

EKS Cluster Provisioning from AWS Console

1. Create a VPC with 2 Public Subnet and 2 Private Subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Resource Map. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Virtual private cloud' and 'Security' sections. The main area displays a 'Resource map' with four categories: 'VPC' (highlighted with a red box), 'Subnets' (4), 'Route tables' (4), and 'Network connections' (2). The 'Subnets' section shows four subnets: 'ap-south-1a' (with subnets 'eks-subnet-public1-ap-south-1a' and 'eks-subnet-private1-ap-south-1a') and 'ap-south-1b' (with subnets 'eks-subnet-public2-ap-south-1b' and 'eks-subnet-private2-ap-south-1b'). The 'Route tables' section shows four route tables: 'eks-rtb-private1-ap-south-1a', 'eks-rtb-public', 'eks-rtb-private2-ap-south-1b', and 'rtb-01f061c13ee00e391'. The 'Network connections' section shows two connections: 'eks-igw' and 'eks-nat-public1-ap-south-1a'.

2. Check All Subnets, Route Table, IGW, NAT GW, EIP, Security Group

- There must have 2 Private Subnets and 2 Public Subnets in Available State
- There must be created 2 Private Route Tables and 1 Public Route Table for 2 subnets. Another default Rout Table will get created as a “Main=Yes”
- 1 IGW will get created which must be Attached with the VPC
- 1 NAT GW (or 2) must be created in the Public Subnet and 1 Elastic IP Address should be attached with that NAT GW.
- 1 default VPC security group will be created at the time of VPC Creation and will be attached with the VPC

3. Now Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address for both the Public Subnets

Go to Subnet => Select Public Subnet => Actions => Edit Subnet Settings => Tick on “Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address” => Save

The screenshot shows the 'Edit subnet settings' page for a public subnet. In the 'Auto-assign IP settings' section, the checkbox 'Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address' is checked (highlighted with a red box). Other options like 'Enable auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address' are disabled. Below this, there are sections for 'Resource-based name (RBN) settings', 'Hostname type' (set to 'IP name'), and 'DNS64 settings'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons, with 'Save' highlighted with a red box.

4. Create IAM Role for EKS Cluster

- a. Go to IAM => Role => Create role => AWS service => Use case => Select “EKS” for Service or use case => Select “EKS-Cluster” for Use case => Next => Next => Set a Role name “eks-cluster-role” => Create role

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. A green success message at the top says "Policy was successfully attached to role." Below it, the "Roles (21)" section has a search bar with "eks-". A table lists one role: "eks-cluster-role" (AWS Service: eks). The "eks-cluster-role" row is highlighted with a red box.

- b. Click on the created Role “eks-cluster-role” => Permissions => Add Permissions => Attach policies => Add these Permissions => **AmazonEKSBlockStoragePolicy, AmazonEKSClusterPolicy, AmazonEKSComputePolicy, AmazonEKSLoadBalancingPolicy, AmazonEKSNetworkingPolicy** => Add permissions

The screenshot shows the "Permissions" tab for the "eks-cluster-role". A green success message says "Policy was successfully attached to role." Below it, the "Permissions policies (5)" section shows five policies listed in a table. The table has columns for "Policy name", "Type", and "Attached entities". The policies listed are: "AmazonEKSBlockStoragePolicy", "AmazonEKSClusterPolicy", "AmazonEKSComputePolicy", "AmazonEKSLoadBalancingPolicy", and "AmazonEKSNetworkingPolicy". The entire list is highlighted with a red box.

- c. Go to “Trust Relationship” => Edit trusted policies => Add the below trust policy “sts:TagSession” in json script => Update policy

The screenshot shows the "Trust relationships" tab for the "eks-cluster-role". A green success message says "Trust policy updated." Below it, the "Trusted entities" section shows a JSON trust policy. The "Edit trust policy" button is highlighted with a red box. The JSON code is as follows:

```

1- [ { "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Effect": "Allow", "Principal": { "Service": "eks.amazonaws.com" }, "Action": [ "sts:AssumeRole", "sts:TagSession" ] } ] }
  
```

5. Create IAM role for EKS Node Group

- Go to Role => Create role => AWS service => Use case => Select “EC2” for Service or use case => Select “EC2” for Use case => Next => Add Permissions => Select these Policies => **AmazonEKSWorkerNodePolicy, AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly, AmazonEKS_CNI_Policy, AmazonEBSCSIDriverPolicy** => Next => Set a Role name “eks-nodegroup-role”=> Create role

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AmazonEBSCSIDriverPolicy	AWS managed	1
AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly	AWS managed	1
AmazonEKS_CNI_Policy	AWS managed	2
AmazonEKSWorkerNodePolicy	AWS managed	1

6. Create the EKS Cluster

- Go to AWS EKS => Create cluster => Custom configuration => “Disable” EKS Auto Mode => Set Cluster Name “eks-cluster” => Select Cluster IAM role “eks-cluster-role” => Select Kubernetes version “1.33” or latest version => Upgrade policy “Standard” => Cluster access “Allow cluster administrator access” => Cluster authentication mode “EKS API”=> Next

By Arun Baidya

The screenshots show the 'Create EKS cluster' wizard in the AWS EKS service. The first two steps are highlighted, while the third step is partially visible at the bottom.

