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Advanced DevOps Lab
Experiment No:3

Aim: To understand the Kubernetes Cluster Architecture, install and Spin Up a Kubernetes Cluster on Linux Machines/Cloud Platforms.

Theory:

Container-based microservices architectures have profoundly changed the way development and operations teams test and deploy modern software. Containers help companies modernize by making it easier to scale and deploy applications, but containers have also introduced new challenges and more complexity by creating an entirely new infrastructure ecosystem.

Large and small software companies alike are now deploying thousands of container instances daily, and that's a complexity of scale they have to manage. So how do they do it?

Enter the age of Kubernetes.

Originally developed by Google, Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform designed to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. In fact, Kubernetes has established itself as the defacto standard for container orchestration and is the flagship project of the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF), backed by key players like Google, AWS, Microsoft, IBM, Intel, Cisco, and Red Hat.

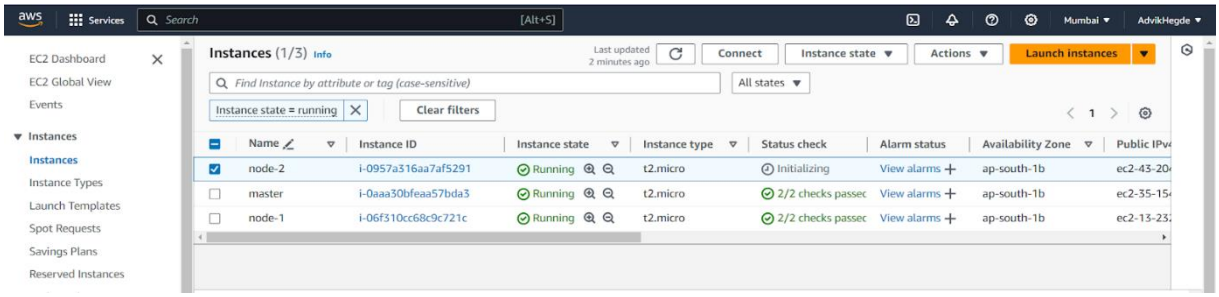
Kubernetes makes it easy to deploy and operate applications in a microservice architecture. It does so by creating an abstraction layer on top of a group of hosts so that development teams can deploy their applications and let Kubernetes manage the following activities:

- Controlling resource consumption by application or team
- Evenly spreading application load across a hosting infrastructure
- Automatically load balancing requests across the different instances of an application
- Monitoring resource consumption and resource limits to automatically stop applications from consuming too many resources and restarting the applications again
- Moving an application instance from one host to another if there is a shortage of resources in a host, or if the host dies
- Automatically leveraging additional resources made available when a new host is added to the cluster
- Easily performing canary deployments and rollbacks

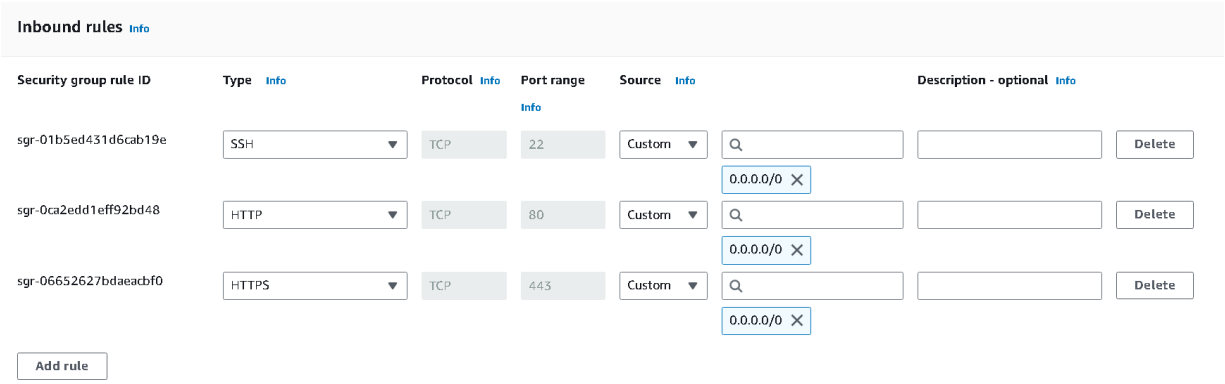
Steps:

1. Create 3 EC2 Ubuntu Instances on AWS.

(Name 1 as Master, the other 2 as worker-1 and worker-2)



