

Real-Time Walkthrough to Create the Kubernetes Cluster Using Terraform Script

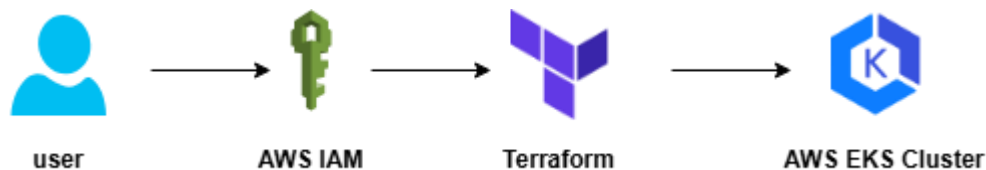
This documentation provides a step-by-step guide to creating an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) cluster using Terraform, with a focus on addressing the omission of the IAM user. The steps include an explanation of the Terraform script and necessary modifications

Prerequisites

Required Tools:

- Terraform installed on your local system.
- AWS CLI configured with your credentials.

Architecture:



1. Folder Structure

project-root/

```
|— main.tf      # Core Terraform configuration
|— variables.tf # Input variable definitions
|— outputs.tf   # Output definitions
└— README.md    # Documentation
```

2. IAM User Creation:

Users | IAM | Global x Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1 x +

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users

Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Users

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

- Dashboard
- Access management
 - User groups
 - Users**
 - Roles
 - Policies
 - Identity providers
 - Account settings
 - Root access management [New](#)
- Access reports
 - Access Analyzer
 - External access
 - Unused access
 - Analyzer settings
 - Credential report

Users (2) Info

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	User name	Path	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in
<input type="checkbox"/>	k8s_IAM_user	/	0	⌚	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	laravel-cicd	/	0	⌚	-	-	-

◀ 1 ▶ ⚙

Create user | IAM | Global x Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1 x +

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/create

Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1

Specify user details

Step 2

Set permissions

Step 3

Review and create

Specify user details

User details

User name

The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , _ @ - (hyphen)

☐ Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional

If you're providing console access to a person, it's a [best practice](#) to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.

ⓘ If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. [Learn more](#)

Cancel **Next**

CloudShell Feedback

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Create user | IAM | Global

Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/create

Search

[Alt+S]

Global

Varshikaanu

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1
Specify user details

Step 2
Set permissions

Step 3
Review and create

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

☐ Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

☐ Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

☒ Attach policies directly
Attach managed policies directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (1/1318)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

Filter by Type
All types

< 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 66 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<input type="checkbox"/>	AccessAnalyzerServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	AdministratorAccess-Amplify	AWS managed	0

CloudShell Feedback

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Create user | IAM | Global

Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/create

Search

[Alt+S]

Global

Varshikaanu

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 2
Set permissions

Step 3
Review and create

User details

User name terraform-k8s-user	Console password type None	Require password reset No
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

Permissions summary

< 1 >

Name	Type	Used as
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	Permissions policy

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel Previous **Create user**

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Users | IAM | Global

Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1

+

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

Global

Varshikaanu

IAM > Users

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Root access management

Access reports

Access Analyzer

External access

Unused access

Analyzer settings

Credential report

✔ User created successfully

View user

×

You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console.

Users (3) Info

Delete

Create user

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	User name	Path	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in
<input type="checkbox"/>	k8s_IAM_user	/	0	✔ 4 days ago	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	laravel-cicd	/	0	✔ 25 minutes ago	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	terraform-k8s-user	/	0	-	-	-	-

CloudShell

Feedback

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Privacy

Terms

Cookie preferences

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/terraform-k8s-user?section=permissions

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Summary

ARN: `arn:aws:iam::590183879227:user/terraform-k8s-user`

Console access: Disabled

Created: December 25, 2024, 21:58 (UTC+05:30)

Last console sign-in: -

Permissions

Permissions policies (1)

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Search:

Filter by Type: All types

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Attached via
<input type="checkbox"/>	<code>AdministratorAccess</code>	AWS managed - job function	Directly

Permissions boundary (not set)

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/terraform-k8s-user/create-access-key

Access key best practices & alternatives

Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.

