

Experiment No : 3

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

PREREQUISITES:

Create 2 Security Groups for Master Node and Worker Nodes and add the following inbound rules in those Groups.

Master Node Security Group:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Create security group' interface. In the 'Basic details' section, the security group name is 'Master-kube' and the description is 'Security group for master node'. It is associated with VPC 'vpc-04fadfb026daa5d28'. In the 'Inbound rules' section, there are several rules listed:

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
All traffic	All	All	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	6443	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	10251	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	10250	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	10252	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Inbound rules' interface. It lists the same set of rules as the previous screenshot, but this view includes a 'Delete' button next to each rule entry. The rules are:

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
All traffic	All	All	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	6443	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	10251	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	10250	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP	TCP	10252	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere-0.0.0.0/0	

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The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Services dashboard. On the left, a sidebar lists various EC2-related options like Instances, Images, and Network & Security. The main content area displays the details for a security group named 'Master-kube'. It shows the security group ID (sg-057650f74a3db28d0), owner (38055794473), and a summary of inbound and outbound rules. Below this, the 'Inbound rules' tab is selected, showing a table of 8 rules. Each rule includes columns for Name, Security group rule, IP version, Type, Protocol, Port range, Source, and Description. The rules allow traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 to various ports (80, 0-65535, 10250, 22, 10251, 6443, 10252) using different protocols (HTTP, All TCP, Custom TCP, SSH, Custom TCP, TCP, All traffic) and types (All traffic, All TCP, Custom TCP, SSH, Custom TCP, TCP, All). A 'Manage tags' and 'Edit inbound rules' button are at the top of the table.

Worker Node Security Group :

The screenshot shows the 'Create security group' page. The title bar indicates the user is creating a new security group. The 'Basic details' section requires entering a name ('Node-kube') and a description ('Security group for worker node'). A dropdown for the VPC shows 'vpc-04fadfb026daa5d28'. The 'Inbound rules' section is partially visible below, showing a table header for Type, Protocol, Port range, Source, and Description - optional. The bottom of the page includes standard AWS navigation links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Copyright information.

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Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
All traffic	All	All	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
Custom TCP	TCP	10250	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
Custom TCP	TCP	30000 - 32767	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0

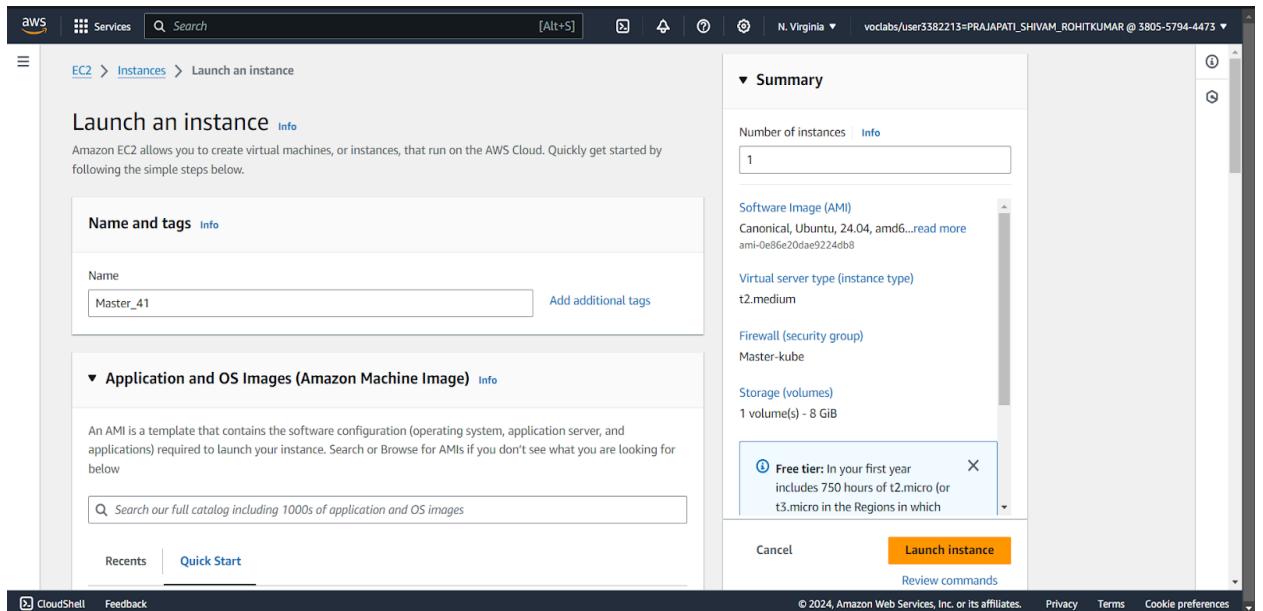
Added Required Inbound rules for worker nodes

Name	Security group rule...	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-0e1a2fd350feab290	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80
-	sgr-072ef2fbe751bcc01	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22
-	sgr-069650bd489bcac8a	IPv4	All traffic	All	All
-	sgr-0a4dfdeb629620aae	IPv4	All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535
-	sgr-0b6336ecb6da537...	IPv4	Custom TCP	TCP	30000 - 3276
-	sgr-074169d438b47c...	IPv4	Custom TCP	TCP	10250

Step 1: Access your AWS Academy or personal account and create **three new EC2 instances**. For the AMI, choose **Ubuntu** and set the **instance type to t2.medium**. Generate an RSA key in .pem format and move the downloaded key to a new folder for eg: **Newfolder**; you can either use three separate keys or one shared key for all instances ,in my case I have made three different keys .

It's essential to select t2.medium, as it includes at least 2 CPUs, which are required for this setup.. Additionally, make sure to select security groups from the ones already available i.e master node and worker node will select their own security groups respectively

Master Node:



Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...
ami-0e86e20dae9224db8

Virtual server type (instance type): t2.medium

Firewall (security group): Master-kube

Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which you launch the instance)

