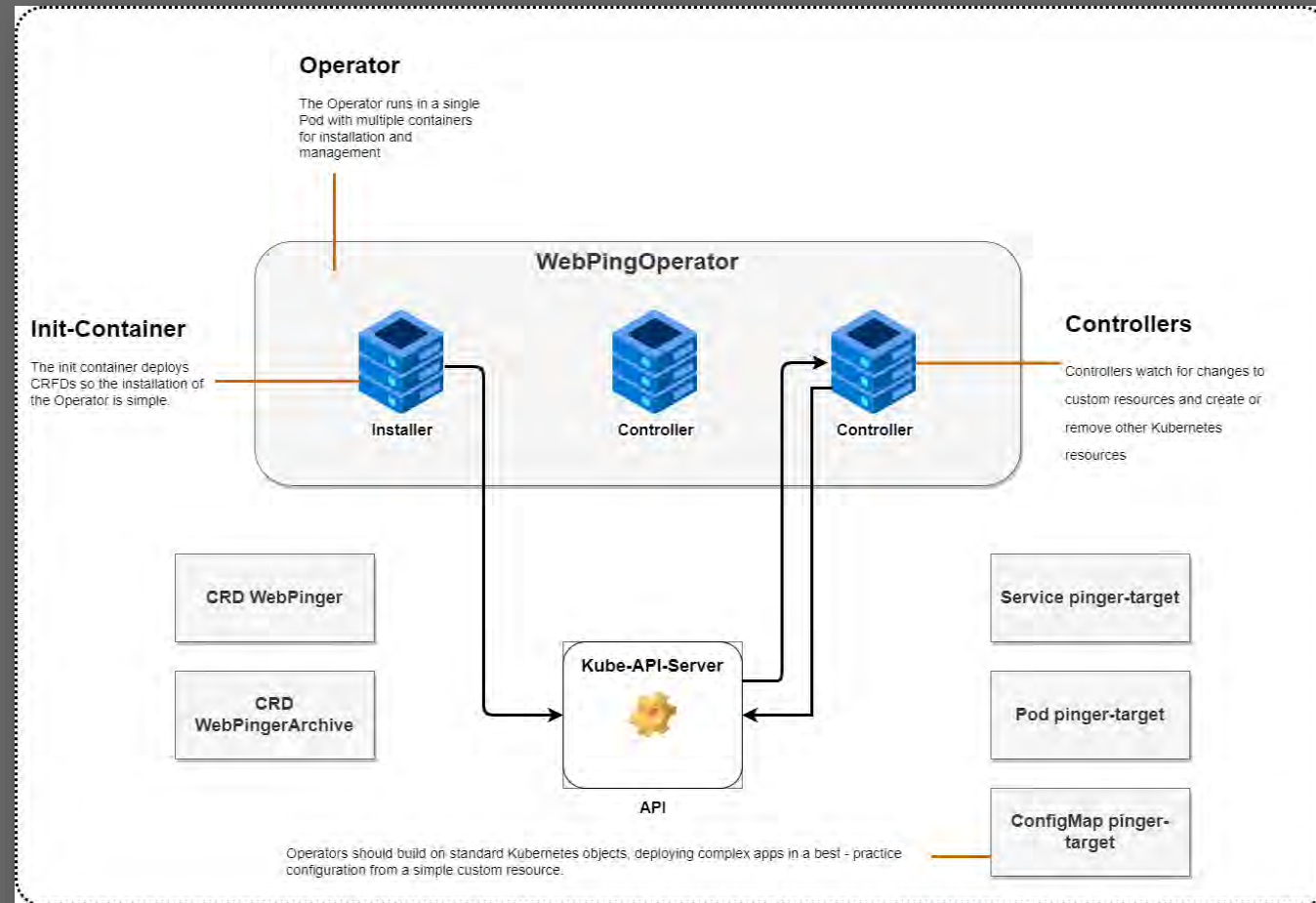
Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs)...



Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs)...



Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs)...



Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs)...

Benefits

Native
Kubernetes
Integration

Declarative
configuration

Kubernetes Auth Backend Benefits

Benefits

Scalability

Extensibility

Real World Scenarios

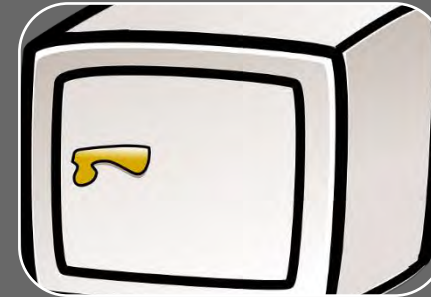
Real world scenarios



Storing app secrets



Integrating with
Kubernetes service
account



Centralized Secret Store



Implement RBAC for
Kubernetes Secrets

Real world scenarios



Providing secrets to legacy apps



Managing SSH keys for Kubernetes clusters



Integrating with other security and compliance tools

Demos

Enable the kv-v2 Secret Engine

```
$ vault secrets enable -path=internal kv-v2  
Success! Enabled the kv-v2 secrets engine at: internal/
```

