



Launch a Kubernetes Cluster



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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) Compute tab. The left sidebar shows the navigation path: AWS Management Console > Elastic Kubernetes Service > Clusters > nextwork-eks-cluster. The main content area is titled "Compute".

Nodes (3) info

Node name	Instance type	Compute	Managed by	Created	Status
ip-192-168-0-153.ec2.internal	t2.micro	Node group	nextwork-nodegroup	18 minutes ago	Ready
ip-192-168-53-113.ec2.internal	t2.micro	Node group	nextwork-nodegroup	18 minutes ago	Ready
ip-192-168-57-59.ec2.internal	t2.micro	Node group	nextwork-nodegroup	18 minutes ago	Ready

Node groups (1) info

Group name	Desired size	AMI release version	Launch template	Status
nextwork-nodegroup	3	1.31.11-20250807	eksctl-nextwork-eks-cluster-nodegroup-nextwork-nodegroup (1)	Active

Fargate profiles (0) info



Introducing Today's Project!

In this project, I will;

- Launch and connect to an EC2 instance.
- Create your very own Kubernetes cluster.
- Monitor cluster creation with CloudFormation.
- Access your cluster using an IAM access entry.

What is Amazon EKS?

Amazon EKS is a Kubernetes service for AWS which simplifies the deployment, management, and scaling of containerised applications using Kubernetes on AWS without requiring the user to install, operate, or maintain their own Kubernetes control plane or nodes. I used it in this project to create a Kubernetes cluster.

One thing I didn't expect

One thing I didn't expect in this project was that eksctl was not installed by default on the EC2 instance, but had to be installed.

This project took me...

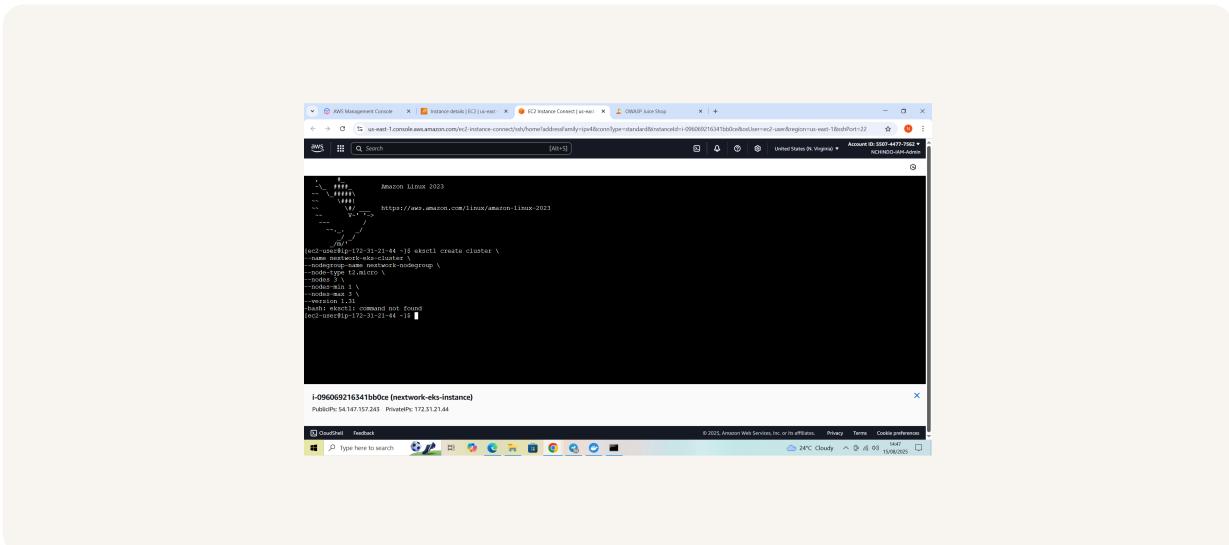
This project took me 1 hour to complete. The part that took the longest was the download of eksctl, troubleshooting the error that occurred because the EC2 didn't have the permissions required to access EKS

What is Kubernetes?

Kubernetes is an open-source system designed for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerised applications. Companies and developers use Kubernetes to keep their apps running smoothly without needing to manage each container manually. It helps restart crashed containers, scale apps automatically with traffic, and roll out updates.

I used eksctl to create a Kubernetes cluster on Amazon EKS from the command line. The create cluster command I ran defined the cluster name, node group name, instance type, number of nodes (starting with 3, scaling between 1 and 3), the Kubernetes version (1.31), and the AWS region. This one command set up all the core infrastructure needed to run Kubernetes on the E2 instance.

I initially ran into two errors while using eksctl. - The first one was because eksctl wasn't installed yet on my EC2 instance, so the command couldn't run. - The second one was because my EC2 instance didn't have the right IAM role with permissions to create an EKS cluster.



eksctl and CloudFormation

CloudFormation helped create my EKS cluster because eksctl uses it behind the scenes to automatically build all the AWS resources the cluster needs. It created VPC resources because Kubernetes needs a secure network setup for the cluster to run properly, and CloudFormation makes sure everything, like subnets, route tables, and gateways, is configured correctly without me doing it manually.

There was also a second CloudFormation stack for the node group, which is the set of EC2 instances that run my containers. The difference between a cluster and a node group is that the cluster is the full Kubernetes environment manages for your containerized app. It includes; the control plane (the brain that decides things like when to create or shut down containers), while Node groups let you manage multiple nodes more easily by grouping them together, so you can control settings like instance type and resource limits for the whole group instead of adjusting each node individually. This makes it much simpler to scale and configure nodes for specific tasks.



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console with the stack `eksctl-nextwork-eks-cluster-cluster`. The `Resources` tab is active, listing 26 resources:

Logical ID	Physical ID	Type	Status
ClusterSharedNodeSecurityGroup	sgr-0de1dc7265e477c	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
ControlPlane	nextwork-eks-cluster	AWS::EKS::Cluster	CREATE_COMPLETE
ControlPlaneSecurityGroup	sgr-0d6ef75eadc611da7	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
IngressDefaultClusterToNo	sgr-0ed91760c562a55d8	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
IngressInterNodeGroupSG	sgr-0e8541484ef18b4bf	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
IngressNodeToDefaultClust	sgr-	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE



The EKS console

I had to create an IAM access entry in order to give my IAM user permission to access and interact with the Kubernetes cluster from the EKS console. An access entry is a way to connect AWS IAM users with Kubernetes' internal permissions system, called Role-Based Access Control. I set it up by selecting my IAM user in the EKS console and granting it access through the access entries tab, which allowed me to see the nodes inside my node group

It took about 15 minutes to create my cluster. Since I'll create this cluster again in the next project of this series, maybe this process could be sped up if I reuse existing resources or use automation scripts to avoid manual setup steps.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS). The main navigation bar includes tabs for Overview, Resources, Compute (which is selected), Networking, Add-ons, Access, Observability, Update history, and Tags. On the left, a sidebar menu for the EKS service is visible, featuring sections for Dashboard, Clusters, Settings (with sub-options for Dashboard settings and Console settings), Amazon EKS Anywhere (Enterprise Subscriptions), and Related services (Amazon ECR and AWS Batch). The Documentation link is also present.

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Fargate profiles (0) Info

	Edit	Delete	Add Fargate profile

At the bottom of the screenshot, the Windows taskbar is visible, showing icons for CloudShell, Feedback, Start button, Task View, File Explorer, Edge browser, File Manager, Google Chrome, Mail, and Taskbar settings. The system tray displays the date (15/08/2025), time (15:28), battery level (25°C Cloudy), and network status.



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