Cancel Launch instance Review commands

AMI as Ubuntu

Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...
ami-0e86e20dae9224db8

Virtual server type (instance type): t2.medium

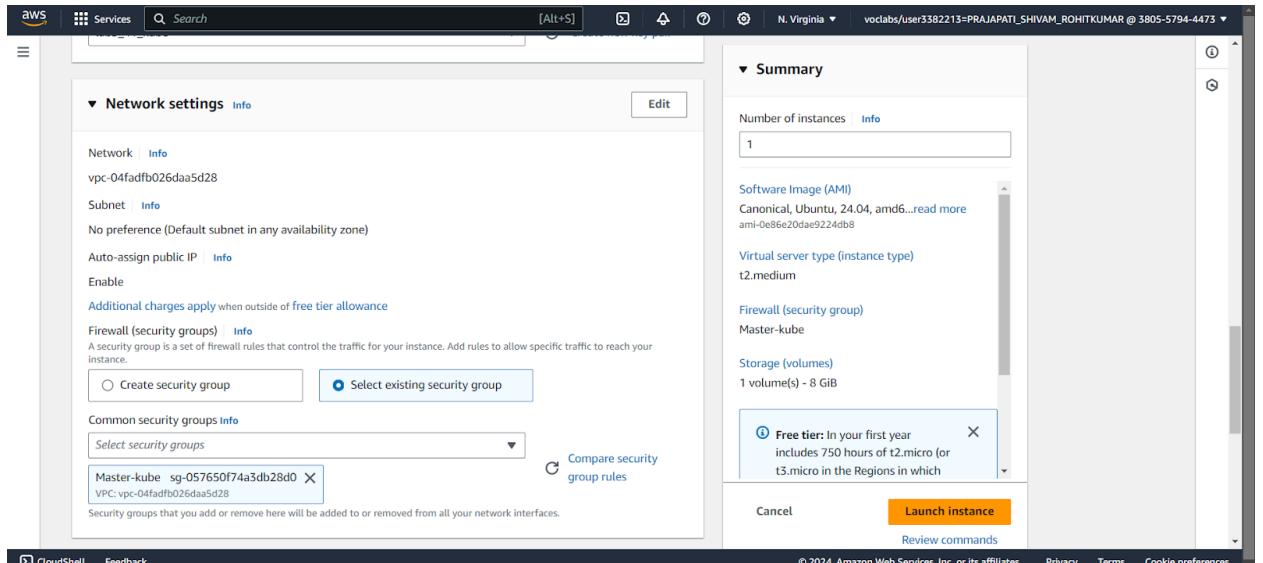
Firewall (security group): Master-kube

Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which you launch the instance)

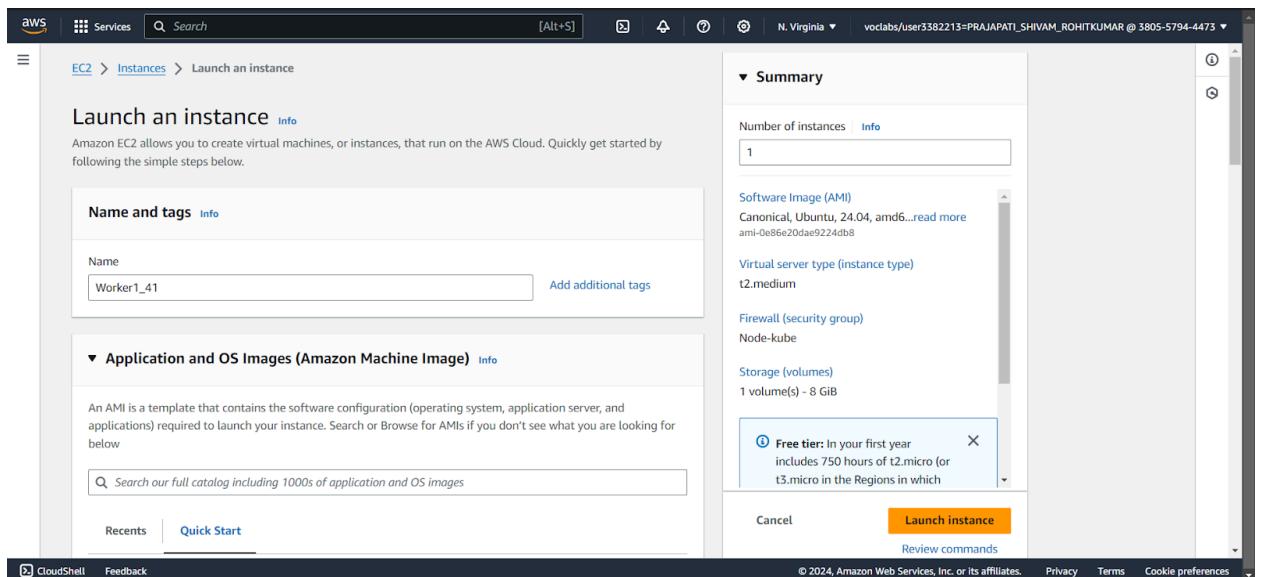
Cancel Launch instance Review commands

Selected Appropriate Instance type and created key pair login



Selected Required Security Group

Worker Node 1:



Give a name to your instance .

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console with the following details:

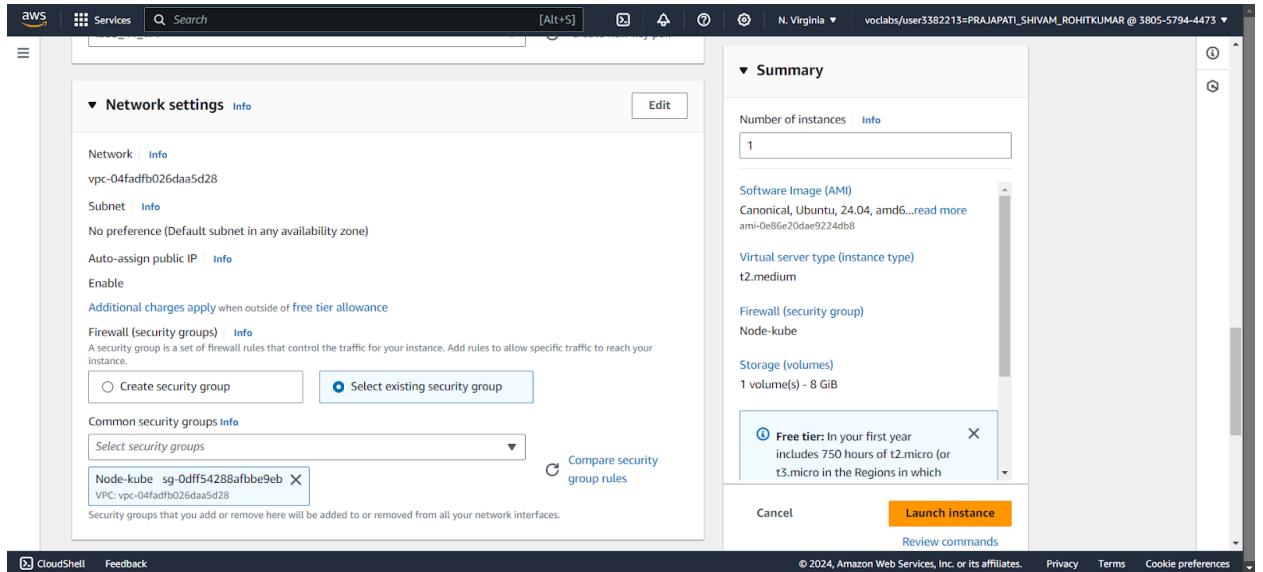
- Stack Name:** HelloWorld
- Region:** N. Virginia
- Outputs:**
 - URL: <https://lambda-shivam-test-bucket-123456789012.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/HelloWorld>
- Resources:**
 - Lambda Function:** HelloWorld (Type: AWS::Lambda::Function)
 - Event Source:** HelloWorld (Type: AWS::Lambda::EventSource)
- Dependences:** None
- Deployment:** None