Create a Secret at a specific path

```
$ vault kv put internal/database/config username=„db-readonly-username“ password=„db-secret-password“
```

```
=====  
Metadata  
=====  
Key          Value  
---          -  
created_time 2023-03-19T17:55:25.05842502Z  
custom_metadata <nil>  
deletion_time n/a  
destroyed     false  
version       1  
/ $
```


Verify the secret

```
$ vault kv get internal/database/config
```

```
...  
  
==== Data ====  
Key           Value  
---          -  
password      db-secret-password  
username      db-readonly-username  
/ $
```

Configure Kubernetes Authentication

```
$ vault auth enable kubernetes
```

```
Success! Enabled kubernetes auth method at: kubernetes/
```

```
$ vault write auth/kubernetes/config \  
    kubernetes_host=„https://$KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_ADDR:443“
```

```
Success! Data written to: auth/kubernetes/config
```

Creating Policy with Read Capabilities

```
$ vault policy write internal-app - <<EOF
path „internal/data/database/config“ {
  capabilities = [„read“]
}
EOF
```

Success! Uploaded policy: internal-app

Creating a Kubernetes Authentication Role

```
$ vault write auth/kubernetes/role/internal-app \  
  bound_service_account_names=internal-app \  
  bound_service_account_namespaces=default \  
  policies=internal-app \  
  ttl=24h
```

```
Success! Data written to: auth/kubernetes/role/internal-app
```

Creating a Kubernetes Service Account

```
$ kubectl create sa internal-app
```

```
$ kubectl get serviceaccounts
```

NAME	SECRETS	AGE
default	0	81m
internal-app	0	43s
vault	0	53m
vault-agent-injector	0	53m

Deploy a demo app

```
deployment-orgchart.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: orgchart
  labels:
    app: orgchart
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: orgchart
  replicas: 1
  template:
    metadata:
      annotations:
      labels:
        app: orgchart
    spec:
      serviceName: internal-app
      containers:
        - name: orgchart
          image: jweissig/app:0.0.1
```

Deploy a demo app

```
$ kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
orgchart-f945d469-k1zvj	1/1	Running	0	44s
vault-0	1/1	Running	0	69m
vault-agent-injector-7dcd577577-mnqsx	1/1	Running	0	69m

Inject Secrets into the pod

```
$ kubectl cat patch-inject-secrets.yaml
```

```
spec:  
  template:  
    metadata:  
      annotations:  
        vault.hashicorp.com/agent-inject: "true"  
        vault.hashicorp.com/role: "internal-app"  
        vault.hashicorp.com/agent-inject-secret-database-config.txt:  
          "internal/data/database/config"
```


Inject Secrets into the pod

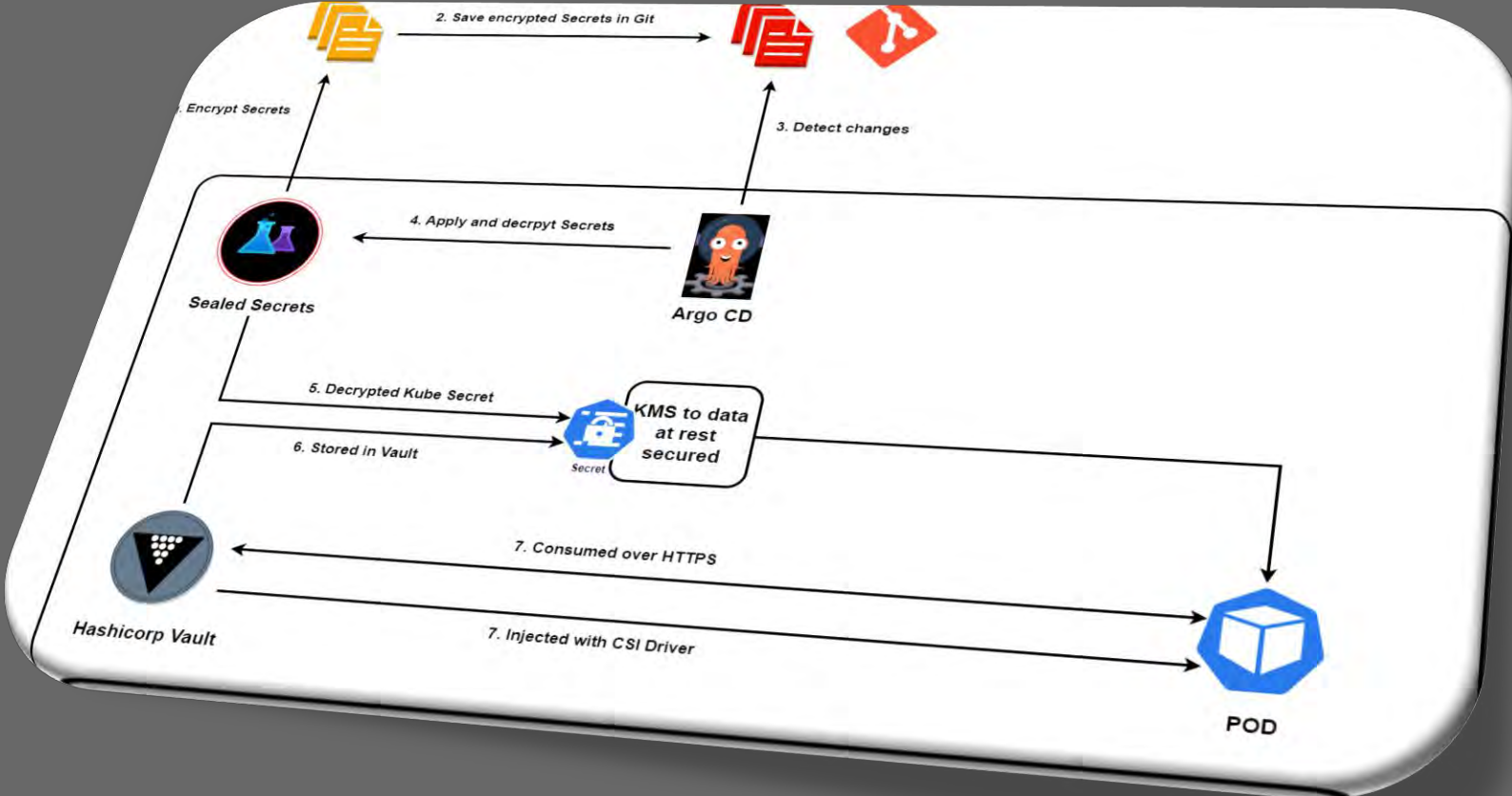
```
$ kubectl patch deployment orgchart --patch "$(cat patch-inject-secrets.yaml)"
```

Verify the secret

