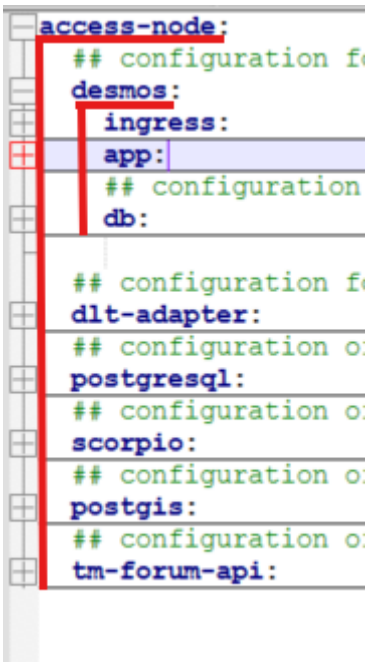
6. AN Configuration: Values.yaml

First, we need to consider whether we've decided to work with secrets (remember rename the file to values.yaml), or not, as the file format may vary slightly.

Values with secrets.yaml

Values without secrets.yaml

First of all, we will check that the file header starts as shown in the image:



Now let's configure all the blocks.

- **Ingress**

Modify the ingress hots:

```
desmos:
  ingress:
    enabled: true
    className: nginx
    annotations:
      cert-manager.io/cluster-issuer: letsencrypt-in2-test-issuer
    tls:
      - hosts:
          - <YOUR DESMOS DOMAIN>
        secretName: desmos-tls-secret
  app:
```

For example this is our domain: ***desmos.dome-marketplace-lcl.org***

- **App**

The next thing to check is that we have specified your DID key in the following field:

```
app:
  ## profile (test == dev)
  profile: dev
  logLevel:
    root: INFO
    app: DEBUG
  # internal server port
  internalServerPort: 8080
  ## information about the access-node operator
  operator:
    # -- did of the organization running the node
    organizationIdentifier: did:key:XXXXX
  ## connection information for the context broker
  broker:
```

Next, we will need to review the configured domains:

```
# -- operator external domain
externalDomain:
  protocol: "<YOUR DESMOS DOMAIN PROTOCOL, https RECOMMENDED>"
  domain: "<YOUR DESMOS DOMAIN>"
# -- configuration to set your private key
```

We will need to configure your protocol (in this case it was http but usually it would be https) and the domain of our machine, the URL with which it will be identified.

The next step is to con

```
# -- configuration to set your private key
privateKey:
  existingSecret:
    # -- should an existing secret be used
    enabled: true
    # -- name of the secret
    name: access-node-secret
    # -- key to retrieve the password from
    key: desmos-private-key
```

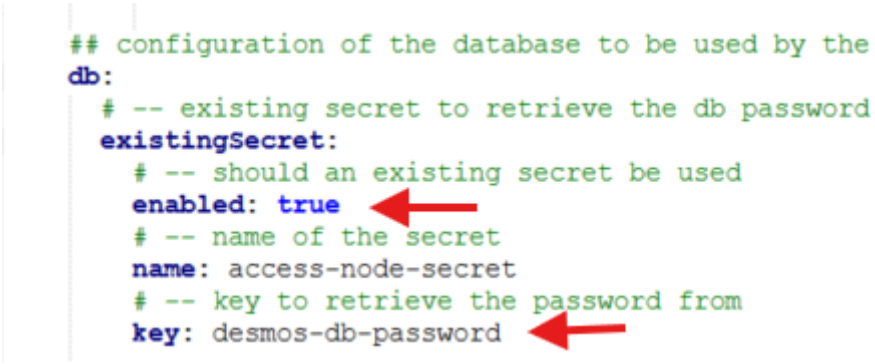
look like this:

Or without secrets:

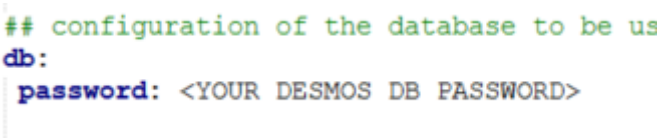
```
# -- configuration to set your private key
privateKey:
  value: <YOUR PRIVATE KEY>
learCredentialMachineInBase64:
  value: <YOUR LEAR CREDENTIAL MACHINE IN BASE64>
```

- **DB**

The next step will be to configure our databases.