Use case

☒ Command Line Interface (CLI)

You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.

☐ Local code

You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.

☐ Application running on an AWS compute service

You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.

☐ Third-party service

You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.

☐ Application running outside AWS

You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.

☐ Other

Your use case is not listed here.

Create access key | IAM | Global x Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1 x +

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/terraform-k8s-user/create-access-key

Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Users > terraform-k8s-user > Create access key

☒ Application running on an AWS compute service
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.

☐ Third-party service
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.

☐ Application running outside AWS
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.

☐ Other
Your use case is not listed here.

Alternatives recommended

- Use [AWS CloudShell](#), a browser-based CLI, to run commands. [Learn more](#)
- Use the [AWS CLI V2](#) and enable authentication through a user in IAM Identity Center. [Learn more](#)

Confirmation

☒ I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

Cancel Next

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/terraform-k8s-user/create-access-key

Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Users > terraform-k8s-user > Create access key

Access key created
This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

Step 1: Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional: Set description tag

Step 3: Retrieve access keys

Retrieve access keys [Info](#)

Access key
If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

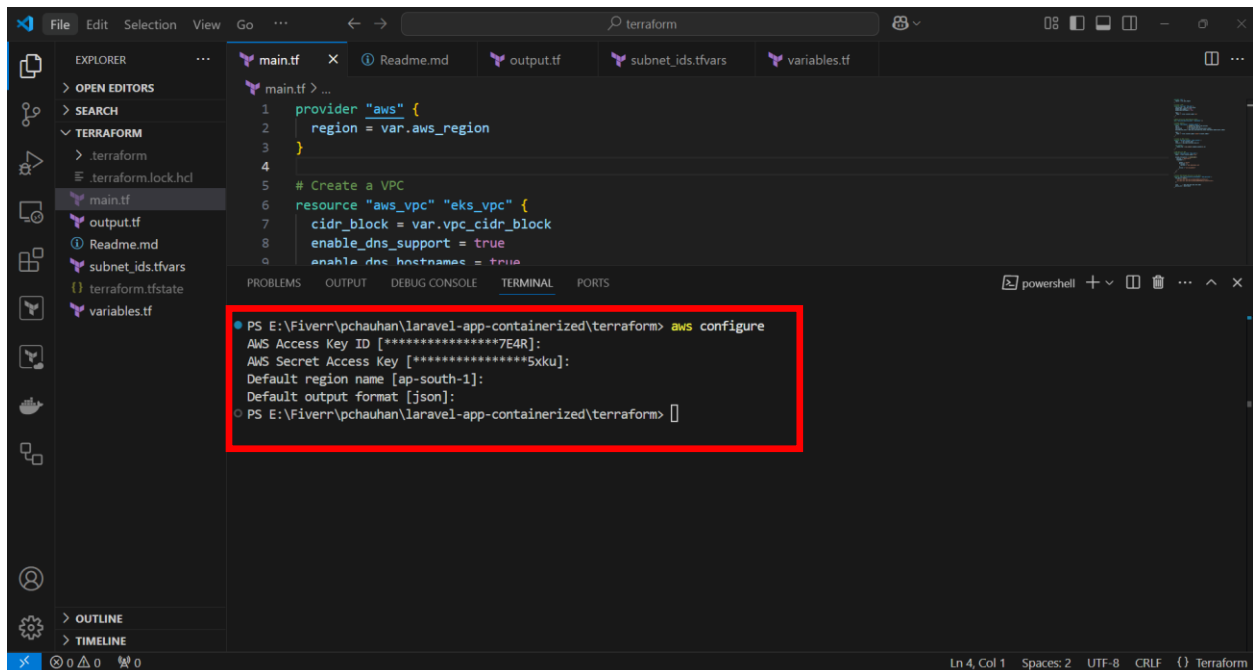
Access key | Secret access key

Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

Download .csv file Done



2. Terraform Script Overview

Main.tf

```
provider "aws" {  
    region = var.aws_region  
}  
  
# Create a VPC  
resource "aws_vpc" "eks_vpc" {  
    cidr_block = var.vpc_cidr_block  
    enable_dns_support = true  
    enable_dns_hostnames = true  
  
    tags = {  
        Name = "${var.cluster_name}-vpc"  
    }  
}  
  
# Data source for Availability Zones  
data "aws_availability_zones" "available" {}  
  
# Create Subnets  
resource "aws_subnet" "example_subnet" {  
    count          = length(var.subnet_cidr_blocks)  
    vpc_id        = aws_vpc.eks_vpc.id
```

```

    cidr_block      = var.subnet_cidr_blocks[count.index]
    availability_zone = data.aws_availability_zones.available.names[count.index]

    tags = {
      Name = "${var.cluster_name}-subnet-${count.index}"
    }
  }
}

# Create an EKS Cluster
resource "aws_eks_cluster" "eks_cluster" {
  name      = var.cluster_name
  role_arn = aws_iam_role.eks_role.arn

  vpc_config {
    subnet_ids = aws_subnet.example_subnet[*].id
  }
}

# IAM Role for EKS
resource "aws_iam_role" "eks_role" {
  name = "${var.cluster_name}-role"

  assume_role_policy = jsonencode({
    Version = "2012-10-17"
    Statement = [
      {
        Effect = "Allow"
        Principal = {
          Service = "eks.amazonaws.com"
        }
        Action = "sts:AssumeRole"
      }
    ]
  })
}

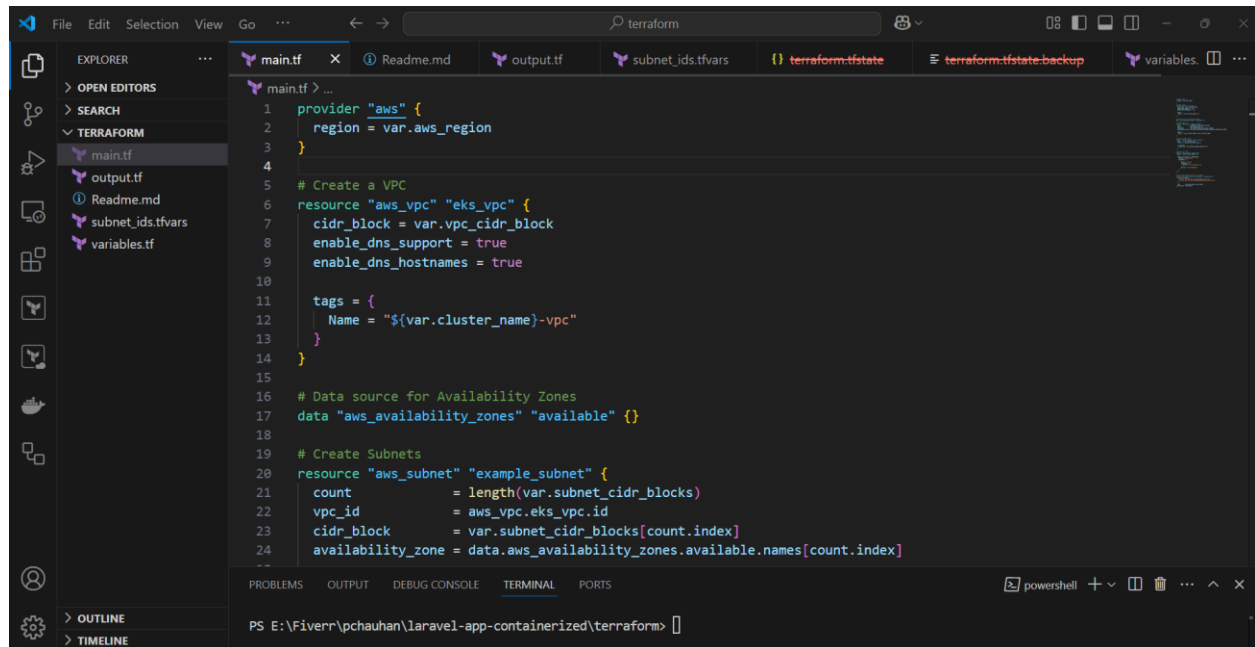
# Attach EKS Managed Policies to the Role
resource "aws_iam_role_policy_attachment" "eks_policies" {
  for_each = toset([
    "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEKSClusterPolicy",
    "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEKSVPCResourceController",
  ])

  role      = aws_iam_role.eks_role.name
  policy_arn = each.value
}