- Step 1: Cluster IAM role**
 - Cluster IAM role: eks-cluster-role
 - Kubernetes version: 1.31
 - Upgrade policy: Standard
 - Extended support is disabled.
- Step 2: Auto Mode Compute - new**
 - Compute configuration: EKS Auto Mode (selected)
 - View documentation
- Step 3: Cluster access**
 - Bootstrap cluster administrator access: Allow cluster administrator access (selected)
 - Disallow cluster administrator access is disabled.
 - Cluster authentication mode: EKS API (selected)
 - EKS API and ConfigMap is disabled.
- Step 4: ARC Zonal shift**
 - Use your own AWS KMS key is selected.
 - ARC Zonal shift: Disabled (selected)
 - Before you start a zonal shift, you need to setup your cluster environment to be resilient to an AZ failure beforehand.
- Step 5: Tags (0)**
 - No tags associated with the resource.
 - Add new tag
 - You can add up to 50 tags.

- b. Go to Network => Select VPC “eks-vpc” => Select only “2 Private Subnets” => Additional security groups – Optional => Choose cluster IP address family “IPV4” => Cluster endpoint access “Public & private” => Advanced settings, set “CIDR block” – can set company’s public IP CIDR or your local machine’s CIDR => Next

Note: Search “what is my public ip”

By Arun Baidya

Specify networking

Networking Info
IP address family and service IP address range cannot be changed after cluster creation.

VPC Info
Select a VPC to use for your EKS cluster resources.
vpc-014f9bb616d1cd72 | eks-vpc

Subnets Info
Choose the subnets in your VPC where the control plane may place elastic network interfaces (ENIs) to facilitate communication with your cluster. To create a new subnet, go to the corresponding page in the [VPC console](#).
Select subnets
subnet-0627320b9e6d6b345 | eks-subnet-private2-ap-south-1b
subnet-0b465d788776e66d7 | eks-subnet-private1-ap-south-1a
ap-south-1b 10.0.144.0/20
ap-south-1a 10.0.128.0/20

Additional security groups - optional Info
EKS automatically creates a cluster security group on cluster creation to facilitate communication between worker nodes and control plane. Optionally, choose additional security groups to apply to the EKS-managed Elastic Network Interfaces that are created in your control plane subnets. To create a new security group, go to the corresponding page in the [VPC console](#).

Select security groups

Choose cluster IP address family Info
Specify the IP address type for pods and services in your cluster.
IPv4

Configure Kubernetes service IP address block Info
Specify the range from which cluster services will receive IP addresses.

Configure remote networks to enable hybrid nodes Info
EKS Hybrid Nodes enables you to use on-premises and edge infrastructure as nodes in EKS clusters.
Specify the CIDR blocks for your on-premises environments that you will use for hybrid nodes.

Cluster endpoint access Info
Configure access to the Kubernetes API server endpoint.

Public
The cluster endpoint is accessible from outside of your VPC. Worker node traffic will leave your VPC to connect to the endpoint.

Public and private
The cluster endpoint is accessible from outside of your VPC. Worker node traffic to the endpoint will stay within your VPC.

Private
The cluster endpoint is only accessible through your VPC. Worker node traffic to the endpoint will stay within your VPC.

Advanced settings

Add/edit sources to public access endpoint. Info

CIDR block
103.220.210.42/32

- c. Configure observability => Select Metrics Tools as per the plan => Enable Control plane logs as per the requirements => Next

Configure observability

Metrics

Prometheus Info
Send Prometheus metrics to Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus.
Monitor your application and infrastructure metrics with Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus. These metrics include system health and performance data.

CloudWatch Info
Send application and infrastructure telemetry to Amazon CloudWatch.
Installs the Amazon CloudWatch Observability add-on to send application metrics from CloudWatch APM and infrastructure telemetry from CloudWatch Container Insights.

► Services and telemetry included

Control plane logs Info
Send audit and diagnostic logs from the Amazon EKS control plane to CloudWatch Logs.

API server
Logs pertaining to API requests to the cluster.

Audit
Logs pertaining to cluster access via the Kubernetes API.

Authenticator
Logs pertaining to authentication requests into the cluster.

Controller manager
Logs pertaining to state of cluster controllers.

Scheduler
Logs pertaining to scheduling decisions.

Cancel Previous **Next**

- d. Select Add-ons => Keep the default selected Add-ons Plug-ins (kube-proxy, Amazon VPC CNI, CoreDNS, Node monitoring agent, AWS EKS Pod Identity Agent, External DNS, Metrics Server) => Next

By Arun Baidya

The screenshot shows the 'Select add-ons' step of the EKS cluster creation wizard. It lists 19 AWS add-ons under the 'AWS add-ons (19)' heading. Six specific add-ons are highlighted with red boxes:

- kube-proxy**: Category networking, Compatible compute EC2, Hybrid Nodes.
- Amazon VPC CNI**: Category networking, Compatible compute EC2.
- CoreDNS**: Category networking, Compatible compute EC2, Hybrid Nodes, Fargate, EKS Auto Mode.
- Node monitoring agent**: Category observability, Compatible compute EC2, Hybrid Nodes.
- Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent**: Category security, Compatible compute EC2.
- Amazon GuardDuty EKS Runtime Monitoring**: Category security, Compatible compute EC2.