2. Edit the Security Group Inbound Rules to allow SSH



3.SSH into all 3 machines

a. You can do it through the aws console directly

or

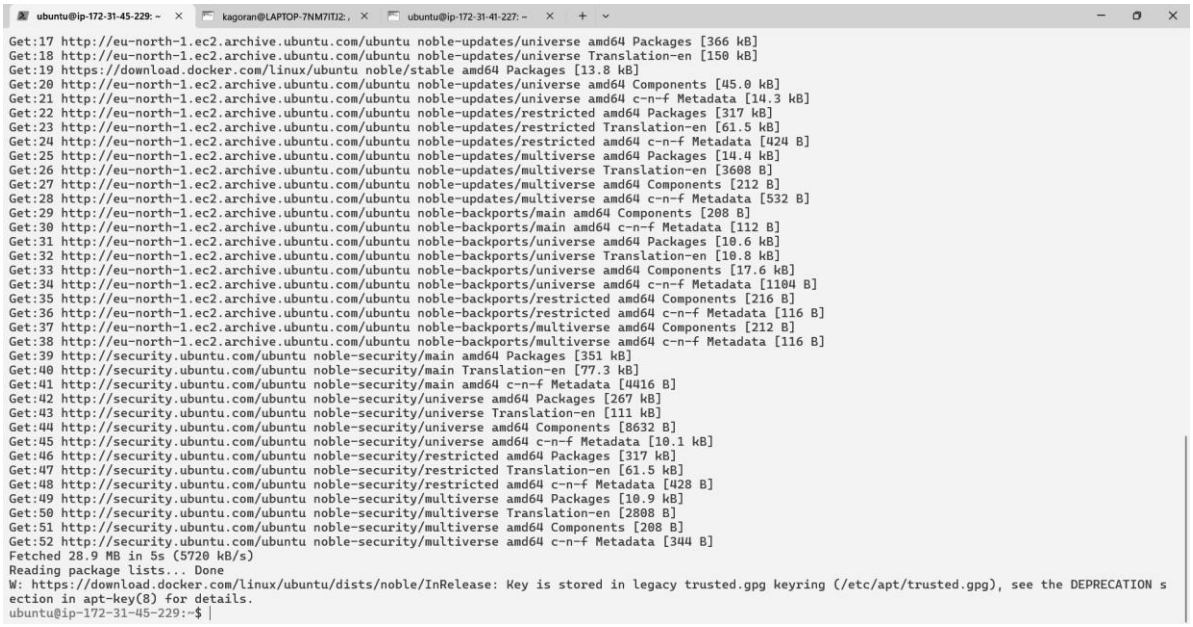
b. Locate your key from the Downloads folder and open it in cmd and paste this command

ssh -i <-your-key->.pem ec2-user<ip-address of instance>

3. From now on, until mentioned, perform these steps on all 3 machines.

Install Docker

curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable" sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce



Then, configure cgroup in a daemon.json file.

```
cd /etc/docker
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json
{
    "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"], "log-driver":
    "json-file",
    "log-opts": {
       "max-size": "100m"
    },
    "storage-driver": "overlay2"
}
EOF
sudo systemctl enable docker sudo
systemctl daemon-reload sudo
systemctl restart  docker
```

Install Kubernetes on all 3 machines

```
curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg | sudo apt-key add -
cat << EOF | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list deb
https://apt.kubernetes.io/  kubernetes-xenial  main  EOF sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-40-255:~$ # Add Kubernetes GPG key
curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg | sudo apt-key add -

# Add Kubernetes repository
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list <<EOF
deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
EOF

# Update package list
sudo apt-get update

# Install kubelet, kubeadm, and kubectl
sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl

# Hold the versions of Kubernetes components
sudo apt-mark hold kubelet kubeadm kubectl
Warning: apt-key is deprecated. Manage keyring files in trusted.gpg.d instead (see apt-key(8)).
OK
deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
Hit:1 http://eu-north-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:2 http://eu-north-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://eu-north-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Hit:4 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Ign:6 https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt kubernetes-xenial InRelease
Err:7 https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt kubernetes-xenial Release
```

After installing Kubernetes, we need to configure internet options to allow bridging.

sudo swapoff -a

echo "net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1" | sudo tee -a /etc/sysctl.conf sudo sysctl -p

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-45-229:~$ # Disable swap
sudo swapoff -a

# Allow bridging for iptables
echo "net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1" | sudo tee -a /etc/sysctl.conf

# Apply sysctl changes
sudo sysctl -p
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-45-229:~$
```

4. Perform this **ONLY on the Master machine**

Initialize the Kubecluster

sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
--ignore-preflight-errors=all

```
Your Kubernetes control-plane has initialized successfully!

To start using your cluster, you need to run the following as a regular user:

  mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
  sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
  sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

Alternatively, if you are the root user, you can run:

  export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf

You should now deploy a pod network to the cluster.
Run "kubectl apply -f [podnetwork].yaml" with one of the options listed at:
  https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root:

kubeadm join 172.31.45.229:6443 --token s9zq75.bsi7js5f62ridulc \
        --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:91eae090fdd49337bf70d5bf7478e60bc85820d0996651871129a082db6fa8f1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-45-229:~$
```

Copy the join command and keep it in a notepad, we'll need it later.

Copy the mkdir and chown commands from the top and execute them

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

Then, add a common networking plugin called flammel file as mentioned in the code.

kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/k ube-flannel.yml

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-45-229:~$ kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
namespace/kube-flannel created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel created
serviceaccount/flannel created
configmap/kube-flannel-cfg created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds created
```

Check the created pod using this command

Now, keep a watch on all nodes using the following command

watch kubectl get nodes

5. Perform this **ONLY on the worker machines**

sudo kubeadm join <ip> --token <token> \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash <hash>

Now, notice the changes on the master terminal

```
Every 2.0s: kubectl get nodes                                                    ip-172-31-45-229: Sat Sep 14 12:19:42 20
24
NAME              STATUS   ROLES           AGE   VERSION
ip-172-31-45-229  Ready    control-plane   28m   v1.31.1
```

That's it, we now have a Kubernetes cluster running across 3 AWS EC2 Instances. This cluster can be used to further deploy applications and their loads being distributed across these machines.

Conclusion:

In this setup, we established a Kubernetes cluster utilizing three AWS EC2 instances, with Docker and Kubernetes components successfully deployed on each. While the master node is operational and the initial setup was completed, the worker nodes have experienced difficulties joining the cluster, which appear to be related to configuration or networking issues. To finalize the cluster setup and ensure its functionality, additional troubleshooting on the worker nodes is required to address these connectivity problems. Once these issues are resolved, the cluster will be fully functional, enabling efficient management and scaling of containerized applications across the instances.