```
$ kubectl exec $(kubectl get pod -l app=orgchart -o  
jsonpath="{.items[0].metadata.name}") --container orgchart -- cat  
/vault/secrets/database-config.txt
```

```
data: map[password:db-secret-password username:db-readonly-username]  
metadata: map[created_time:2023-03-19T17:55:25.05842502Z custom_metadata:<nil>  
deletion_time: destroyed:false version:1]
```

Usage in CI/CD context



Wrap-Up

THANK YOU



References

- What is Vault?: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/what-is-vault>
- Hashicorp Vault Architecture: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/internals/architecture>
- Kubernetes Secrets Management (Manning, ISBN 9781617298912)
- Whats HCP Vault: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/tutorials/cloud/vault-introduction>
- CRDs: <https://k21academy.com/docker-kubernetes/k8s-custom-resource-definition/>
- CRDs, Operators, Custom Controllers: <https://livebook.manning.com/book/learn-kubernetes-in-a-month-of-lunches/chapter-20/v-7/142>

References

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- Make custom resources of Kubernetes operator user-friendly: <https://developer.ibm.com/articles/make-complex-custom-resources-of-kubernetes-operators-user-friendly/>
- Apimatic codegen kubernetes operator: <https://docs.apimatic.io/changelog/added-new-feature-apimatic-codegen-kubernetes-operator/>
- Kubernetes operators – Automated Lifecycle Management: <https://builders.intel.com/docs/networkbuilders/kubernetes-operators-automated-lifecycle-management-technology-guide.pdf>
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- Extend Kubernetes Api with Custom Resource Definitions: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/extend-kubernetes/custom-resources/custom-resource-definitions/>
- Vault Kubernetes raft deployment guide: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/tutorials/kubernetes/kubernetes-raft-deployment-guide>
- Vault Kubernetes sidecar tutorial: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/tutorials/kubernetes/kubernetes-sidecar>

Ressources

- Question question mark: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/question-question-mark-response-1015308/>
- Thank you: <https://unsplash.com/photos/pnGjbJEmU3o/download?ixid=MnwxMjA3fDB8MXxhbGx8fHx8fHwxNjc5MjEwNzUy&force=true&w=1920>
- Old black background: https://www.freepik.com/free-photo/old-black-background-grunge-texture-dark-wallpaper-blackboard-chalkboard-room-wall_11712558.htm#query=solid%20background&position=1&from_view=keyword&track=ais
- Abstract secure technology background: https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/abstract-secure-technology-background_5850994.htm#query=security%20background&position=0&from_view=keyword&track=ais
- Tiny people carrying key to open padlock: https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/tiny-people-carrying-key-open-padlock_13683703.htm#query=password&position=3&from_view=search&track=sph
- Cross platform development: https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/cross-platform-development-abstract-concept-illustration_11667604.htm#query=app%20config&position=0&from_view=search&track=ais

Ressources

- Login, register: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/login-register-window-button-4387708/>
- Container-ship: <https://pixabay.com/photos/container-ship-container-transport-6631117/>
- Safe Vault: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/safe-vault-lock-metal-money-33270/>
- Blockchain Handshake: <https://pixabay.com/photos/blockchain-handshake-shaking-hands-2853046/>
- App software: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/app-software-contour-settings-1013616/>
- Vpn address: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/vpn-address-anonymous-security-4046047/>
- Key house: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/key-house-house-keys-home-estate-2114455/>