- e. Configure selected add-ons settings => AWS VPC CNI => create an AMI Role => Attach the Role

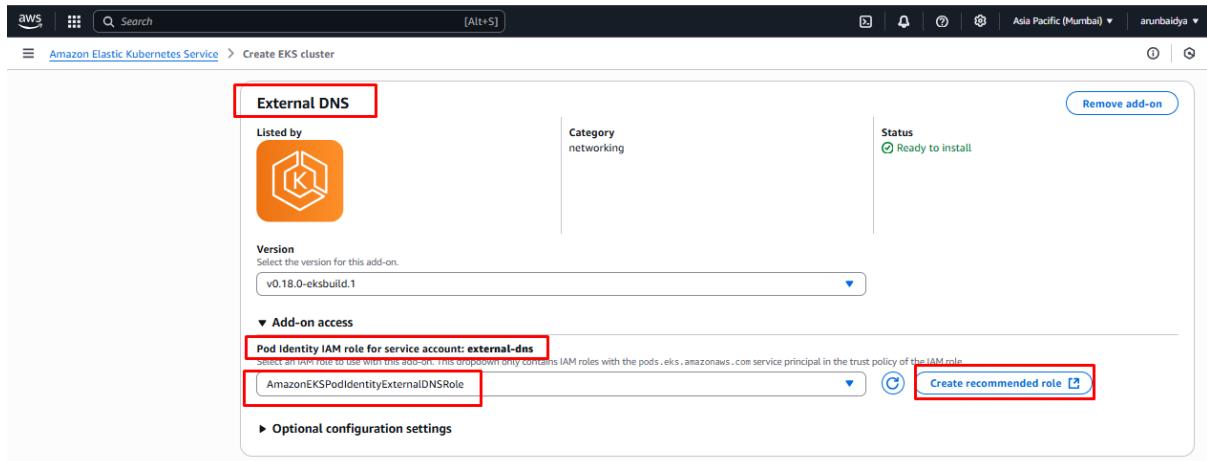
This screenshot shows the configuration details for the 'Amazon VPC CNI' add-on. It includes fields for selecting a version (v1.19.0-eksbuild.1) and an IAM role for pods. A red box highlights the 'Pod identity IAM role for service account: aws-node' dropdown. Red arrows point from this field to a callout '1. Click here to create an AMI Role for VPC CNI' and from the 'Create recommended role' button to a callout '2. Attach the created AMI Role here'.

- f. CoreDNS => Change the Default Version to Current Version

This screenshot shows the configuration details for the 'CoreDNS' add-on. It includes fields for selecting a version (v1.11.4-eksbuild.14) and a 'Current/Latest' checkbox. A red box highlights the 'Version' dropdown, and a red arrow points from the 'Current/Latest' checkbox to a callout 'Current/Latest'.

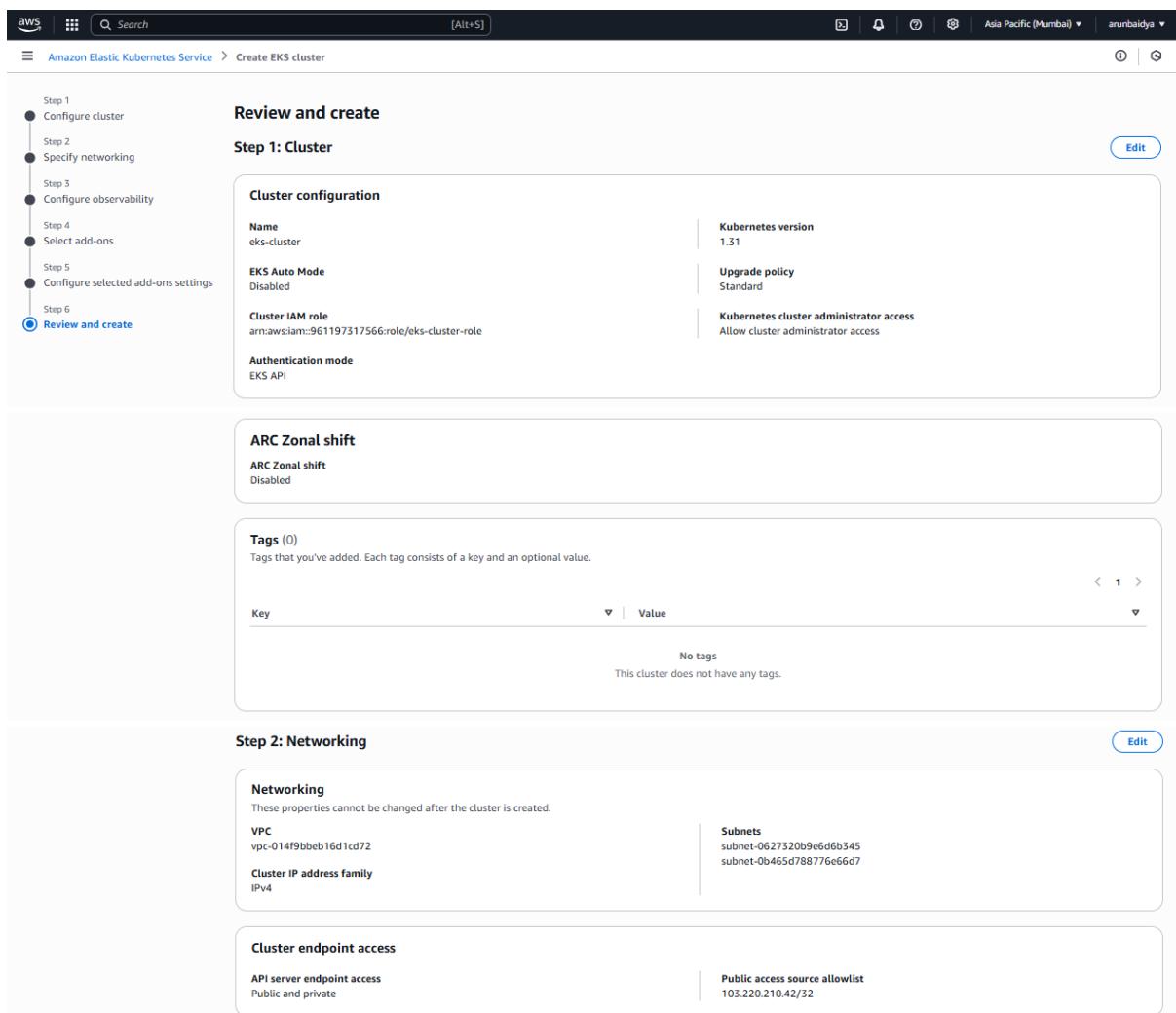
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- g. Configure selected add-ons settings => External DNS => create an AMI Role => Attach the Role => Next



