EKS Cluster Upgrade

Enterprise Zero Downtime Kubernetes Upgrade

General Info

- New version release frequency: Every 3 months
- Kubernetes version support: Only latest 3 versions

Example: If latest is v1.33, then supported: v1.33, v1.32, v1.31

Pre-Upgrade Checklist

| Nodes cordoned |
|---|
| \square Release notes reviewed (e.g., v1.30 \rightarrow v1.31 |
| Upgrade tested in lower environment |
| Control plane and data plane versions match |
| Cluster Autoscaler matches cluster version |
| At least 5 available IP addresses in subnets |
| Kubelet version matches control plane |
| |

🗐 Pre-requisites (Details)

S Important

- 1. Cordon Nodes Doesn't affect current app uptime, but new deployments are blocked
- 2. Review Release Notes e.g., v1.30 → v1.31
- 3. Cluster updates are irreversible No downgrade supported
- 4. Validate upgrade in non-prod environment before Production
- 5. Control Plane and Data Plane must be same version
- 6. Cluster Autoscaler version must match the cluster
- 7. Ensure minimum 5 free IP addresses in each subnet

Upgrade Process

| ☆ Component | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Control Plane | 30–40 minutes |
| | Depends on number of nodes |
| Add-ons | Depends on specific Add-on |

Managed Control Plane – Capabilities

What does the Managed Control Plane provide?

- High Availability
- Disaster Recovery
- Security
- Auto-scaling (API Server scales with request load)

♦ What it doesn't do:

• Cluster upgrades must be initiated and managed by the client/user

- The control plane upgrade (Process 1) can be triggered via a single command or UI; the provider handles this.
- However, the data plane (nodes) is managed by the user/client.

≡ Depends on Node Management Strategy:

- 1. Managed Node Groups (Launch Template)
 - Node-by-node rolling upgrade
 - Optionally forceful
- 2. Self-managed Nodes (Custom Launch Template, AMI, or EC2)
 - Manually cordon and drain each node
- 3. Hybrid Approach
 - Mix of both managed and self-managed nodes

OIDC

Associate an IAM role with a Kubernetes service account to allow it to access AWS services directly.

#oidc

Hands-On Guide

⚠ Before Upgrading the Cluster

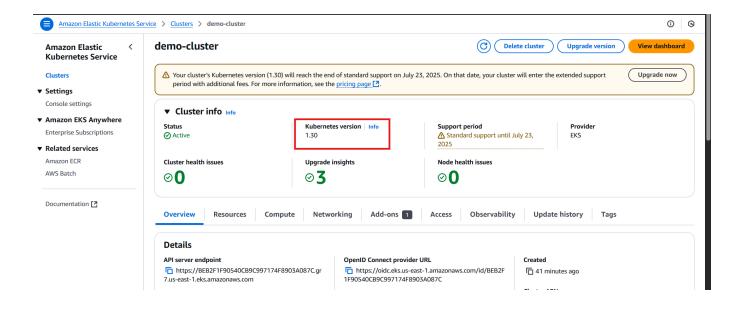
Be sure you know what controllers, networking components, and add-ons are present in the cluster.