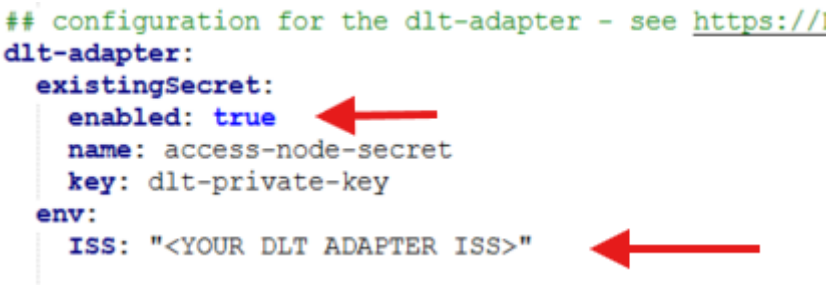
Here we need to configure our database host; this example uses an embedded database. We'll also need to specify our database details and whether or not we're using secrets.



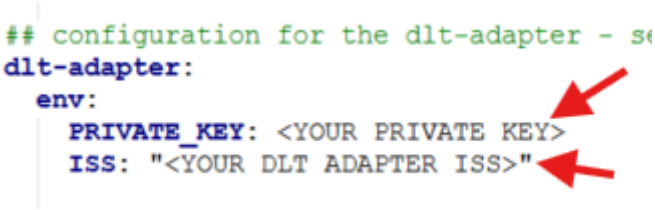
As you can see, without secrets, we will need to specify our database password and disable secrets.

- **DLT-adapter**

The next block is the DLT block; here we will need to configure the data obtained with the dome key generator:



In case of working without secrets:



- **Postgresql**

For the configuration of our Postgres, we must take into account the configuration of the secrets.

```yaml
## configuration of postgres to be used for the blockchain-connector
postgresql:
  auth:
    # -- existing secret
    existingSecret: access-node-secret
    secretKeys:
      adminPasswordKey: desmos-db-password
      userPasswordKey: desmos-db-password
```

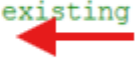
And for the case of no secrets:

```yaml
## configuration of postgres to be used for t
postgresql:
  auth:
    password: <YOUR DESMOS DB PASSWORD>
```

- **Scorpio**

For the Scorpio configuration:

```yaml
## configuration of the context-broker - see https://git
scorpio:
  ## configuration of the database to be used by broker
  db:
    # -- existing secret to retrieve the db password
    existingSecret:
      # -- should an existing secret be used
      enabled: true
      # -- name of the secret
      name: access-node-secret
      # -- key to retrieve the password from
      key: scorpio-db-password
```



And for the configuration without secrets, we would only have to configure the password as shown in the image:

```yaml
## configuration of the context-broker - see htt
scorpio:
  ## configuration of the database to be used by
  db:
    password: <YOUR SCORPIO DB PASSWORD>
```

- **Postgis**

The same procedure applies to secrets;.

```
postgis:
  ## auth configuration for the database
  auth:
    # -- existing secret
    existingSecret: access-node-secret
    secretKeys:
      adminPasswordKey: scorpio-db-password
      userPasswordKey: scorpio-db-password
```

And without secrets:

```
## configuration of postgis to be used for sc
postgis:
  ## auth configuration for the database
  auth:
    password: <YOUR SCORPIO DB PASSWORD>
```

This would be all the configuration to take into account to prepare our AN to be able to perform the synchronization tests.

Logically, there are more blocks in the file that we haven't mentioned, but we suggest not editing them without having the necessary knowledge.

Revision #2
Created 13 February 2026 09:09:18 by Alba Lopez
Updated 23 February 2026 11:49:53 by Roberto Balzano