The screenshot shows the 'Configure selected add-ons settings' step in the EKS cluster creation wizard. The 'External DNS' add-on is selected. In the 'Add-on access' section, the 'Pod identity IAM role for service account: external-dns' dropdown is open, showing 'AmazonEKSPodIdentityExternalDNSRole'. A red box highlights the 'Create recommended role' button next to it.

7. Review => Click on “Create” => Wait for 10 to 15 minutes to get the EKS Cluster Created



The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step of the EKS cluster creation wizard. It displays the following details:

- Step 1: Cluster**
 - Cluster configuration**: Name: eks-cluster, Kubernetes version: 1.31, Upgrade policy: Standard, Cluster IAM role: arn:aws:iam::961197317566:role/eks-cluster-role, Authentication mode: EKS API.
 - Kubernetes cluster administrator access**: Allow cluster administrator access.
- ARC Zonal shift**: ARC Zonal shift: Disabled.
- Tags (0)**: No tags added.
- Step 2: Networking**
 - Networking**: These properties cannot be changed after the cluster is created. VPC: vpc-014f9bbeb16d1cd72, Cluster IP address family: IPv4.
 - Subnets**: subnet-0627320b9e6d6b345, subnet-0b465d788776e66d7.
- Cluster endpoint access**
 - API server endpoint access**: Public and private.
 - Public access source allowlist**: 103.220.210.42/32.

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Step 3: Observability

Control plane logs		
API server off	Authenticator off	Scheduler off
Audit off	Controller manager off	

Step 4: Add-ons

Selected add-ons (7)		
Add-on name	Type	Status
coredns	networking	Ready to install
eks-node-monitoring-agent	observability	Ready to install
eks-pod-identity-agent	security	Ready to install
external-dns	networking	Ready to install
kube-proxy	networking	Ready to install
metrics-server	observability	Ready to install
vpc-cni	networking	Ready to install

Step 5: Versions

Selected add-ons version (7)		
Add-on name	Version	
coredns	v1.11.4-eksbuild.14	
eks-node-monitoring-agent	v1.3.0-eksbuild.2	
eks-pod-identity-agent	v1.3.8-eksbuild.2	
external-dns	v0.18.0-eksbuild.1	
kube-proxy	v1.31.2-eksbuild.3	
metrics-server	v0.8.0-eksbuild.1	
vpc-cni	v1.19.0-eksbuild.1	

EKS Pod Identity (2)

Add-on name	IAM role	Service account
external-dns	arn:aws:iam::961197317566:role/AmazonEKSPodIdentityExternalDNSRole	external-dns
vpc-cni	arn:aws:iam::961197317566:role/AmazonEKSPodIdentityAmazonVPCNIRole	aws-node

Cancel Previous Create

8. After 10 to 15 minutes, EKS Cluster will get Created

Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service > Clusters

Clusters (1) Info									
Filter clusters									
Cluster name	Status	Kubernetes version	Support period	Upgrade policy	Created	Provider			
eks-cluster	Active	1.31	Upgrade now	Standard support until November 26, 2025	Standard	17 minutes ago	EKS	Delete	Create cluster

Networking

VPC	Subnets	Cluster security group	API server endpoint access
Info vpc-014f9bbeb16d1cd72	Info subnet-0627320b9e6d6b345 subnet-0b465d788776e66d7	Info sg-05ab30add261ecd3c	Info Public and private Public access source allowlist 103.220.210.42/32

9. Now, create EKS Node Group

a. Click on EKS Cluster => Compute => Node groups => Add node group

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS Compute page. The 'Compute' tab is selected in the top navigation bar. Below it, the 'Nodes' section shows 'No Nodes' with a note: 'This cluster does not have any Nodes, or you don't have permission to view them.' The 'Node groups' section shows 'No node groups' with a note: 'This cluster does not have any node groups. Nodes that are not part of an Amazon EKS managed node group are not shown in the AWS console.' A red box highlights the 'Add node group' button.

b. Configure node group => Set a Name “eks-node-group” => Select Node ALI role “eks-nodegroup-role”=> If you have then, enable and select a “Launch Template” => Else Skip => Next

The screenshot shows the 'Configure node group' step 1 of the EKS Node Group creation wizard. The left sidebar shows steps: Step 1 (Configure node group), Step 2 (Set compute and scaling configuration), Step 3 (Specify networking), and Step 4 (Review and create). The main area is titled 'Configure node group'. It contains a 'Node group configuration' section with a note: 'A node group is a group of EC2 instances that supply compute capacity to your Amazon EKS cluster. You can add multiple node groups to your cluster.' It includes fields for 'Name' (set to 'eks-node-group') and 'Node IAM role' (set to 'eks-nodegroup-role'). A red box highlights the 'eks-node-group' input field and another red box highlights the 'eks-nodegroup-role' dropdown.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure node group' step 2 of the EKS Node Group creation wizard. It includes sections for 'Labels' (with an 'Add label' button) and 'Kubernetes taints' (with an 'Add taint' button). A red box highlights the 'Add label' button and another red box highlights the 'Add taint' button.

