Document creating of cluster and all needed access rights

- 1. Set up three virtual machines for the master and 2 worker nodes on Flexible Engine.
- 2. Install a Linux distribution of CentOs on all the virtual machines.
- 3. Install Docker on all the virtual machines. Kubernetes uses Docker to manage containers.
  - a. Check for the availability of the port and turn off the swap:

```
swapoff -a
nc 127.0.0.1 6443
```

- b. Install Containerd for the Master and the worker:
  - i. Forwarding IPv4 and letting iptables see bridged traffic

```
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/modules-load.d/k8s.conf</pre>
overlay
br netfilter
EOF
sudo modprobe overlay
sudo modprobe br netfilter
# sysctl params required by setup, params persist across
reboots
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf</pre>
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.ipv4.ip forward
EOF
# Apply sysctl params without reboot
sudo sysctl -system
#Verify that the br netfilter, overlay modules are loaded by
running below instructions:
lsmod | grep br netfilter
lsmod | grep overlay
#Verify that the net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables, net.bridge.bridge-
nf-call-ip6tables, net.ipv4.ip_forward system variables are set to
1 in your sysctl config by running below instruction:
sysctl net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables net.ipv4.ip forward
```

ii. Install Containerd

```
yum remove docker \
                     docker-client \
                     docker-client-latest \
                     docker-common \
                     docker-latest \
                     docker-latest-logrotate \
                     docker-engine
yum install -y yum-utils
yum-config-manager \
  --add-repo \
  https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
sudo yum install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-
compose-plugin
systemctl start docker
#then vim this file
vim /etc/containerd/config.toml
#disabled_plugins = ["cri"]
```

4. Install Kubernetes on the master node and the worker nodes using the following command:

```
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo
[kubernetes]
name=Kubernetes
baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-e17-
\$basearch
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
exclude=kubelet kubeadm kubectl
EOF

# Set SELinux in permissive mode (effectively disabling it)
sudo setenforce 0</pre>
```

```
sudo sed -i 's/^SELINUX=enforcing$/SELINUX=permissive/'
/etc/selinux/config
sudo yum install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl --
disableexcludes=kubernetes
sudo systemctl enable --now kubelet
```

5. Initialize the Kubernetes cluster on the master node using the following command:

```
sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=192.168.0.0/16
```

- 6. After the initialization is complete, copy the join command to join the worker nodes to the cluster. The join command will be displayed in the output of the previous command.
- 7. Log in to each worker node and run the join command to join the node to the cluster. The join command will be different for each node.
- 8. Install a network plugin to enable communication between the pods on the worker nodes. You can use Calico, Flannel, or any other network plugin that supports Kubernetes. For example, to install flannel, run the following command on the master node:

kubectl apply -f

 $\underline{https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml}$ 

9. Verify that the cluster is working by running the following command on the master node:

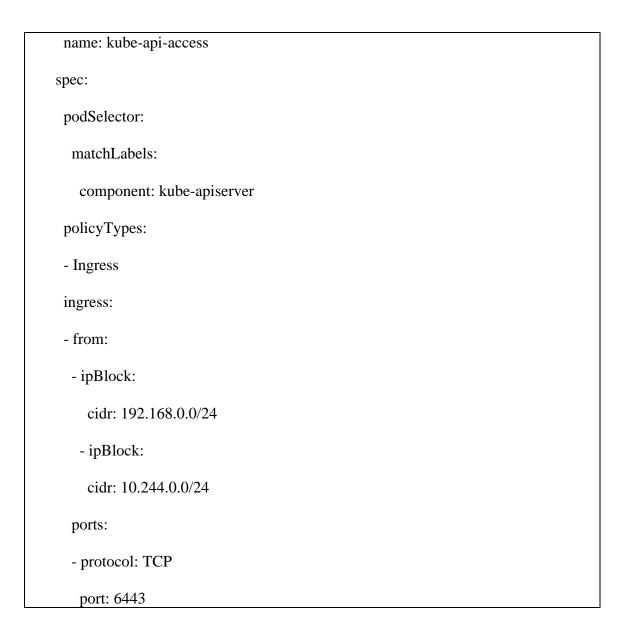
```
kubectl get nodes
```

- A) A network policy in Kubernetes is used to control the traffic flow between pods in a cluster. It can also be used to restrict access to the Kubernetes API to a specific set of IP addresses.
- 1. First, create a file called **kube-api-access.yaml** with the following content:

kind: NetworkPolicy

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1

metadata:



The IP address range 10.244.0.0/24 and 192.168.0.0/24 is allowed to access the Kubernetes API on port **6443**.

2. Apply the network policy:

```
kubectl apply -f kube-api-access.yaml
```

This will create a network policy called **kube-api-access** that restricts access to the Kubernetes API to the specified IP address range.

Second task:

B) Install ingress controller by:

kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/controller-v1.6.4/deploy/static/provider/cloud/deploy.yaml

C) Deploy "Juice Shop" application, you can use official docker image from 'bkimminich/juice-shop'.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 labels:
  app: juice-shop
 name: juice-shop
 namespace: juice-shop
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: juice-shop
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
     app: juice-shop
  spec:
```

```
containers:

- image: bkimminich/juice-shop

imagePullPolicy: Always

name: juice-shop-container

ports:

- containerPort: 3000
```

D) Expose "Juice Shop" application inside the cluster using the a service.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: juice-shop-entrypoint
 namespace: juice-shop
spec:
 type: ClusterIP
 #clusterIP: 10.107.57.210
 selector:
  app: juice-shop
 ports:
 - port: 8000
  name: http
  targetPort: 3000
```

E) Expose "Juice Shop" application to outside the cluster using the nginx ingress.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
 name: juice-shop-ingress
 annotations:
  nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /
spec:
 rules:
  - host: juice-shop.com
   http:
     paths:
      - path: /juice-shop
       pathType: Prefix
       backend:
        service:
         name: juice-shop-entrypoint
         port:
          name: http
```