```



```
}
```



output.tf

```
output "eks_cluster_name" {
  description = "Name of the EKS cluster"
  value       = aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster.name
}

output "eks_cluster_endpoint" {
  description = "EKS Cluster endpoint"
  value       = aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster.endpoint
}

output "eks_cluster_arn" {
  description = "EKS Cluster ARN"
  value       = aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster.arn
}
```

variable.tf

```
variable "aws_region" {
  description = "AWS region to deploy resources"
  default     = "ap-south-1"
}

variable "cluster_name" {
  description = "Name of the EKS cluster"
  default     = "alvin-eks-cluster"
}

# VPC CIDR block for the newly created VPC
variable "vpc_cidr_block" {
  description = "CIDR block for the VPC"
  default     = "10.0.0.0/16"
}

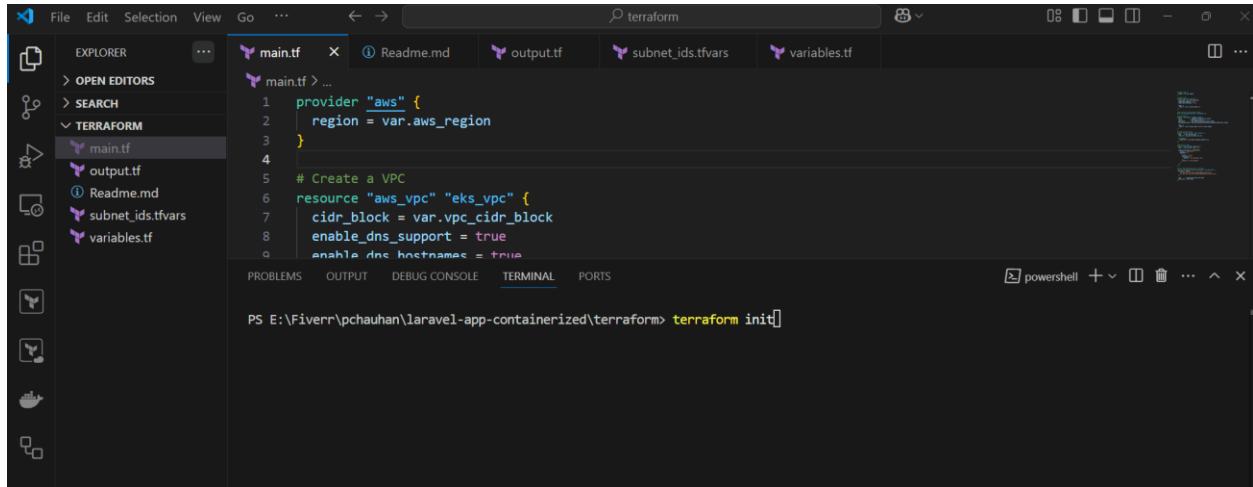
# Subnet CIDR blocks for the VPC
variable "subnet_cidr_blocks" {
  description = "List of CIDR blocks for the subnets"
  type        = list(string)
  default     = ["10.0.1.0/24", "10.0.2.0/24"]
}

# (Optional) VPC ID if you want to specify an existing VPC
variable "vpc_id" {
  description = "ID of the VPC where subnets will be created"
  type        = string
  default     = ""
}
```