Cancel **Next**

By Arun Baidya

- c. Set compute and scaling configuration => Select AMI type => Select Capacity type => Select Instance types => Set Disk size

The screenshot shows the 'Set compute and scaling configuration' step of the node group creation wizard. It includes fields for AMI type (Amazon Linux 2023 (x86_64) Standard), Capacity type (On-Demand), Instance types (t3.medium), and Disk size (20 GiB). The 'Capacity type' and 'Disk size' fields are highlighted with red boxes.

- d. Node group scaling configuration -> Set Desired size => Minimum size => Maximum size

The screenshot shows the 'Node group scaling configuration' step. It includes fields for Desired size (1), Minimum size (1), and Maximum size (1). The 'Desired size' field is highlighted with a red box.

- e. Node group update configuration -> Set either one and set the Value accordingly => Keep Update strategy “Default” => Next

The screenshot shows the 'Node group update configuration' step. It includes fields for Maximum unavailable (Number: 1), Update strategy (Default selected), and Node auto repair configuration (Enabled). The 'Value' field and 'Update strategy' radio button are highlighted with red boxes. The 'Next' button at the bottom right is also highlighted with a red box.

By Arun Baidya

- f. Specify networking => Node group network configuration -> Select only “2 Private Subnet”

The screenshot shows the 'Specify networking' step of the EKS node group creation wizard. The 'Subnets' section displays two subnets from a VPC:

- subnet-0627320b9e6d6b545 | eks-subnet-private2-ap-south-1b (selected)
- subnet-0b465d788776e66d7 | eks-subnet-private1-ap-south-1a

- g. You can enable “Configure remote access” => Create a EC2 Key=Pair and attach here => Set “Allow remote access from” to “Selected security groups” => Next

The screenshot shows the 'Configure remote access' step. The 'Selected security groups' radio button is selected under the 'Allow remote access from' section.

10. Review => Click on “Create” => Wait for 5 to 10 minutes to get the EKS Nodegroup Created

The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step. The 'Step 1: Node group' configuration includes a 'Name' field set to 'eks-node-group' and a 'Node IAM role' field set to 'arn:aws:iam::961197317566:role/eks-nodegroup-role'.

The 'Kubernetes labels' and 'Kubernetes taints' sections both show 'No labels' and 'No taints' respectively, indicating no configurations have been made.

By Arun Baidya

The screenshot shows the second step of creating an EKS node group. It includes sections for compute configuration (Capacity type: On-Demand, Instance type: t3.medium, Disk size: 20 GiB), scaling configuration (Desired size: 1 node, Minimum size: 1 node, Maximum size: 1 node), update configuration (Maximum unavailable: 1 node, Update strategy: Default), and auto repair configuration (Node auto repair: Disabled). A red box highlights the 'Create' button at the bottom right.

Step 2: Compute and scaling configuration

Node group compute configuration

Capacity type: On-Demand
AMI type: Amazon Linux 2023 (x86_64) Standard (AL2023_x86_64_STANDARD)

Instance types: t3.medium
Disk size: 20 GiB

Node group scaling configuration

Desired size: 1 node
Minimum size: 1 node
Maximum size: 1 node

Node group update configuration

Maximum unavailable: 1 node
Update strategy: Default

Node auto repair configuration

Node auto repair: Disabled

Step 3: Networking

Node group network configuration

Subnets: subnet-0627320b9e6d6b345, subnet-0b465d788776e66d7
Configure remote access to nodes: off

Create

11. After 5 minutes, EKS Nodegroup got created

The screenshot shows the EKS node group configuration page for 'eks-node-group'. It displays the node group configuration with details like Kubernetes version (1.31), AMI release version (1.31.7-20250715), instance type (t3.medium), and disk size (20 GiB). The status is shown as 'Active' with a green checkmark, which is highlighted with a red box. The 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons are also visible.

eks-node-group

Node group configuration

Kubernetes version: 1.31
AMI release version: 1.31.7-20250715
Instance types: t3.medium
Disk size: 20 GiB

Status: Active

Edit **Delete**

By Arun Baidya

This screenshot shows the 'eks-cluster' overview page in the AWS EKS service. The top navigation bar includes 'Clusters' and 'eks-cluster'. The main content area displays cluster information such as status (Active), Kubernetes version (1.31), support period (Standard support until November 26, 2025), and provider (EKS). It also shows cluster health (0 issues), upgrade insights (4 pending), and node health issues (0 issues). A navigation bar at the bottom includes 'Overview', 'Resources', 'Compute', 'Networking', 'Add-ons' (with a count of 1), 'Access', 'Observability', 'Update history', and 'Tags'. A message at the bottom indicates new versions are available for 2 add-ons.

This screenshot shows the 'Compute' tab for the 'eks-cluster' cluster. It displays a table of nodes with one entry: ip-10-0-132-128.ap-south-1.compute.internal, which is an t3.medium instance managed by the eks-node-group, created 4 minutes ago, and is currently ready. Below the nodes table is a section for 'Node groups' with one entry: eks-node-group, which is active and has a desired size of 1. The 'Fargate profiles' section is empty.

This screenshot shows the 'Add-ons' tab for the 'eks-cluster' cluster. It displays a table of add-ons with two entries: 'Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent' and 'Node monitoring agent'. The 'Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent' add-on is installed and active, while the 'Node monitoring agent' is also installed and active. Both entries show their respective versions and EKS Pod Identity details.