AMI as Ubuntu

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console with the following details:

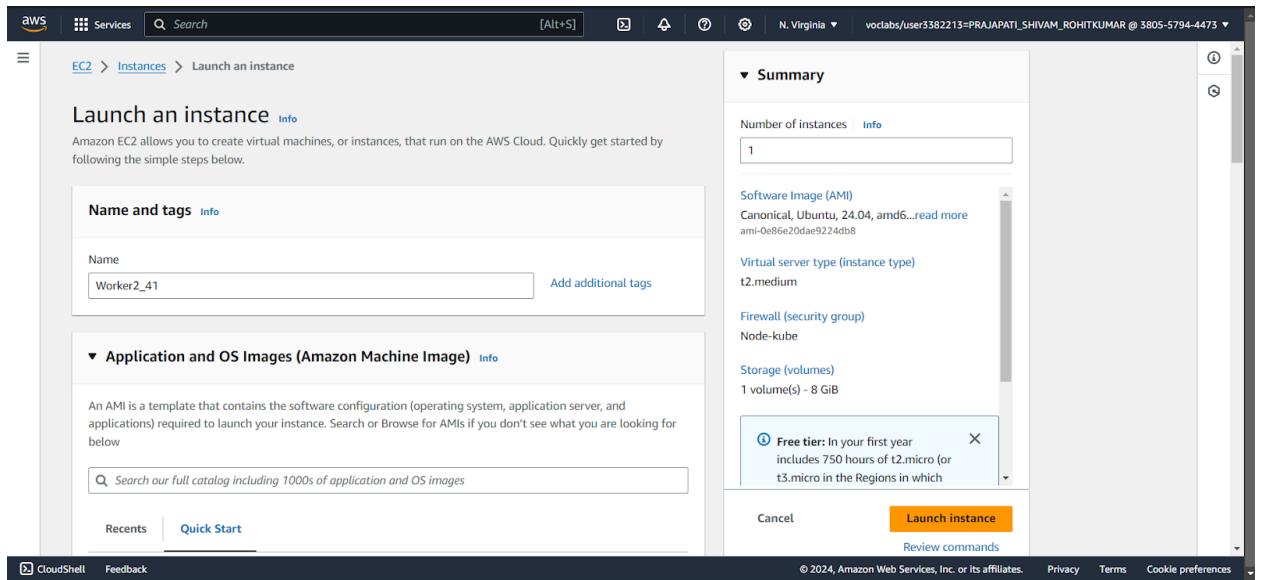
- Stack Name:** HelloWorld
- Region:** N. Virginia
- Outputs:**
 - URL: <https://lambda-shivam-test-bucket-123456789012.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/HelloWorld>
- Resources:**
 - Lambda Function:** HelloWorld (Type: AWS::Lambda::Function)
 - Event Source:** HelloWorld (Type: AWS::Lambda::EventSource)
- Dependences:** None
- Deployment:** None

Created the Key pair login



Selected required Security Group

Worker Node 2:



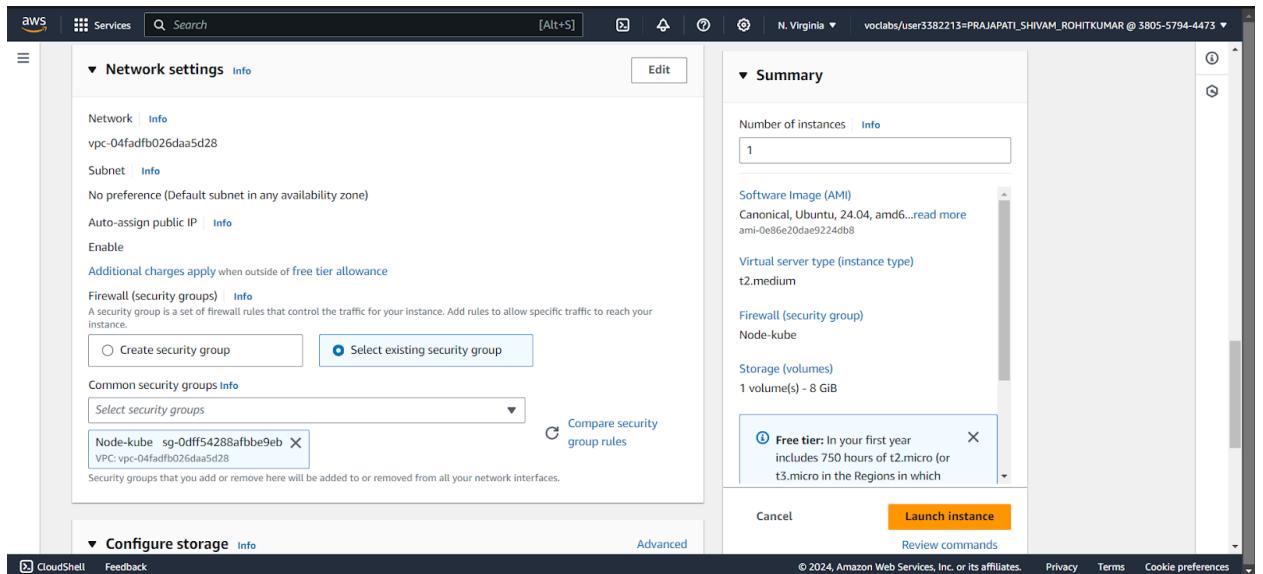
Give name to your Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console. A modal window is open, prompting the user to enter a stack name. The input field contains 'MyFirstStack'. Below the input field, there is a note: 'Stack names must be unique across all regions and accounts.' At the bottom of the modal, there is a 'Create stack' button.

AMI as Ubuntu

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console. A modal window is open, prompting the user to enter a function name. The input field contains 'MyFirstFunction'. Below the input field, there is a note: 'Function names must be unique within an account and region.' At the bottom of the modal, there is a 'Create function' button.

Selected proper Instance Type and created key pair login



Instances are :

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type
<input type="checkbox"/>	Worker1_41	i-0817bcdcf6a277c1	Running	t2.medium
<input type="checkbox"/>	Master_41	i-04d83d2955a09bc03	Running	t2.medium
<input type="checkbox"/>	Worker2_41	i-0fe66de19378bcaa1	Running	t2.medium

Step 2: After creating the instances click on Connect for all the instances one by one and navigate to the SSH Client section .

