

Set up a local Kubernetes cluster Lab Guide using Minikube

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Introduction

This guide outlines the steps required to set up a local Kubernetes cluster on a Windows system using either Minikube or Kind. By following the instructions, you will be able to create a Kubernetes cluster locally to practice deploying, managing, and testing applications.

Problem Statement

Setting up Kubernetes on Windows can be a challenging process due to differences in operating system architecture and compatibility issues with certain tools. This guide simplifies the setup process by offering clear, step-by-step instructions for creating a local Kubernetes cluster using Minikube or Kind, two widely-used solutions for running Kubernetes on a local machine.

Prerequisites

Software Requirements

- **Windows 10 or later**
- **Docker Desktop for Windows** (for Kind)
- **kubect**l (Kubernetes command-line tool)
- **Windows Subsystem for Linux 2 (WSL2)**

Hardware Requirements

- **CPU:** Minimum 2 CPUs
 - **Memory:** Minimum 4GB RAM (recommended 8GB or more)
 - **Disk Space:** At least 10GB of free space
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Setup Instructions

Set Up a Local Kubernetes Cluster Using Minikube.

Step 1: Install Minikube

- **Download and Install the Latest Minikube Release:**

To install the latest stable release of Minikube on x86-64 Windows, follow these steps:

- **Manual Installation:**

- Visit the [Minikube releases page](https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube/releases) and download the latest installer for Windows.

- **PowerShell Installation:**

If you prefer to use PowerShell, run the following commands:

```
New-Item -Path 'C:\' -Name 'minikube' -ItemType Directory -Force
Invoke-WebRequest -OutFile 'C:\minikube\minikube.exe' -Uri
'https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube/releases/latest/download/miniku
be-windows-amd64.exe' -UseBasicParsing
```

```
(base) PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> New-Item -Path 'C:\' -Name 'minikube' -ItemType Directory -Force

Directory: C:\

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          08-10-2024         12:46         minikube

(base) PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> Invoke-WebRequest -OutFile 'C:\minikube\minikube.exe' -Uri 'https://github.com/kubernetes
/minikube/releases/latest/download/minikube-windows-amd64.exe' -UseBasicParsing
```

Make sure to run PowerShell as Administrator to execute these commands.

- **Add Minikube to Your PATH:**

After downloading, you need to add the Minikube binary to your system's PATH. Run the following command in PowerShell:

```
$oldPath = [Environment]::GetEnvironmentVariable('Path',
[EnvironmentVariableTarget]::Machine)
if ($oldPath.Split(';') -notcontains 'C:\minikube') {
    [Environment]::SetEnvironmentVariable('Path', $('{0};C:\minikube' -f
$oldPath), [EnvironmentVariableTarget]::Machine)
}
```

```
(base) PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $oldPath = [Environment]::GetEnvironmentVariable('Path', [EnvironmentVariableTarget]::Ma
chine)
>> if ($oldPath.Split(';') -notcontains 'C:\minikube') {
>> [Environment]::SetEnvironmentVariable('Path', $('{0};C:\minikube' -f $oldPath), [EnvironmentVariableTarget]::Machi
e)
>> }
```

- **Restart Your Terminal:**

If you used PowerShell for installation, close the terminal and reopen it before running Minikube commands

Step 2: Install **kubect1**

- **Download kubect1 with curl**

- If you have **curl** installed, you can download **kubect1** directly using the following command:

```
curl.exe -LO  
"https://dl.k8s.io/release/v1.31.0/bin/windows/amd64/kubect1.exe"
```

- **(Optional) Validate the Binary**

- To ensure the downloaded binary is not corrupted, you can validate it against the checksum file.
- Download the checksum file:

```
curl.exe -LO  
"https://dl.k8s.io/v1.31.0/bin/windows/amd64/kubect1.exe.sha256"
```

- **Validate the kubect1 Binary**

- Using Command Prompt, manually compare the SHA256 hash:

```
CertUtil -hashfile kubect1.exe SHA256  
type kubect1.exe.sha256
```

- Alternatively, use PowerShell to automate the verification:

```
$(Get-FileHash -Algorithm SHA256 .\kubect1.exe).Hash -eq $(Get-Content  
.\kubect1.exe.sha256)
```

- **Test kubect1 Installation**

- Again, open a terminal and verify the installation:

```
kubect1 version --client
```

- For detailed version information, use:

```
kubect1 version --client --output=yaml
```

Step 3: Start your cluster:

From a PowerShell with administrator access run(Make sure your **Docker Desktop** is running):

```
minikube start
```

```
(base) PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> minikube start
* minikube v1.34.0 on Microsoft Windows 11 Home Single Language 10.0.22631.4169 Build 22631.4169
* Using the docker driver based on user configuration
* Using Docker Desktop driver with root privileges
* Starting "minikube" primary control-plane node in "minikube" cluster
* Pulling base image v0.0.45 ...
  > gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase...: 487.90 MiB / 487.90 MiB 100.00% 8.62 Mi
* Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=4000MB) ...
! Failing to connect to https://registry.k8s.io/ from both inside the minikube container and host machine
* To pull new external images, you may need to configure a proxy: https://minikube.sigs.k8s.io/docs/reference/networking/proxy/
* Preparing Kubernetes v1.31.0 on Docker 27.2.0 ...
  - Generating certificates and keys ...
  - Booting up control plane ...
  - Configuring RBAC rules ...
* Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
* Verifying Kubernetes components...
  - Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
* Enabled addons: storage-provisioner, default-storageclass
* Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
```

Step 4: Interact with your cluster

Once you have **kubectl** installed, you can use it to interact with your Kubernetes cluster. To verify that your setup is working and to see the resources in your cluster, use the following command:

```
kubectl get po -A
```

- **Explanation:**

- **kubectl**: The command-line tool for interacting with Kubernetes.
- **get**: This command retrieves information about resources in the cluster.
- **po**: This stands for "pods." Pods are the smallest deployable units in Kubernetes, representing a single instance of a running process in your cluster.
- **-A**: This flag stands for "all namespaces." It allows you to view pods from all namespaces in your cluster.

```
(base) PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get po -A
NAMESPACE   NAME                                     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
kube-system  coredns-6f6b679f8f-xqcqm              1/1     Running   0          13m
kube-system  etcd-minikube                          1/1     Running   0          13m
kube-system  kube-apiserver-minikube                1/1     Running   0          13m
kube-system  kube-controller-manager-minikube       1/1     Running   0          13m
kube-system  kube-proxy-tpcbr                       1/1     Running   0          13m
kube-system  kube-scheduler-minikube                1/1     Running   0          13m
kube-system  storage-provisioner                    1/1     Running   1 (12m ago) 13m
```

References

- [Minikube Documentation](#)
 - [Docker Desktop for Windows](#)
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