This screenshot shows the 'Networking' tab for the 'eks-cluster' cluster. It displays a table of networking add-ons with three entries: 'CoreDNS', 'Amazon VPC CNI', and 'kube-proxy'. The 'CoreDNS' add-on is installed and active, while 'Amazon VPC CNI' and 'kube-proxy' are also installed and active. Each entry shows its version, EKS Pod Identity, and IAM role for service account (IRSA) status.

12. Accessing the EKS Cluster

Step 12.1: Create an IAM User and Create Access Keys

- Go to IAM => Users => Create users => User name (eks-iam-user) => Next => Select Attach policies directly => Without adding any policy, do Next => Create user.

The first screenshot shows the 'Specify user details' step. A red box highlights the 'User name' field containing 'eks-iam-user'. The second screenshot shows the 'Set permissions' step, where the 'Attach policies directly' option is selected (highlighted by a red box). The third screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step, with the 'Create user' button highlighted by a red box.

- Create “**inline policy**” for the create IAM user. Click on IAM user => Permissions => Add permissions => Select Create inline policy

This screenshot shows the 'eks-iam-user' user profile under the 'Permissions' tab. It displays the ARN, console access status, and two access keys. The 'Add permissions' and 'Create inline policy' buttons are highlighted by red boxes. The 'Permissions policies (0)' section is also visible.

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- c. Select Service "EKS" => Actions allowed => Access Level => Select "All read actions" => Select "All write actions" => Resources => Select "All" => Next => Give a policy name (eks-iam-user-policy) => Create policy

The screenshots illustrate the process of creating an IAM policy for the EKS service:

- Step 1: Specify permissions**
 - Policy editor**: Shows the "Select a service" dropdown with "EKS" selected.
- Step 1: Specify permissions**
 - EKS** (Allow 46 Actions): Shows the "Actions allowed" section with "All read actions" selected.
- Step 1: Specify permissions**
 - Access level**: Shows the "Read" section selected, containing 17/17 actions.
 - Resources**: Shows the "All" option selected.
- Review and create**
 - Policy details**: Shows the policy name "eks-iam-user-policy".
 - Permissions defined in this policy**: Shows "Allow (1 of 447 services)" for the EKS service with "Full: Read, Write" access level.

By Arun Baidya

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Permissions page. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Access management' options like 'Users', 'Roles', 'Policies', and 'Identity providers'. The main area has tabs for 'Permissions', 'Groups', 'Tags', 'Security credentials', and 'Last Accessed'. Under 'Permissions policies (1)', it lists a single policy named 'eks-iam-user-policy'. A red box highlights this policy name.

- d. Go to IAM user => Security Credentials => Access keys => Create access key => Use case => Select “Command Line Interface (CLI)” => Confirm => Next => Create access key => Download csv file => Done

The screenshots show the process of creating an access key for the user 'eks-iam-user'.
1. The first screenshot shows the 'Security credentials' tab selected in the IAM user details page. A red box highlights the 'Create access key' button.
2. The second screenshot shows the 'Create access key' wizard. The 'Use case' section is expanded, showing 'Command Line Interface (CLI)' selected. A red box highlights this selection.
3. The third screenshot shows the final step of the wizard, where the access key 'AKIA57SGTDW7ATUOXWKD' and its secret key are displayed. A red box highlights the 'Download .csv file' button, and another red box highlights the 'Done' button.

Step 12.2: Configure the AWS CLI and Access Key & Secret Key

- a. Now open Laptop command prompt or Git Bash Terminal => Go to Download folder => Configure the credentials

```
$ cd Download  
$ aws configure
```

By Arun Baidya

- Access Key ID: AKIA57S6TDW7ATUOXWKD
- Secret Access Key: jGJlvJLDswITlboLbJMVV01X1RhqvzbLxJ1hoNq
- Default region (e.g., us-east-1): ap-south-1
- Output format (e.g., json, text, or table): Press Enter for none

b. Validate the AWS CLI configuration and check the version

```
$ aws configure list  
$ cat ~/.aws/credentials  
$ cat ~/.aws/config  
  
OR  
  
$ aws s3 ls  
$ aws --version
```

Step 12.3: Accessing the EKS Cluster from Local machine (Laptop)

a. To connect EKS Cluster from your Local Machine Terminal, we need to add kubeconfig for kubectl. So, to add and connect, run below command. As we did not configure the Access keys yet on the local machine, so, it will show unable to locate credentials.

Syntax:

```
$ aws eks update-kubeconfig --region <region_name> --name <eks_cluster_name>  
$ aws eks update-kubeconfig --region ap-south-1 --name eks-cluster
```