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type
<input type="checkbox"/>	Worker1_41	i-0817bcdcf6a277c1	Running	t2.medium
<input type="checkbox"/>	Master_41	i-04d83d2955a09bc03	Running	t2.medium
<input type="checkbox"/>	Worker2_41	i-0fe66de19378bcaa1	Running	t2.medium

Master Node:

[EC2](#) > [Instances](#) > [i-04d83d2955a09bc03](#) > [Connect to instance](#)

Connect to instance Info

Connect to your instance i-04d83d2955a09bc03 (Master_41) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect | Session Manager | **SSH client** | EC2 serial console

Instance ID
Copy [i-04d83d2955a09bc03 \(Master_41\)](#)

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is lab3_41_kube.pem
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.
Copy chmod 400 "lab3_41_kube.pem"
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:
Copy ec2-54-158-48-115.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Example:
Copy ssh -i "lab3_41_kube.pem" ubuntu@ec2-54-158-48-115.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Step 3: Now open the folder in the terminal 3 times by right clicking on it for Master, Node1 & Node 2 where our .pem key is stored and paste the Example command (starting with ssh -i) from the ssh client section for instance in the terminal as shown above.

This will basically make our terminal to do remote login on our ec2 instance via SSH

Folder icon Mini_Project	08-03-2024 11:15	File folder
Folder icon Newfolder	29-09-2024 06:19	File folder
Folder icon React_Scrimba	21-09-2024 21:16	File folder

MasterNode:

EC2 > Instances > i-04d83d2955a09bc03 > Connect to instance

Connect to instance Info

Connect to your instance i-04d83d2955a09bc03 (Master_41) using any of these options

- [EC2 Instance Connect](#)
- [Session Manager](#)
- [SSH client](#) selected
- [EC2 serial console](#)

Instance ID
 [i-04d83d2955a09bc03 \(Master_41\)](#)

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is lab3_41_kube.pem
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.
 chmod 400 "lab3_41_kube.pem"
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:
 ec2-54-158-48-115.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Example:
 ssh -i "lab3_41_kube.pem" ubuntu@ec2-54-158-48-115.compute-1.amazonaws.com

ⓘ Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Successful Connection:

```
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Sun Sep 29 00:57:09 UTC 2024

System load: 0.0          Processes:           116
Usage of /: 22.9% of 6.71GB   Users logged in:  0
Memory usage: 5%          IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.84.76
Swap usage:  0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

Last login: Sun Sep 29 00:55:44 2024 from 103.87.29.122
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Worker Node 1:

The screenshot shows the 'Connect to instance' page in the AWS Management Console. The instance ID is i-0817bcdcf6a277c1 (Worker1_41). The 'SSH client' tab is selected. The page provides instructions for connecting via SSH, including steps like opening an SSH client, locating the private key file (lab3_41_W1.pem), running chmod 400 on it, and connecting using the Public DNS (ec2-3-82-160-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com). It also includes an example command: ssh -i "lab3_41_W1.pem" ubuntu@ec2-3-82-160-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com. A note at the bottom states: 'Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.'

Successful Connection:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-130:~ % + ^

Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1012-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Sun Sep 29 00:58:10 UTC 2024

System load:  0.02      Processes:           116
Usage of /:   22.9% of 6.71GB  Users logged in:      0
Memory usage: 5%
Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

Last login: Sun Sep 29 00:56:27 2024 from 103.87.29.122
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-130:~$ |
```

Worker Node 2:

The screenshot shows the 'Connect to instance' page in the AWS Management Console. The instance ID is i-0fe66de19378bcaa1 (Worker2_41). The 'SSH client' tab is selected. The page provides instructions for connecting via SSH, including steps like opening an SSH client, locating the private key file (lab3_41_W2.pem), running chmod 400 on it, and connecting to the Public DNS (ec2-3-93-79-152.compute-1.amazonaws.com). It also includes an example command: ssh -i "lab3_41_W2.pem" ubuntu@ec2-3-93-79-152.compute-1.amazonaws.com. A note at the bottom states: 'Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.'

Successful Connection:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-235: ~  +  ~
System information as of Sun Sep 29 00:59:06 UTC 2024
System load: 0.0          Processes:      113
Usage of /: 22.8% of 6.71GB  Users logged in:    0
Memory usage: 6%           IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.93.235
Swap usage:  0%
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

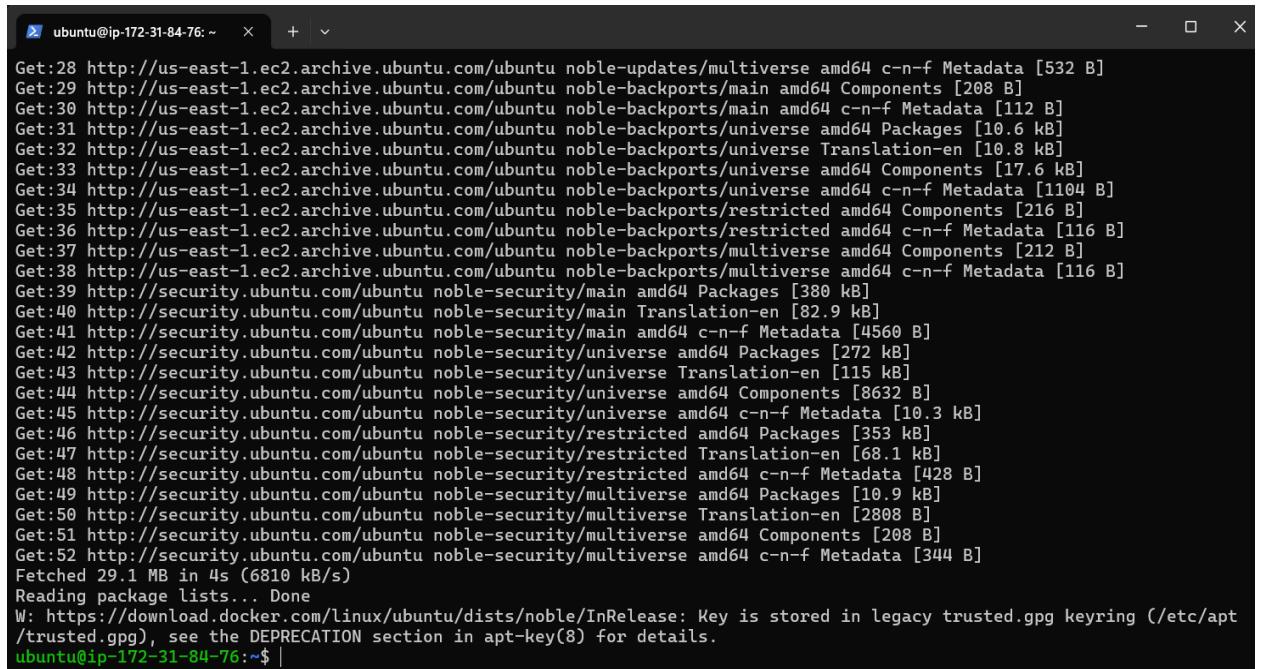
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-235:~$ |
```

Step 4: Run on Master,Worker Node 1, and Worker Node 2 the below commands to install and setup Docker in Master,Worker Node 1, and Worker Node 2.

a) `curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -`
`curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo tee`
`/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/docker.gpg > /dev/null`
`sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64]`
`https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $lsb_release -cs stable"`

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo tee
/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/docker.gpg > /dev/null
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu
$(lsb_release -cs) stable"
Warning: apt-key is deprecated. Manage keyring files in trusted.gpg.d instead (see apt-key(8)).
OK
-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
mQINBFit2ioBEADhWpZ8/wvZ6hUTiX0wQHXMALaFHCPh9hAtr4F1y2+0YdbtMuth
lqqwp028aqyY+PrfVMTsYMBjuQuu5byyKR01BbqYhuS3jtq0mljZ/bJvXqmniVXh
38UuLa+z077PxxyQhu5BbqntTPQMfiyqEiU+BKbq2WmANUKQf+1AmZY/IruOXbnq
L4C1+gJ8vfmXQt99npCaxEjaNRVYf0S8QcixNzHUYnb6emjLAnYEVlZzeqo7XKl7
UrwV5inawTSzWNvtjEjj4nJL8NsLwscpLPQUhTQ+7BbQXAwAmeHCUTQIVvvWXqw0N
cmhh4HgeQscQHY0GjjDVfoY5MucvgIbgCqfzAHW9jxmRL4qbMZj+b1XoePEht
ku4bIQN1X5P07FNWzIgaRL5Z4POXDDTLIQ/El58j9kp4bnWRcjW0ly+a+f8ocodo
vZZ+Doi+fy4D5ZGrL4XecIQP/Lv5uFyf+kQtI/94VFVJ0leAv8W92KdgDkhTcTD
G7c0tIkVERNUq48b3aQ64N0ZQW7fVj+oKwEZd0qPE72Pa45jrZzvUFxSpdiNk2tZ
XYukHjlxxEgBdC/J3cMMNRE1F4NCA3ApfV1Y7/hTe0nmDuDYwr9/obA8t016Yljj
q5rdkywPf4JF8mUW5eCN1vAFHxeg9ZWemhBtQmGxXnw9M+z6hWwc6ahmwARAQAB
tCtEb2NrZXIgUmVsZWFZSAoQ0UgZGViKSA8ZG9ja2VyQGRvY2tlci5jb20+iQI3
BBMBCgAhBQJYrefAAhsvBQsJCACDBRUKCQgLBRYCAwEAAh4BAheAAoJEI2BgDw0
```



