

Lab Exercise 12 - Start and Access Kubernetes Dashboard

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B2 DevOps

Objective

To enable Kubernetes in Docker Desktop, deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard, and access it securely using a web browser on Windows.

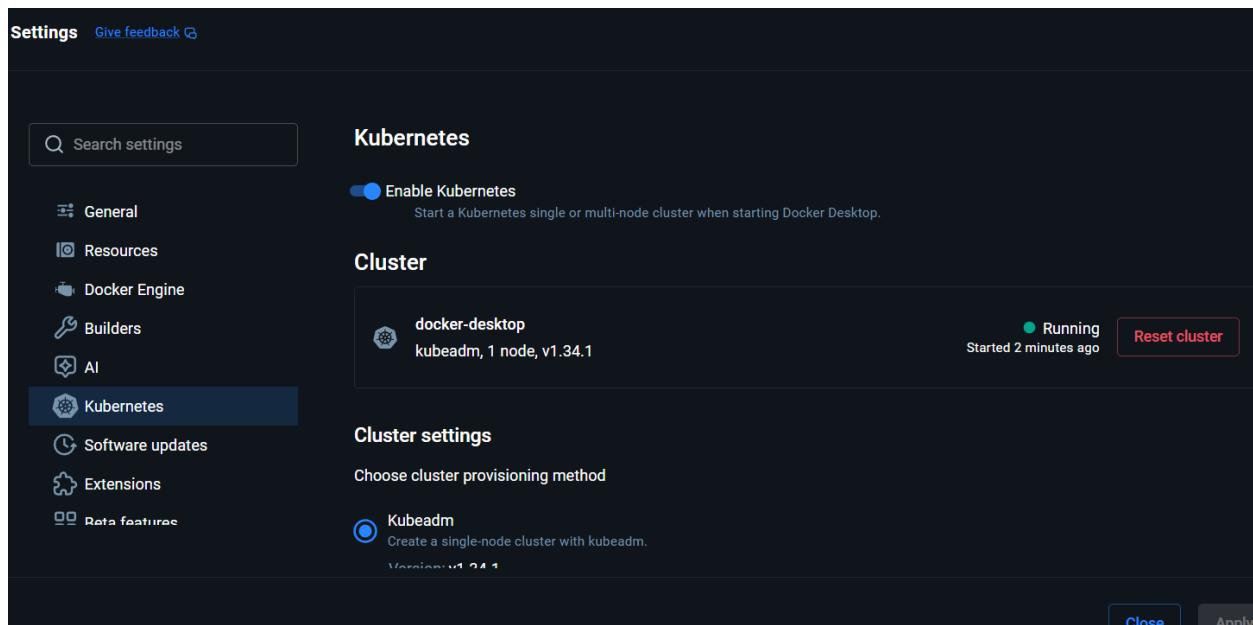
Prerequisites

- Windows 10 / 11
 - Docker Desktop installed
 - Docker Desktop Kubernetes enabled
 - Internet connection
 - kubectl (comes bundled with Docker Desktop)
-

Step 1: Enable Kubernetes in Docker Desktop

1. Open **Docker Desktop**
2. Go to **Settings**
3. Select **Kubernetes**
4. Check **Enable Kubernetes**
5. Click **Apply & Restart**

Wait until Kubernetes status shows **Running** (green).



Step 2: Verify Kubernetes Cluster

Open **PowerShell** or **Command Prompt** and run:

- `kubectl version --client`
- Check cluster status:
- `kubectl cluster-info`

Check nodes:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

Expected output:

Node status should be **Ready**

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS    ROLES      AGE   VERSION
docker-desktop   Ready    control-plane   3m50s   v1.34.1

C:\Users\ASUS>
```

Step 3: Deploy Kubernetes Dashboard

Apply the official Kubernetes Dashboard manifest:

```
kubectl apply -f
```

```
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/dashboard/v2.7.0/aio/deploy/recommended.yaml
```

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/
dashboard/v2.7.0/aio/deploy/recommended.yaml
namespace/kubernetes-dashboard created
serviceaccount/kubernetes-dashboard created
service/kubernetes-dashboard created
secret/kubernetes-dashboard-certs created
secret/kubernetes-dashboard-csrf created
secret/kubernetes-dashboard-key-holder created
configmap/kubernetes-dashboard-settings created
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/kubernetes-dashboard created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/kubernetes-dashboard created
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/kubernetes-dashboard created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/kubernetes-dashboard created
deployment.apps/kubernetes-dashboard created
service/dashboard-metrics-scraper created
deployment.apps/dashboard-metrics-scraper created
```