If, all configurations are okay then above command will show the user and path where **config** file is available.

```
$ cat /Users/<user_name>/.kube/config
```

```
ek1BMEzD0I3FHJ01jM0RRRUJD1VBQTRJQkFRQzVQXfBSmNsowphdC9ubC8QZXV1UTJWRFFmDERsTkpmTj8HYxFwd1hToVrkNXFJemU4YU5uMnNNVS9aRzR1cEd6YlpIRzhEVk10CmSFUnqd3FCTGttaEIKemczom  
dhMU1uzm1EMTN1NWRTPTuNC2RFZHZRqTCrb41UEVjbctw0FSSEtQ0RnuGwKRnRBR1RTUG2l0kp5emNNV25DVERwN28SwfNE12NH1l0UJ9lxFlfazRCcGoR2RmfdfQVDUydz8QcS9tchJnQp55Vgy0VRrTmRE  
dERLWZNWXXiMFhLShNqNujoUF8MuEp0SwtjC1nBMRpSkU1W1S5bUhsdG12bG1RNvHxN1Y3CnMSZHgvtEPpPNx8RMl88bTB6TUlJcEtqMkV0K3h0VNkL3dPcUFISkRrdfhjQ3JrQ2RISnZu1F5eGZkd3N1zYKUn  
RaY2ZWWWS3tmtc1o1tLS0tRUSEIEFUlURJRK1DQVRFLS0tLS0K  
server: https://0138428CB0396016FB4448CS991171F41.gr7.us-east-1.eks.amazonaws.com  
name: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:198177938347:cluster/test-cluster  
- cluster:  
  certificate-authority-data: LS0tLS1CRUJdTi1BDRVJlJSUzJQBFURsS0tL50tCk1JSURCVENDQWlyJz0F3SU1BZ01JlVRMZUzxRkRwmczR3RFZSKtVlk1odnNQVFITEJRoXgVEVUTUFR0ExVUUKQXHN5Z  
EzVm1wEp1WhSbGn6QWgdz85T1R8MU1ETXhDok15TXpaYuZ3Mp0VEExTURFeE5qTTNelphTU1VeApkF5Qmd0VkkJBTVRDbXQxWW1WeJ1Vj8wE132z2FdU18MEDU3FHU01lM0RRRUJBUV/B0TRJkR3Qxdn  
Z0VLCKvSU1BUURUGdVhWf1vTjd3NGNoeldCZ3V1cmV0jejBrMexQ3F5Mc2y1VTHFHY1F8R3fjMdu1j10QW1wmSDUnckBdUfxKh1VEJzYhrTVbW1lpxzGRCbzvNVPidGdFNUhPUknLNWf+tu0FzvFBnk1ceEpkd1  
1PbF2R0D1qjzLZLwpHM9fEn4V5FVtdmxnef1lQuixbCtzczQ4WFHcWfMd24WHRJMWywd0pNQfTP20FKZWL6NGZQSFdxYkF1YlYNSCmJ3dvgz2k5ob1l1Q59VQJUNfHmZwfteUDn1Mvnk1scG14bExJpJUveGf4  
K1c2R2SV0k1ER1zptDUzj3UwNFAMGxxM1pZY3B1Nng2RN1CvRBTGxd0ESQWE20E150u0Nl6tN1eSt0w1pVTlpoWFF0k1BHCgpbZHttaJdUgo0RnRqaLBcavV4Nk1NdnfCNGhZQ1ZE2RvcTNl1WdNQkFB2  
pxVEYTUE0R0ExVNRExd0VCL13dRUF3SU3UNREFOCKJnTlZ1UK1CQNY4R1JUJQURBuUgvtTU1wr0ExVWRE21FXQkZUQ2NxSm9hRjQwcdRydzV1S092NK9E0UzET09UQYQK0nd0VhSRUV EckfNZ2ZwcmRXSexjbTVsZeJw  
ek1BMEzD0I3FHJ01jM0RRRUJD1VBQTRJQkFRQ1dwRk5f0fVgRpOpVY91Nm4eGU1dmh6GpEK8Mrb3Zm023p50GvkkRDm4cVFNFp3VEt6bxVt0d4RxpBNTAwT208bJBKW1JGCrDB5R3prXHl1JZEYmQKz  
Y4RzhKN1c4SFJrNksUoXNsZk9nTlVoN2zHa09KcmxtS1pwUk9uYjhHS85dUgKazVyd0g0dFJoeCtLejMyo0I0t3V1ldjBDM0ZRRERSNV1PnmNvS11X0k9Qb2V2TUgnzjN4eXg10E1Pcmx1bXZfdApIYmpIbgFsVdhn  
a1hvcaW4yMk3NGphb3M08VTQ4TV4UW1S5gt0RduV1V1djzWTFLcG0wQX64WEJ82UtrS2VBCK1ZM0dwL11BREtdQW1FOTY2duQvNnd6Ulh4yj1XT13dnVld3EveDFD0VA5Q1VGeGLjeUrYmIxK2tCaWlnV2EKe  
9sr3MwREVyMjJGCl1tLS0tRUSEIEFUlURJRK1DQVRFLS0tLS0K
```

By Arun Baidya

If this file shows more than 1 credentials, (in above case, it's showing 3 credentials). So, delete the file and run the command again.

```
$ rm -f /Users/<user_name>/.kube/config
```

```
## aws eks update-kubeconfig --region ap-south-1 --name eks-cluster
```

```
$ cat /Users/<user_name>/.kube/config
```