Create EKS Cluster

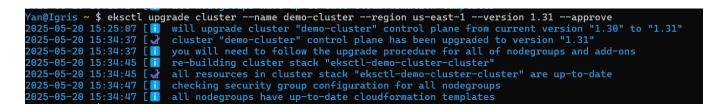
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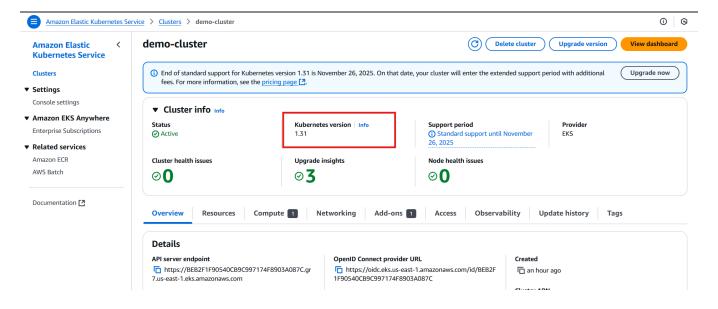
```
--without-nodegroup
# Enable ODIC
eksctl utils associate-iam-oidc-provider \
    --region us-east-1 \
   --cluster demo-cluster \
    --approve
# Create Nodegroup
eksctl create nodegroup --cluster=demo-cluster \
                        --region=us-east-1 \
                        --name=demo-cluster-ng-private \
                        --node-type=t3.medium \
                        --nodes-min=2 \
                        --nodes-max=3 \
                        --node-volume-size=20 \
                        --managed \
                        --asg-access \
                        --external-dns-access \
                        --full-ecr-access \
                        --appmesh-access \
                        --alb-ingress-access \
                        --node-private-networking
# Update ./kube/config file
aws eks update-kubeconfig --name demo-cluster
# Delete the EKS Cluster
eksctl delete cluster --name demo-cluster
```

🔁 1. Update Cluster Version



eksctl upgrade cluster --name demo-cluster --region us-east-1 --version 1.31 --approve





♦ Note:

You cannot skip versions during upgrades.

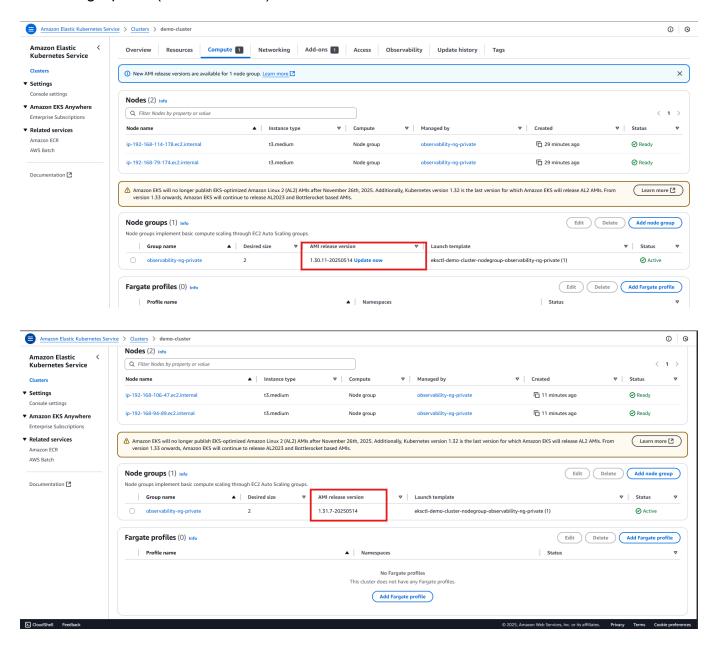
Example:

• X v1.30 → v1.33

2. Node Group Update

Method 1 – Update Existing Group (via AWS UI)

Rolling Update (zero downtime)

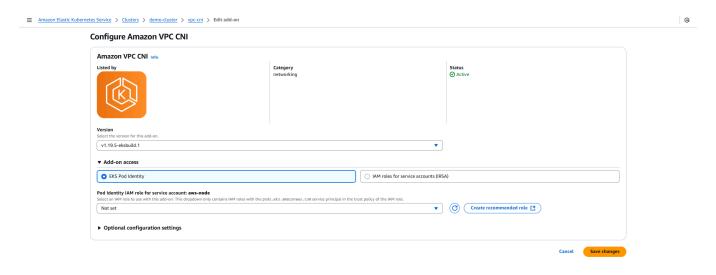


• Forceful Update (When - Pod Disruption Budget)

Method 2 - Add New Node Group

7 3. Add-Ons Update

Can be updated via AWS Console UI



Review compatibility with Kubernetes version