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo tee
/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/docker.gpg > /dev/null
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu
$(lsb_release -cs) stable"
Warning: apt-key is deprecated. Manage keyring files in trusted.gpg.d instead (see apt-key(8)).
OK
-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
mQINBFit2ioBEADhWpZ8/wvZ6hUTiX0wQHXMALaFHCPh9hAtr4F1y2+0YdbtMuth
lqqwp028aqyY+PrfVMTsYMBjuQuu5byyKR01BbqYhuS3jtq0mljZ/bJvXqmniVXh
38UuLa+z077PxxyQhu5BbqntTPQMfiyqEiU+BKbq2WmANUKQf+1AmZY/IruOXbnq
L4C1+gJ8vfmXQt99npCaxEjaNRVYf0S8QcixNzHUYnb6emjLAnYEVlZzeqo7XKl7
UrwV5inawTSzWNvtjEjj4nJL8NsLwscpLPQUhTQ+7BbQXAwAmeHCUTQIVvvWXqw0N
cmhh4HgeQscQHY0GjjDVfoY5MucvgIbgCqfzAHW9jxmRL4qbMZj+b1XoePEht
ku4bIQN1X5P07FNWzIgaRL5Z4POXDDTLIQ/El58j9kp4bnWRcjW0ly+a+f8ocodo
vZZ+Doi+fy4D5ZGrL4XecIQP/Lv5uFyf+kQtI/94VFVJ0leAv8W92KdgDkhTcTD
G7c0tIkVERNUq48b3aQ64N0ZQW7fVj+oKwEZd0qPE72Pa45jrZzvUFxSpdiNk2tZ
XYukHjlxxEgBdC/J3cMMNRE1F4NCA3ApfV1Y7/hTe0nmDuDYwr9/obA8t016Yljj
q5rdkywPf4JF8mUW5eCN1vAFHxeg9ZWemhBtQmGxXnw9M+z6hWwc6ahmwARAQAB
tCtEb2NrZXIgUmVsZWFZSAoQ0UgZGViKSA8ZG9ja2VyQGRvY2tlci5jb20+iQI3
BBMBCgAhBQJYrefAAhsvBQsJCACDBRUKCQgLBRYCAwEAAh4BAheAAoJEI2BgDw0
Get:28 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [532 B]
Get:29 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 Components [208 B]
Get:30 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [112 B]
Get:31 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Packages [10.6 kB]
Get:32 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe Translation-en [10.8 kB]
Get:33 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Components [17.6 kB]
Get:34 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [1104 B]
Get:35 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 Components [216 B]
Get:36 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
Get:37 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:38 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
Get:39 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [380 kB]
Get:40 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main Translation-en [82.9 kB]
Get:41 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [4560 B]
Get:42 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [272 kB]
Get:43 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [115 kB]
Get:44 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [8632 B]
Get:45 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [10.3 kB]
Get:46 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [353 kB]
Get:47 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted Translation-en [68.1 kB]
Get:48 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [428 B]
Get:49 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [10.9 kB]
Get:50 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse Translation-en [2808 B]
Get:51 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [208 B]
Get:52 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [344 B]
Fetched 29.1 MB in 4s (6810 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
W: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/noble/InRelease: Key is stored in legacy trusted.gpg keyring (/etc/apt/trusted.gpg), see the DEPRECATION section in apt-key(8) for details.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

b) sudo apt-get update

```
sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://us-east-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
Reading package lists... Done
W: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/noble/InRelease: Key is stored in legacy trusted.gpg keyring (/etc/apt/trusted.gpg), see the DEPRECATION section in apt-key(8) for details.
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce-cli docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-compose-plugin libltdl7 libslirp0
    pigz slirp4netns
Suggested packages:
  aufs-tools cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-compose-plugin libltdl7
    libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
0 upgraded, 10 newly installed, 0 to remove and 143 not upgraded.
Need to get 123 MB of archives.
After this operation, 442 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.8-1 [65.6 kB]
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libltdl7 amd64 2.4.7-7build1 [40.3 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libslirp0 amd64 4.7.0-1ubuntu3 [63.8 kB]
Get:4 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 slirp4netns amd64 1.2.1-1build2 [34.9 kB]
Get:5 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/noble/stable amd64 containerd.io amd64 1.7.22-1 [29.5 MB]
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~ x + ~
Unpacking slirp4netns (1.2.1-1build2) ...
Setting up docker-buildx-plugin (0.17.1-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Setting up containerd.io (1.7.22-1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/containerd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/containerd.service.
Setting up docker-compose-plugin (2.29.7-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Setting up libltdl7:amd64 (2.4.7-7build1) ...
Setting up docker-ce-cli (5:27.3.1-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Setting up libslirp0:amd64 (4.7.0-1ubuntu3) ...
Setting up pigz (2.8-1) ...
Setting up docker-ce-rootless-extras (5:27.3.1-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Setting up slirp4netns (1.2.1-1build2) ...
Setting up docker-ce (5:27.3.1-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/docker.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sockets.target.wants/docker.socket → /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.socket.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-0ubuntu8.2) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

c) sudo mkdir -p /etc/docker

