RBAC - Logging in

Starting in CaaSP v2, downloading the kubeconfig file from Velum is not enough to use kubectl. The downloaded kubeconfig file is just a template used for locating your CaaSP cluster and does not contain any authentication information.

To login to a RBAC-enabled CaaSP cluster, you must use the CaaSP CLI.

CaaSP CLI is available in the Open Build Service: https://build.opensuse.org/package/show/devel:CaaSP:Head:ControllerNode/caasp-cli

Install the RPM for your distribution.

If you have downloaded a kubeconfig template from Velum, caasp-cli can read the root CA certificate from the kubeconfig template.

```
caasp-cli login -s=<CaaSP MASTER URL> -u=<USERNAME> -p=<PASSWORD>
```

If you have not downloaded the kubeconfig template, you will need to specify the root CA certificate on the command line:

```
caasp-cli login -s=<CaaSP MASTER URL> -r=<ROOT CA FILE> -u=<USERNAME> -p=<PASSWORD>
```

This will write / update your `$KUBECONFIG` file, which defaults to `$HOME/.kube/config` .

After logging in, you can use `kubectl` like you would normally use it.

Your CaaSP server URL is based on the FQDN specified in Velum during bootstrap. If your FQDN is `caasp.example.org` , your CaaSP server URL would be `https://caasp.example.org:6443`

KUBECONFIG variable

kubectl uses an environment variable named `KUBECONFIG` to locate your kubeconfig file. If this variable is not specified, it defaults to `$HOME/.kube/config` . The CaaSP CLI uses this variable to locate your kubeconfig in the same manner.

Obtaining the root CA certificate

You can obtain the root CA certificate from any node in your cluster via SCP:

```
scp NODE:/etc/pki/trust/anchors/SUSE_CaaSP_CA.crt .
```

This is the root CA certificate you should either trust on your machine, or provide to the CaaSP CLI.