Verify namespace creation:

```
kubectl get ns
```

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl get ns
NAME          STATUS   AGE
default       Active   5m1s
kube-node-lease Active   5m1s
kube-public   Active   5m1s
kube-system   Active   5m1s
kubernetes-dashboard Active 26s
```

You should see:

```
kubernetes-dashboard
```

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl get pods -n kubernetes-dashboard
NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
dashboard-metrics-scraper-5ffb7d645f-j5bl7   1/1     Running   0          76s
kubernetes-dashboard-6c7b75ffc-q68cn        1/1     Running   0          76s
```

Step 4: Verify Dashboard Pods

Check dashboard pods:

```
kubectl get pods -n kubernetes-dashboard
```

Expected status:

Running

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl get pods -n kubernetes-dashboard
NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
dashboard-metrics-scraper-5ffb7d645f-j5bl7   1/1     Running   0          76s
kubernetes-dashboard-6c7b75ffc-q68cn        1/1     Running   0          76s
```

Step 5: Create Admin User for Dashboard Access

Create a service account:

```
kubectl create serviceaccount dashboard-admin -n kubernetes-dashboard
```

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl create serviceaccount dashboard-admin -n kubernetes-dash
board
serviceaccount/dashboard-admin created
```

Create cluster role binding:

```
kubectl create clusterrolebinding dashboard-admin-binding --clusterrole=cluster-admin  
--serviceaccount=kubernetes-dashboard:dashboard-admin
```

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl create clusterrolebinding dashboard-admin-binding --clusterrole=cluster-admin --serviceaccount=kubernetes-dashboard:dashboard-admin  
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/dashboard-admin-binding created
```

Step 6: Generate Dashboard Login Token

Run the following command to get the token:

```
kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard create token dashboard-admin
```

Copy the generated token (you will paste it in the browser later).

```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard create token dashboard-admin  
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IlhneE9GNElxOWJCYTlGdkpmZks3TlNsdXR0cE9yUDVTS0ItM  
U41TC13SDAifQ.eyJhdWQiOlsiaHR0cHM6Ly9rdWJlc5ldGVzLmRlZmF1bHQuc3ZjLmNsdXN0ZXI  
ubG9jYWwiXSwiZXhwIjoxNzcxNzU0Mzc5LCJpYXQiOjE3NzE3NTA3NzksImlzcyI6Imh0dHBzOi8v  
a3ViZXJuZXRLcy5kZWZhdWx0LnN2Yy5jbHVzdGVyLmxvY2FsIiwiainRpIjoiNDJiZGE2Y2UtNWRkM  
C00MzMZiLTlIntktOGNhNWRjMzZiNzU1Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRLcy5pbvI6eyJuYW1lc3BhY2UiOjJrdW  
JLcm5ldGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZCIisInNlcnPzY2VhY2NvdW50Ijp7Im5hbWUiOjJkYXNoYm9hcmQtYWR  
taW4iLCJ1aWQiOijjNTkxN2MyNy1kZDE3LTRmYTEtYmIyZi1kNTI0ZjA4ZTFhY2UiFX0sIm5iZiI6  
MTc3MTc1MDc3OSwic3ViIjoi3lzdGVtOnNlcnPzY2VhY2NvdW500mt1YmVybmv0ZXMtZGFzaGJvY  
XJkOmRh2hib2FyZC1hZG1pbij9.S852ZaDAOr1F1Lkshot0BEQGH_KhAc1A-XA0qd2RaSQStAfZ2  
xSP_BFnxH-SffCnYVvZ2imeXe5Trag2CQ9eznz2T3g3bKmXLN_W4mVoA64vJP3Nv3L79_2GAdK06f  
SY3gCJWW572SBixvx3oYOnoV6tj2cznqooDrhaj3wHODv6Yxed5ZHkJM2CxCw4Fmq4AMMxEVvREm-  
Q50qsnmk7K66jf1618FI2fi0nV_Hyb2KIzKqTJxhRNWDlo6oThvyazsMbWojkfDHGoqN-bMbFBZ0z  
8omffr0cQg7vZ9YqHxRbxwrR-bA_QQuRMhOywNpYulSfdXqbHRw-Z3j9v2ac_A
```

Step 7: Start Kubernetes Dashboard

Run the proxy command:

```
kubectl proxy
```

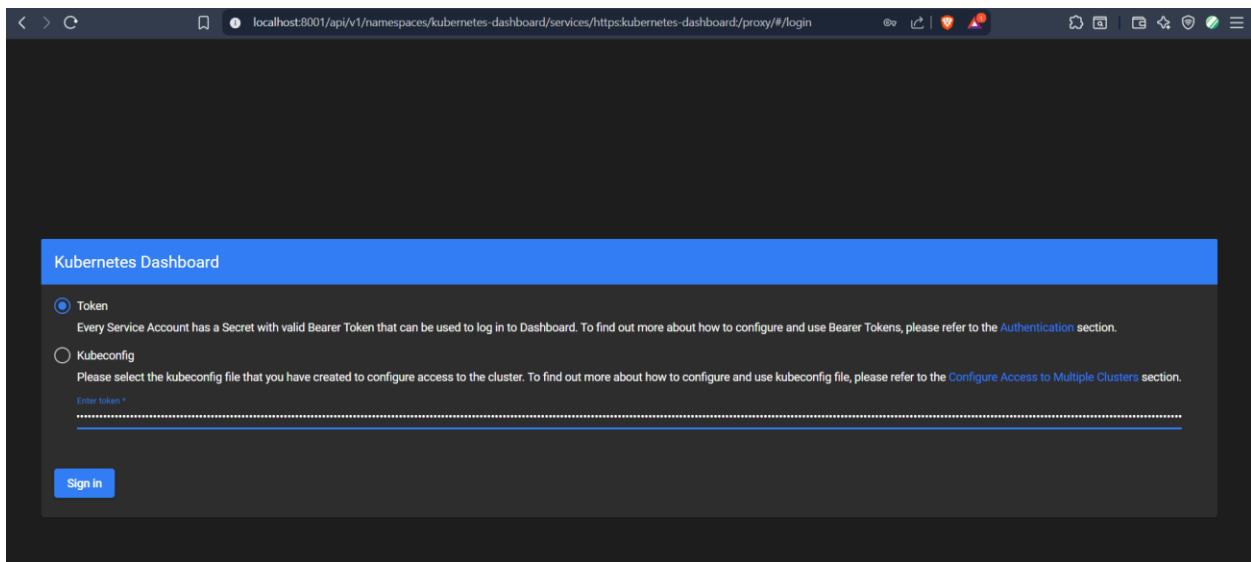
```
C:\Users\ASUS>kubectl proxy  
Starting to serve on 127.0.0.1:8001
```

Keep this terminal **running**.

Step 8: Access Kubernetes Dashboard in Browser

Open a web browser and paste the following URL:

```
http://localhost:8001/api/v1/namespaces/kubernetes-  
dashboard/services/https:kubernetes-dashboard:/proxy/
```



Step 9: Login to Dashboard

1. Select **Token** authentication
2. Paste the token generated earlier
3. Click **Sign In**

You should now see the **Kubernetes Dashboard UI**.

The screenshot shows the Kubernetes Dashboard interface. The title bar includes the Kubernetes logo, the namespace dropdown set to 'default', and a search bar. The main header is 'Workloads'. On the left, a sidebar lists various resource types: Cron Jobs, Daemon Sets, Deployments, Jobs, Pods, Replica Sets, Replication Controllers, Stateful Sets, Service (Ingresses, Ingress Classes, Services), Config and Storage (Config Maps, Persistent Volume Claims, Secrets, Storage Classes), and Cluster. The central content area displays a message: 'There is nothing to display here' and 'You can deploy a containerized app, select other namespace or take the Dashboard Tour to learn more.'

Step 10: Explore Dashboard

You can now view:

- Nodes
- Pods
- Deployments
- Services
- Namespaces
- ConfigMaps and Secrets

The screenshot shows two pages of the Kubernetes Dashboard. The top part is titled 'Config Maps' and lists one item: 'kube-root-ca.crt' with a 'Labels' column showing '-' and a 'Created' column showing '21.minutes.ago'. The bottom part is titled 'Secrets' and displays the message 'There is nothing to display here' with the subtext 'No resources found.'

Namespaces				
Name	Labels	Phase	Created ↑	
kubernetes-dashboard	kubernetes.io/metadata.name: kubernetes-dashboard	Active	17 minutes ago	⋮
default	kubernetes.io/metadata.name: default	Active	22 minutes ago	⋮
kube-node-lease	kubernetes.io/metadata.name: kube-node-lease	Active	22 minutes ago	⋮
kube-public	kubernetes.io/metadata.name: kube-public	Active	22 minutes ago	⋮
kube-system	kubernetes.io/metadata.name: kube-system	Active	22 minutes ago	⋮

Pods

There is nothing to display here
No resources found.