

Creating Kubernetes clusters with Gardener

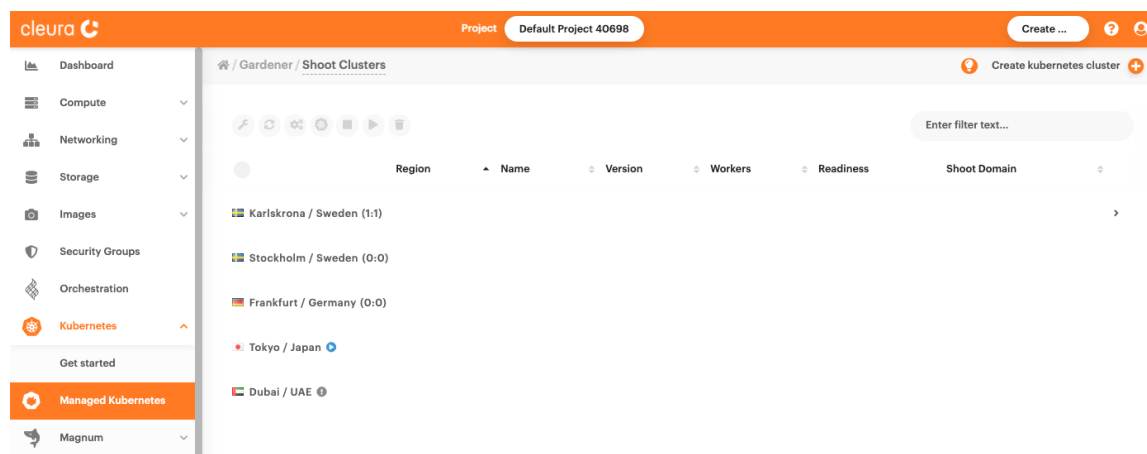
If you want to create a Kubernetes cluster, you can do it via Cleura Cloud Management Panel using Gardener. This how-to shows you how to do that, and how to deploy a sample application on such a cluster.

Prerequisites

To access the cluster from your computer, you will need [kubectl](#) installed on your machine.

Creating a Kubernetes cluster in Cleura Cloud Management Panel

To get started, navigate to <https://cleura.cloud>, and in the side panel choose Kubernetes → [Managed Kubernetes](#). You will see a Gardener page, in which you can create and manage your clusters. Click [Create Kubernetes cluster](#).



In Gardener’s terminology, a Kubernetes cluster is referred as a **Shoot cluster**. You can see the name “Shoot” in various places throughout the panel’s UI, so it is good to know what it means. To learn more, check out [Gardener architecture](#).

In the opened form, fill in the name of the cluster and a region to see the rest of the options. Hover over question mark icons at each form field to learn more about it. For the purposes of this how-to, you can leave everything at default values and click [Create](#) at the bottom.

In the form you can see a section about worker groups. This name refers to Kubernetes worker nodes.

In the list of clusters, you will see your new Gardener shoot bootstrapping. The icon on the left marks the progress. Creating the cluster can take up to several minutes.



Extract kubeconfig file from Shoot cluster

When the Shoot cluster is up and running, you need to get a kubeconfig file to be able to access it. To do that, click on the cluster to expand its properties, and open `Kubeconfig`.



You should now see the file's contents. You have the option to `Copy Config` or `Rotate Kubeconfig` if your credentials got compromised. Copy the content of the kubeconfig and insert it into `~/.kube/config`. Create the directory and the file if needed.

By default, Kubectl searches for its configuration in `~/.kube/config`, but you can modify this behaviour if needed. More info [here](#).

Check if your kubectl uses the proper configuration by running:

```
kubectl config view
```

You should see something like this:

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
  certificate-authority-data: DATA+OMITTED
  server: https://api.test-cluster.p40698.staging-k8s.cleura.cloud
  name: shoot--p40698--test-cluster
contexts:
- context:
  cluster: shoot--p40698--test-cluster
  user: shoot--p40698--test-cluster-token
  name: shoot--p40698--test-cluster
current-context: shoot--p40698--test-cluster
kind: Config
preferences: { }
users:
- name: shoot--p40698--test-cluster-token
  user:
    token: REDACTED
```

Access your cluster with kubectl and deploy an application

Check your available nodes by running:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

You should see Gardener's worker node that is available:

| NAME | STATUS | ROLES | AGE | VERSION |
|---|--------|--------|------|---------|
| shoot--p40698--test-cluster-czg4zf-z1-5d7b5-bfl7p | Ready | <none> | 156m | v1.24.3 |

Create a sample deployment with a Hello World application:

```
kubectl create deployment hello-node --image=registry.k8s.io/echoserver:1.4
kubectl expose deployment hello-node --type=LoadBalancer --port=8080
```

To access the created app, list the available services:

```
kubectl get services
```

You should get the load balancer service with its external IP and port number:

| NAME | TYPE | CLUSTER-IP | EXTERNAL-IP | PORT(S) | AGE |
|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| hello-node | LoadBalancer | 100.69.16.106 | <External IP> | 8080:32039/TCP | 34m |
| kubernetes | ClusterIP | 100.64.0.1 | <none> | 443/TCP | 3h46m |

Open a browser and open `<External IP>:8080` . You should see the page of the Hello World app.

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