Experiment No. 3

Objective: To understand the Kubernetes Cluster Architecture and to set up a Kubernetes Cluster on Linux Machines/Cloud.

Procedure:

1. Instance Setup:

- Create three EC2 instances using Amazon Linux as the operating system.
- Ensure that SSH traffic is allowed from any source.
- For optimal performance, choose an instance type of at least t2.medium, as Kubernetes recommends a minimum of 2 vCPUs.



2. SSH Access:

SSH into each of the three machines using separate terminal windows: ssh -i <keyname>.pem ubuntu@<public ip address>

3. Docker Installation and Configuration:

- On all three machines, install Docker with the command: sudo yum install docker -y
- Configure Docker to use systemd as the cgroup driver by creating and editing the daemon.json file:
 - Change directory to /etc/docker

- Use the command cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json followed by the JSON configuration details and end with EOF
- Enable and restart Docker: sudo systematl enable docker sudo systemctl daemon-reload sudo systemctl restart docker docker -v

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-92-18 ~]\$ sudo yum install docker -y Last metadata expiration check: 0:09:56 ago on Wed Sep 11 15:19:39 2024. Dependencies resolved.

Package	Architecture
Installing:	
docker	x86_64
Installing dependencies:	
containerd	x86_64
iptables-libs	x86_64
iptables-nft	x86_64
libcgroup	x86_64
libnetfilter_conntrack	x86_64
libnfnetlink	x86_64
libnftnl	x86_64
pigz	x86_64
runc	x86_64
Transaction Summary	

4. Kubernetes Installation:

- O Disable SELinux before configuring kubelet: sudo setenforce O sudo sed -i 's/^SELINUX=enforcing\$/SELINUX=permissive/' /etc/selinux/config
- Add the Kubernetes repository and install Kubernetes components:
 - Use the command cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo followed by the repository configuration details and end with EOF sudo yum update sudo yum install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl 0--disableexcludes=kubernetes

Configure networking for bridging: sudo swapoff -a echo
"net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1" | sudo tee -a
/etc/sysctl.conf sudo sysctl -p

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-63 docker]$ sudo systemctl enable docker sudo systemctl daemon-reload sudo systemctl restart docker docker -v

Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/docker.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service.
Docker version 25.0.5, build 5dc9bcc
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-63 docker]$ ■
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-63 docker]$ sudo setenforce 0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-63 docker]$ sudo sed -i 's/^SELINUX=enforcing$/SELINUX=permissive/' /etc/selinux/config
```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-63 docker]\$ sudo yum install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl --disableexcludes=kubernetes

Last metadata expiration check: 0:01:34 ago on Wed Sep 11 15:39:05 2024. Dependencies resolved. Architecture Version Installing: 1.30.4-150500.1.1 kubeadm x86 64 1.30.4-150500.1.1 kubectl x86_64 x86_64 1.30.4-150500.1.1 Installing dependencies: x86_64 1.4.6-2.amzn2023.0.2 conntrack-tools cri-tools x86_64 1.30.1-150500.1.1 1.4.0-150500.1.1 kubernetes-cni x86_64 libnetfilter_cthelper x86 64 1.0.0-21.amzn2023.0.2 libnetfilter_cttimeout x86_64 1.0.0-19.amzn2023.0.2 libnetfilter_queue x86_64 1.0.5-2.amzn2023.0.2 socat x86_64 1.7.4.2-1.amzn2023.0.2 Transaction Summary Install 10 Packages

5. Master Node Setup:

- Initialize the Kubernetes master node (perform only on the master machine): sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16 --ignore-preflight-errors=all
- After initialization, set up the Kubernetes configuration on the master node: mkdir -p \$HOME/.kube sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf \$HOME/.kube/config sudo chown \$(id -u):\$(id -g) \$HOME/.kube/config

Save the generated join command from the output for worker nodes. This command is unique and specific to your cluster setup: kubeadm join 172.31.91.120:6443 --token r8j60r.n1j6h0klbewvoka5\--discovery-token-ca-cert-hashsha256:dd8426260174d673303aef17717f740772fcf7ee782245bc653eecf4a13 05da7

- Deploy the Flannel networking plugin to enable pod communication: kubectl apply
 f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
- Check the status of the pods to ensure they are running: kubectl get pods
 --all-namespaces