```
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json
```

```
{
```

```
"exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
```

```
}
```

EOF

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo mkdir -p /etc/docker
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json
{
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
}
EOF
{
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

- d) **sudo systemctl enable docker**
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo systemctl enable docker
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker
Synchronizing state of docker.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable docker
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Step 5: Run the below command to **install Kubernetes** on all the three terminals one by one

- a) **sudo rm -f /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list**

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ sudo rm -f /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
```

- b) **sudo apt-get update**

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Hit:5 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu noble InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
W: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/noble/InRelease: Key is stored
  in apt-key(8) for details.
```

c) sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl gpg

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl gpg
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
ca-certificates is already the newest version (20240203).
ca-certificates set to manually installed.
gpg is already the newest version (2.4.4-2ubuntu17).
gpg set to manually installed.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
```

```
Fetched 904 kB in 0s (29.7 MB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package apt-transport-https.
(Reading database ... 68007 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../apt-transport-https_2.7.14build2_all.deb ...
Unpacking apt-transport-https (2.7.14build2) ...
Preparing to unpack .../curl_8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking curl (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) over (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.1) ...
Preparing to unpack .../libcurl4t64_8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libcurl4t64:amd64 (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) over (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.1) ...
Preparing to unpack .../libcurl3t64-gnutls_8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libcurl3t64-gnutls:amd64 (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) over (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.1) ...
Setting up apt-transport-https (2.7.14build2) ...
Setting up libcurl4t64:amd64 (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) ...
Setting up libcurl3t64-gnutls:amd64 (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) ...
Setting up curl (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.4) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-0ubuntu8.2) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning candidates...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

Restarting services...
  systemctl restart packagekit.service

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
```

d) sudo mkdir -p -m 755 /etc/apt/keyrings

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ sudo mkdir -p -m 755 /etc/apt/keyrings
```

f) curl -fsSL https://pkgs.k8s.io/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb/Release.key | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ curl -fsSL https://pkgs.k8s.io/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb/Release.key
ng.gpg
File '/etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg' exists. Overwrite? (y/N) y
```

**g) echo 'deb [signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg]
https://pkgs.k8s.io/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb/ | sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list**

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ echo 'deb [signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg] https://pkgs.k8s.io/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb/ /' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
```

f) sudo apt-get update

```
sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl
sudo apt-mark hold kubelet kubeadm kubectl
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl
sudo apt-mark hold kubelet kubeadm kubectl
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:2 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:4 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Get:5 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb InRelease [1186 B]
Hit:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Get:7 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb Packages [4865 B]
Fetched 6051 B in 1s (9987 B/s)
Reading package lists... Done
W: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/noble/InRelease: Key is stored in legacy trusted.gpg keyring (/etc/apt/trusted.gpg)
  in apt-key(8) for details.
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  conntrack cri-tools kubernetes-cni
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  conntrack cri-tools kubeadm kubectl kubelet kubernetes-cni
0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 140 not upgraded.
Need to get 87.4 MB of archives.
After this operation, 314 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 conntrack amd64 1:1.4.8-1ubuntu1 [37.9 kB]
Get:2 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb cri-tools 1.31.1-1.1 [15.7 MB]
Get:3 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb kubeadm 1.31.1-1.1 [11.4 MB]
Get:4 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb kubectl 1.31.1-1.1 [11.2 MB]
Get:5 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb kubernetes-cni 1.5.1-1.1 [33.9 MB]
Get:6 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:kubernetes:/core:/stable:/v1.31/deb kubelet 1.31.1-1.1 [15.2 MB]
Fetched 87.4 MB in 1s (70.6 MB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package conntrack.
```

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
kubelet set on hold.
kubeadm set on hold.
kubectl set on hold.

g) sudo systemctl enable --now kubelet

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo systemctl enable --now kubelet
```

h) sudo apt-get install -y containerd

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo apt-get install -y containerd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce-cli docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-compose-plugin libltdl7 libslirp0 pigz
  slirp4netns
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  runc
The following packages will be REMOVED:
  containerd.io docker-ce
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  containerd runc
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 2 to remove and 140 not upgraded.
Need to get 47.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 53.1 MB disk space will be freed.
Get:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 runc amd64 1.1.12-0ubuntu3.1 [8599 kB]
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 containerd amd64 1.7.12-0ubuntu4.1 [38.6 M
B]
Fetched 47.2 MB in 1s (83.3 MB/s)
(Reading database ... 68068 files and directories currently installed.)
Removing docker-ce (5:27.3.1-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Removing containerd.io (1.7.22-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package runc.
(Reading database ... 68048 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../runc_1.1.12-0ubuntu3.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking runc (1.1.12-0ubuntu3.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package containerd.

```

```
Removing docker-ce (5:27.3.1-1~ubuntu.24.04~noble) ...
Removing containerd.io (1.7.22-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package runc.
(Reading database ... 68048 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../runc_1.1.12-0ubuntu3.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking runc (1.1.12-0ubuntu3.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package containerd.
Preparing to unpack .../containerd_1.7.12-0ubuntu4.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking containerd (1.7.12-0ubuntu4.1) ...
Setting up runc (1.1.12-0ubuntu3.1) ...
Setting up containerd (1.7.12-0ubuntu4.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
```

i) sudo mkdir -p /etc/containerd

sudo containerd config default | sudo tee /etc/containerd/config.toml

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-144:~$ sudo mkdir -p /etc/containerd
sudo containerd config default | sudo tee /etc/containerd/config.toml
disabled_plugins = []
imports = []
oom_score = 0
plugin_dir = ""
required_plugins = []
root = "/var/lib/containerd"
state = "/run/containerd"
temp = ""
version = 2

[cgroup]
path = ""

[debug]
address = ""
format = ""
gid = 0
level = ""
uid = 0

[grpc]
address = "/run/containerd/containerd.sock"
gid = 0
max_recv_message_size = 16777216
max_send_message_size = 16777216
tcp_address = ""
tcp_tls_ca = ""
tcp_tls_cert = ""
tcp_tls_key = ""
uid = 0

[metrics]
address = ""
grpc_histogram = false

[plugins]
```

j) sudo systemctl restart containerd

sudo systemctl enable containerd

sudo systemctl status containerd

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo systemctl restart containerd
sudo systemctl enable containerd
sudo systemctl status containerd
● containerd.service - containerd container runtime
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/containerd.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Sun 2024-09-29 01:34:39 UTC; 229ms ago
       Docs: https://containerd.io
      Main PID: 5324 (containerd)
        Tasks: 8
       Memory: 13.1M (peak: 14.3M)
         CPU: 59ms
        CGroup: /system.slice/containerd.service
                  └─5324 /usr/bin/containerd

Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934118179Z" level=info msg="Start subscribi>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934140135Z" level=info msg=serving... addre>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934165273Z" level=info msg="Start recoverin>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934187499Z" level=info msg=serving... addre>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934214174Z" level=info msg="Start event mon>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934226888Z" level=info msg="Start snapshots>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934234364Z" level=info msg="Start cni netwo>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 containerd[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.934240935Z" level=info msg="Start streaming>
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 systemd[1]: Started containerd.service - containerd container runtime.
Sep 29 01:34:39 ip-172-31-84-76 socat[5324]: time="2024-09-29T01:34:39.936194445Z" level=info msg="containerd succ>
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo apt-get install -y socat
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo apt-get install -y socat
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce-cli docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-compose-plugin libltdl7 libslirp0 pigz
  slirp4netns
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  socat
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 140 not upgraded.
Need to get 374 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1649 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 socat amd64 1.8.0.0-4build3 [374 kB]
Fetched 374 kB in 0s (15.2 MB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package socat.
(Reading database ... 68112 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../socat_1.8.0.0-4build3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking socat (1.8.0.0-4build3) ...
Setting up socat (1.8.0.0-4build3) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
```

```
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Step 6: Set up the Kubernetes cluster by running the following command exclusively on the master node:

sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16. This command initializes the Kubernetes control plane and specifies the pod network range to be used within the cluster i.e kubeadm will initialize the kubernetes cluster and cidr is Classless Inter Domain Range which decides the range of network range of the pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
[kubelet] Using Kubernetes version: v1.31.0
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[preflight] Pulling images required for setting up a Kubernetes cluster
[preflight] This might take a minute or two, depending on the speed of your internet connection
[preflight] You can also perform this action beforehand using 'kubeadm config images pull'
W0929 01:52:20.346395 6244 checks.go:846] detected that the sandbox image "registry.k8s.io/pause:3.8" of the container runtime is inconsistent with that used by kubeadm. It is recommended to use "registry.k8s.io/pause:3.10" as the CRI sandbox image.
[certs] Using certificateDir folder "/etc/kubernetes/pki"
[certs] Generating "ca" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "apiserver" certificate and key
[certs] apiserver serving cert is signed for DNS names [ip-172-31-84-76 kubernetes kubernetes.default kubernetes.default.svc kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local] and IPs [10.96.0.1 172.31.84.76]
[certs] Generating "apiserver-kubelet-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "front-proxy-ca" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "front-proxy-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "etcd/ca" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "etcd/server" certificate and key
[certs] etcd/server serving cert is signed for DNS names [ip-172-31-84-76 localhost] and IPs [172.31.84.76 127.0.0.1 ::1]
[certs] Generating "etcd/peer" certificate and key
[certs] etcd/peer serving cert is signed for DNS names [ip-172-31-84-76 localhost] and IPs [172.31.84.76 127.0.0.1 ::1]
[certs] Generating "etcd/healthcheck-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "apiserver-etcd-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "sa" key and public key
[kubeconfig] Using kubeconfig folder "/etc/kubernetes"
[kubeconfig] Writing "admin.conf" kubeconfig file
[kubeconfig] Writing "super-admin.conf" kubeconfig file
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~ - + ~
certificate credentials
[bootstrap-token] Configured RBAC rules to allow the csrapprover controller automatically approve CSRs from a Node Bootstrap Token
[bootstrap-token] Configured RBAC rules to allow certificate rotation for all node client certificates in the cluster
[bootstrap-token] Creating the "cluster-info" ConfigMap in the "kube-public" namespace
[kubelet-finalize] Updating "/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf" to point to a rotatable kubelet client certificate and key
[addons] Applied essential addon: CoreDNS
[addons] Applied essential addon: kube-proxy

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 172.31.84.76:6443 --token 6zxtbp.go2qmwge82ih7w9t \
  --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6b96e72028e4e3b98fc453d2b2f41f3c3ee9a013155c2dc9d2dda313bd2bc88
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Run this command on master:

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

These commands create a .kube directory in your home folder, copy the Kubernetes admin configuration file into it, and change the ownership of that configuration file to the current user to ensure proper access.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Step 7: Now Run the command **kubectl get nodes** to see the nodes before executing Join command on nodes. kubectl is a command-line tool used to interact with and manage Kubernetes clusters. It allows users to deploy applications, inspect and manage cluster resources, and view logs, among other tasks, by sending commands to the Kubernetes API server.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS    ROLES      AGE   VERSION
ip-172-31-84-76  NotReady control-plane  6m42s  v1.31.1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Step 8: Now Run the following command on Node 1 and Node 2 to Join to master. For this from the kubeadm init command output for the master node copy and paste this on both the node

```
[addons] Applied essential addon: CoreDNS
[addons] Applied essential addon: kube-proxy

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 172.31.84.76:6443 --token 6zxtbp.go2qmwge82ih7w9t \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6b96e72028e4e3b98fcb453d2b2f41f3c3ee9a013155c2dc9d2dda313bd2bc88
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS      ROLES     AGE        VERSION
ip-172-31-84-76   NotReady   control-plane   6m42s   v1.31.1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Copy and paste: sudo kubeadm join 172.31.84.76:6443 --token
**6zxtbp.go2qmwge82ih7w9t **
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:6b96e72028e4e3b98fcb453d2b2f41f3c3ee9a013155c2dc9d2dda313bd2bc88

Worker Node 1:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-130:~$ sudo kubeadm join 172.31.84.76:6443 --token 6zxtbp.go2qmwge82ih7w9t \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6b96e72028e4e3b98fcb453d2b2f41f3c3ee9a013155c2dc9d2dda313bd2bc88
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[preflight] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[preflight] FYI: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeadm-flags.env"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[kubelet-check] Waiting for a healthy kubelet at http://127.0.0.1:10248/healthz. This can take up to 4m0s
[kubelet-check] The kubelet is healthy after 1.001865005s
[kubelet-start] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap

This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.
```

Worker Node 2:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-235:~$ sudo kubeadm join 172.31.84.76:6443 --token 6zxtbp.go2qmwge82ih7w9t \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6b96e72028e4e3b98fcfcb453d2b2f41f3c3ee9a013155c2dc9d2dda313bd2bc88
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[preflight] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[preflight] FYI: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeadm-flags.env"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[kubelet-check] Waiting for a healthy kubelet at http://127.0.0.1:10248/healthz. This can take up to 4m0s
[kubelet-check] The kubelet is healthy after 1.000833351s
[kubelet-start] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap

This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.
```

Step 9: Run the command **kubectl get nodes** to see the nodes after executing Join command on nodes.

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
ip-172-31-84-76	NotReady	control-plane	30m	v1.31.1
ip-172-31-93-130	NotReady	<none>	4m23s	v1.31.1
ip-172-31-93-235	NotReady	<none>	37s	v1.31.1

Step 10: Since Status is NotReady we have to add a network plugin. And also we have to give the name to the nodes.

kubectl apply -f <https://docs.projectcalico.org/manifests/calico.yaml> . This command applies the Calico network plugin configuration, which enables networking capabilities in the Kubernetes cluster .It enhances the effective communication between pods in network

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Academic Year: 2024-25

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl apply -f https://docs.projectcalico.org/manifests/calico.yaml
poddisruptionbudget.policy/calico-kube-controllers created
serviceaccount/calico-kube-controllers created
serviceaccount/calico-node created
configmap/calico-config created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/bgpconfigurations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/bgppeers.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/blockaffinities.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/caliconodestatuses.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/clusterinformations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/felixconfigurations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/globalnetworkpolicies.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/globalnetworksets.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/hostendpoints.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipamblocks.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipamconfigs.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipamhandles.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ippools.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipreservations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/kubecontrollersconfigurations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/networkpolicies.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/networksets.crd.projectcalico.org created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-kube-controllers created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-node created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-kube-controllers created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-node created
daemonset.apps/calico-node created
deployment.apps/calico-kube-controllers created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Now perform **sudo systemctl status kubelet**

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ sudo systemctl status kubelet
● kubelet.service - kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/kubelet.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d
             └─10-kubeadm.conf
     Active: active (running) since Sun 2024-09-29 01:52:38 UTC; 35min ago
       Docs: https://kubernetes.io/docs/
   Main PID: 6918 (kubelet)
     Tasks: 10 (limit: 4676)
    Memory: 33.6M (peak: 34.0M)
      CPU: 26.546s
     CGroup: /system.slice/kubelet.service
             └─6918 /usr/bin/kubelet --bootstrap-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/bootstrap-kubelet.conf --kubeconfig=/etc/ku
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: : unknown
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: > pod="kube-system/coredns-7c65d6fc9-7nrwx" podUID="1b227dfc-524d-4b11>
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: E0929 02:27:45.874236 6918 log.go:32] "StopPodSandbox from runtime se>
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: rpc error: code = Unknown desc = failed to stop container "1daf02>
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: : unknown
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: > podSandboxID="8ce61ac60e9c44c62ac2ac734ef78143faf196ccf04c67427bc23a9>
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: E0929 02:27:45.874271 6918 kuberuntime_manager.go:1479] "Failed to st>
Sep 29 02:27:45 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: E0929 02:27:45.960413 6918 kubelet.go:1865] "KillPod Failed" err=[fa>
Sep 29 02:27:49 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: I0929 02:27:49.223548 6918 scope.go:117] "RemoveContainer" containerI>
Sep 29 02:27:49 ip-172-31-84-76 kubelet[6918]: E0929 02:27:49.223664 6918 pod_workers.go:1301] "Error syncing pod, sp
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Now Run command **kubectl get nodes -o wide** we can see Status is ready.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl get nodes -o wide
NAME           STATUS  ROLES   AGE   VERSION  INTERNAL-IP   EXTERNAL-IP  OS-IMAGE        KERNEL-VERSION   CONTAINER-RUNTIME
ip-172-31-84-76  Ready   control-plane  39m   v1.31.1  172.31.84.76  <none>        Ubuntu 24.04 LTS  6.8.0-1012-aws  containerd://1.7.12
ip-172-31-93-130 Ready   <none>    12m   v1.31.1  172.31.93.130  <none>        Ubuntu 24.04 LTS  6.8.0-1012-aws  containerd://1.7.12
ip-172-31-93-235 Ready   <none>    8m45s  v1.31.1  172.31.93.235  <none>        Ubuntu 24.04 LTS  6.8.0-1012-aws  containerd://1.7.12
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Now to Rename run this command

Rename to Worker_Node1_41: kubectl label node ip-172-31-93-138

kubernetes.io/role=Worker_Node1_41

Rename to Worker_Node2_41 : kubectl label node ip-172-31-93-235

kubernetes.io/role=Worker_Node2_41

Make Sure to give Correct corresponding IP while renaming which can be seen from previous output also.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl label node ip-172-31-93-130 kubernetes.io/role=Worker_Node1_41
node/ip-172-31-93-130 labeled
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl label node ip-172-31-93-235 kubernetes.io/role=Worker_Node2_41
node/ip-172-31-93-235 labeled
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl get nodes -o wide
NAME           STATUS   ROLES      AGE    VERSION   INTERNAL-IP     EXTERNAL-IP   OS-IMAGE        KERNEL-VERSION   CONTAINER-RUNTIME
ip-172-31-84-76   Ready    control-plane   43m   v1.31.1   172.31.84.76   <none>       Ubuntu 24.04 LTS   6.8.0-1012-aws   containerd://1.7.12
ip-172-31-93-130   Ready    Worker_Node1_41   16m   v1.31.1   172.31.93.130  <none>       Ubuntu 24.04 LTS   6.8.0-1012-aws   containerd://1.7.12
ip-172-31-93-235   Ready    Worker_Node2_41   12m   v1.31.1   172.31.93.235  <none>       Ubuntu 24.04 LTS   6.8.0-1012-aws   containerd://1.7.12
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

Step 11: Run command **kubectl get nodes -o wide** . And Hence we can see we have Successfully connected both the Worker Nodes to the Master Node.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ kubectl get nodes -o wide
NAME           STATUS   ROLES      AGE    VERSION   INTERNAL-IP     EXTERNAL-IP   OS-IMAGE        KERNEL-VERSION   CONTAINER-RUNTIME
ip-172-31-84-76   Ready    control-plane   43m   v1.31.1   172.31.84.76   <none>       Ubuntu 24.04 LTS   6.8.0-1012-aws   containerd://1.7.12
ip-172-31-93-130   Ready    Worker_Node1_41   16m   v1.31.1   172.31.93.130  <none>       Ubuntu 24.04 LTS   6.8.0-1012-aws   containerd://1.7.12
ip-172-31-93-235   Ready    Worker_Node2_41   12m   v1.31.1   172.31.93.235  <none>       Ubuntu 24.04 LTS   6.8.0-1012-aws   containerd://1.7.12
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-76:~$ |
```

CONCLUSION:

In this experiment, we established a Kubernetes cluster on AWS EC2 instances, comprising one master node and two worker nodes. After setting up Docker and the required Kubernetes tools (kubelet, kubeadm, kubectl, and containerd) on all nodes, we initialized the master and incorporated the worker nodes into the cluster. Initially, the nodes displayed a NotReady status, which we corrected by installing the Calico network plugin. We also tagged the nodes with their respective roles (control-plane and worker). In the end, all nodes changed to the Ready state, showcasing that we successfully set up and managed the Kubernetes cluster.