Now, this file will show only one credential

```

AMITR-Mac:.aws omit ray$ 
AMITR-Mac:.aws omit ray$ 
AMITR-Mac:.aws omit ray$ 
AMITR-Mac:.aws omit ray$ cat /Users/amit.ray/.kube/config
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
    certificate-authority-data: LS0tLS1CRUJDbTlBDRJVJSUZJQ0URS0tLS0tCkIjLS1SURCVENTDQNUyZBF3SJU8ZB1LU885xwPUE4wkv3RFz5KtvWklodNQVFFTEJRKdGVEVUTUFR8ExUUUKQXHNS2EzVm1oWeplW1h5bGNEQNVQVdzb85TlRM8M1ETXPRF5TpSUZ3Mhp0vEEtURFe9e9TQNNalJhTUJVeApfekSQnd0VkrBTVRD0XxW1WtJyBm132zdFuBMe0dU3FfHU01lM0R0RUJ8UVB0TR0JKR3QxdnzuSVd2TXVsTVdnldgovQ1Vzam1B0UNv0tiszXNRY2x0y041.1BZPZU9YERoVh8Lz02MEh3KyttzdNi1zXQ2xXTGtJz3Wtjhugyt3cmfScEp7Yw1Lz9W0MSR1F3b1pMRf4c4V19tBfByVbzmdfPYUR0dz14RzE0pXVEJYUVE0R0ExVWREd0vCL3dRUF35UNvREFQCKJnT1Z1UKlCoWY4RJUQURB0UggtUWtR8ExVWREZ1FLXQJkSznbVWQGz3BWzMyT21RUFJGWmNs0vRWFUFWQVYKQd0vRhSRUVEakFN2zdwrcRxsxmjbTVsZEdwMzZK1BZ1pRfJjd1h0R1yLdne2XNgpttMkN014zz82ok10wBpUnlduV5K3R4dFZmcnxq5Vd2V2pocloyjYSMWsdVnTdk-MzdFvUNNMURzazh3cnpzXUxeUp4znhdmjqD0BGNGVTNzQvSwdK00Wl21sulVoRJjzU2FxWzQrtC943VF0JodVhnlzWtNz3c5szkbQyZmdchpV2d1emBUHAZ3VzVFzczENkeUhnqnb0DrjRm1NbkNEel0vLWtUb0Bz0NrdJMR0fEBuUS60gpM4MjG0kIKVH13NES03ZWQr0wpqC10tLS0tRUSE1ENFU1JRk1D0VRLfSL0tS0K
    server: https://23.0.3.48:8083/eks/cluster/my-cluster
  name: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:eks:cluster/my-cluster
contexts:
- context:
    cluster: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:215243956712:cluster/my-cluster
    user: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:215243956712:cluster/my-cluster
    name: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:215243956712:cluster/my-cluster
current-context: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:215243956712:cluster/my-cluster
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:215243956712:cluster/my-cluster
  user:
    exec:
      apiVersion: client.authentication.k8s.io/v1beta1
      args:
        - --region
        - us-east-1
        - eks
        - get-token
        - --cluster-name
        - my-cluster

```

Step 12.4: Now Install eksctl CLI tool

[Step 2: Configure your computer to communicate with your cluster]

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/getting-started-console.html>

- a. We need to install eksctl on our local machine, to simplify creating and managing EKS clusters.

```
# Download and extract the latest release
```

```
$ curl --silent --location
```

```
"https://github.com/weaveworks/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz" | tar xz -C /tmp
```

```
# Move the extracted binary to /usr/local/bin
```

```
$ sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin
```

```
# Test that your eksctl installation was successful
```

```
$ eksctl version
```

Step 12.5: Now Install kubectl CLI tool

- a. We need to install `kubectl`, the command-line tool for interacting with your Kubernetes (EKS) cluster.

```
# Download and extract the latest release
```

```
$ curl -O curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.30.11/2025-04-17/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

OR

```
$ curl -LO https://dl.k8s.io/release/\$\(curl -L -s https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt\)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

```
$ ll
```

```
# Change the permission to make the file executable
```

```
$ sudo chmod +x kubectl
```

```
# Move the extracted binary to /usr/local/bin
```

```
$ sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/
```

```
$ sudo echo $PATH
```

```
# Check the version to make sure that the kubectl install successfully
```

```
$ kubectl version
```

```
$ kubectl version --client
```

Step 12.6: If yet not then in the Local laptop / machine, configure the Credential of AWS user who created this EKS Cluster

- a. Follow the same steps to configure Access Key and Secret Keys on your Laptop for the AWS user
b. Now run below command once more and check the nodes

```
$ aws eks update-kubeconfig --region ap-south-1 --name eks-cluster  
$ kubectl get nodes
```

If this command returns Node list, then configuration is successful

```
$ kubectl run pod1 --name nginx
```

Troubleshoot problems with Amazon EKS clusters and nodes

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/troubleshooting.html>

Troubleshooting

1. **Node Group Fails to Create IAM Permissions:** Ensure the node role has AmazonEKSWorkerNodePolicy, AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly, and AmazonEKS_CNI_Policy.

Subnets: Use private subnets if nodes don't need public IPs.

2. **Nodes Not Joining the Cluster** Check aws-auth ConfigMap (auto-created for managed node groups):

```
$ kubectl describe configmap aws-auth -n kube-system
```

Security Groups: Ensure nodes can communicate with the EKS API (port 443).

3. **SSH Access Issues** Ensure the key pair (my-keypair) exists in your AWS region.

Troubleshooting: Fixing “Unauthorized” Errors

Common Causes:

1. Incorrect IAM Trust Policies:

- **Cluster Role:** Must trust eks.amazonaws.com, **not** ec2.amazonaws.com.

```
# Check the trust policy  
$ aws iam get-role --role-name EKSClusterRole --query "Role.AssumeRolePolicyDocument"
```

- **Node Role:** Must trust ec2.amazonaws.com.

2. Missing aws-auth ConfigMap Entries:

```
$ kubectl describe configmap aws-auth -n kube-system
```

- Ensure the node role ARN matches your IAM role.

3. Security Group Misconfigurations:

By Arun Baidya

- **Worker Nodes:** Allow **outbound** traffic to the EKS API (port 443).
- **Control Plane:** Allow **inbound** traffic from worker node security groups.

```
# Example: Allow inbound traffic from worker SG
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
--group-id sg-controlplane \
--protocol tcp \
--port 443 \
--source-group sg-worker
```

4. Terminate and Replace Nodes:

```
# Force ASG to launch new instances
aws autoscaling terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group \
--instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
--should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

Ref: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VSGyxi-Vuac&list=PLTnw6NC76Hn6mrLb54nSoPjhzBuT2qdoy&index=3>

Ref for Bastion Node: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XWaLU0alrvY>