```
      ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:~$ kubectl get nodes

      NAME
      STATUS
      ROLES
      AGE
      VERSION

      ip-172-31-18-135
      NotReady
      <none>
      88s
      v1.31.1

      ip-172-31-27-176
      NotReady
      control-plane
      10m
      v1.31.1

      ip-172-31-28-117
      NotReady
      <none>
      2m58s
      v1.31.1
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:~$ 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
```

sudo systemctl status kubelet

```
wbuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:-$ sudo systemctl status kubelet

• kubelet.service - kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent

Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/system/kubelet.service; enabled; preset: enabled)

Drop-In: /usr/lib/system/kubelet.service.d

— 10-kubeadm.conf

Active: active (running) since Mon 2024-09-16 15:40:01 UTC; 11min ago

Docs: https://kubernetes.io/docs/

Main PID: 5989 (kubelet)

Tasks: 10 (limit: 4676)

Memory: 32.6M (peak: 33.2M)

CPU: 10.7055

CGroup: /system.slice/kubelet.service

— 5989 /usr/bin/kubelet --bootstrap-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/bootstrap-kubelet.conf --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf --config=/var/

Sep 16 15:51:29 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:29.497565

Sep 16 15:51:29 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:29.497569

Sep 16 15:51:29 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:29.497595

Sep 16 15:51:29 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:29.497695

Sep 16 15:51:29 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:31.608691

Sep 16 15:51:32 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:31.608691

Sep 16 15:51:32 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:31.36.608675

Sep 16 15:51:32 ip-172-31-27-176 kubelet[5989]: 10916 15:51:31.36.608675

Sep 16 15:51:34 ip-172-31-27-176 kubele
```

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

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:-$ ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:-$ kubectl get nodes -o wide

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION INTERNAL-IP EXTERNAL-IP OS-IMAGE KERNEL-VERSION CONTAINER-RUNTIME

ip-172-31-18-135 Ready <none> 6m19s v1.31.1 172.31.18.135 <none> Ubuntu 24.04 LTS 6.8.0-1012-aws containerd://1.7.12

ip-172-31-28-117 Ready <none> 7m9s v1.31.1 172.31.28.117 <none> Ubuntu 24.04 LTS 6.8.0-1012-aws containerd://1.7.12

ip-172-31-28-117 Ready <none> 7m9s v1.31.1 172.31.28.117 <none> Ubuntu 24.04 LTS 6.8.0-1012-aws containerd://1.7.12
```

6. Worker Node Setup:

- On each worker node, install the required package and configure kubelet: sudo yum install iproute-tc -y sudo systemctl enable kubelet sudo systemctl restart kubelet
- Join the worker nodes to the Kubernetes cluster using the join command from the master node: kubeadm join 172.31.91.120:6443 --token r8j60r.n1j6h0klbewvoka5\--discovery-token-ca-cert-hashsha256:dd8426260174d673303aef17717f740772fcf7ee782245bc653eecf4a1305da7

Node 1

Node 2

7. Verify Node Status:

On the master node, verify that the worker nodes have successfully joined the cluster by running: watch kubectl get nodes

Or run kubectl get nodes

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:~$ kubectl get nodes
                  STATUS
                           ROLES
NAME
                                           AGE
                                                 VERSION
                  Ready
                           Node2
                                            24m
                                                 v1.31.1
ip-172-31-18-135
                           control-plane
ip-172-31-27-176
                  Ready
                                            33m
                                                 v1.31.1
                          Node1
ip-172-31-28-117
                  Ready
                                            25m
                                                 v1.31.1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-176:~$
```

Conclusion:

Setting up the Kubernetes cluster involved several challenges. Network configuration issues initially hindered the deployment of the Flannel plugin, requiring open ports and a functional Kubernetes API server. Disabling SELinux and adjusting firewall rules were essential for proper communication between

components. Worker nodes experienced difficulties with the kubelet service, which needed to be correctly configured and restarted. Additionally, accurate copying of the join command, including the token and discovery-token-ca-cert-hash, was crucial for integrating worker nodes into the cluster. These issues underscored the need for precise configuration and troubleshooting to achieve a stable Kubernetes setup.