3. Execution Steps

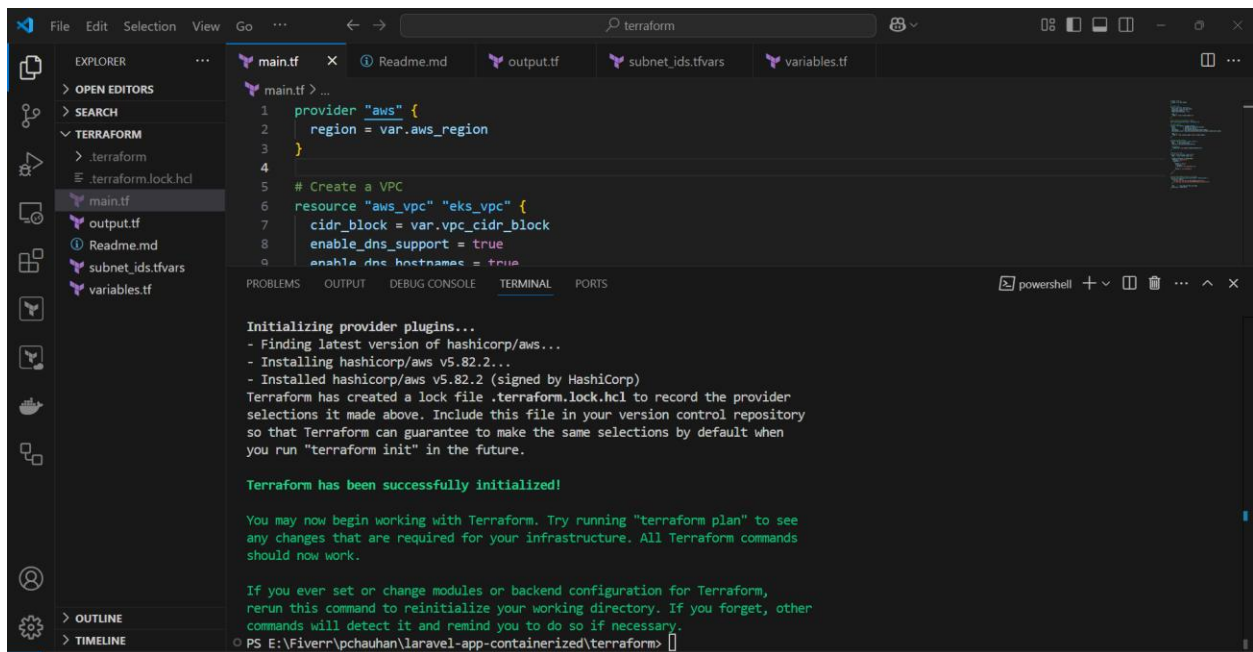
Initialize Terraform:

```
terraform init
```



```
main.tf > ...
1 provider "aws" {
2   region = var.aws_region
3 }
4
5 # Create a VPC
6 resource "aws_vpc" "eks_vpc" {
7   cidr_block = var.vpc_cidr_block
8   enable_dns_support = true
9   enable_dns_hostnames = true
10 }
```

```
PS E:\Fiverr\pchauhan\laravel-app-containerized\terraform> terraform init
```



```
main.tf > ...
1 provider "aws" {
2   region = var.aws_region
3 }
4
5 # Create a VPC
6 resource "aws_vpc" "eks_vpc" {
7   cidr_block = var.vpc_cidr_block
8   enable_dns_support = true
9   enable_dns_hostnames = true
10 }
```

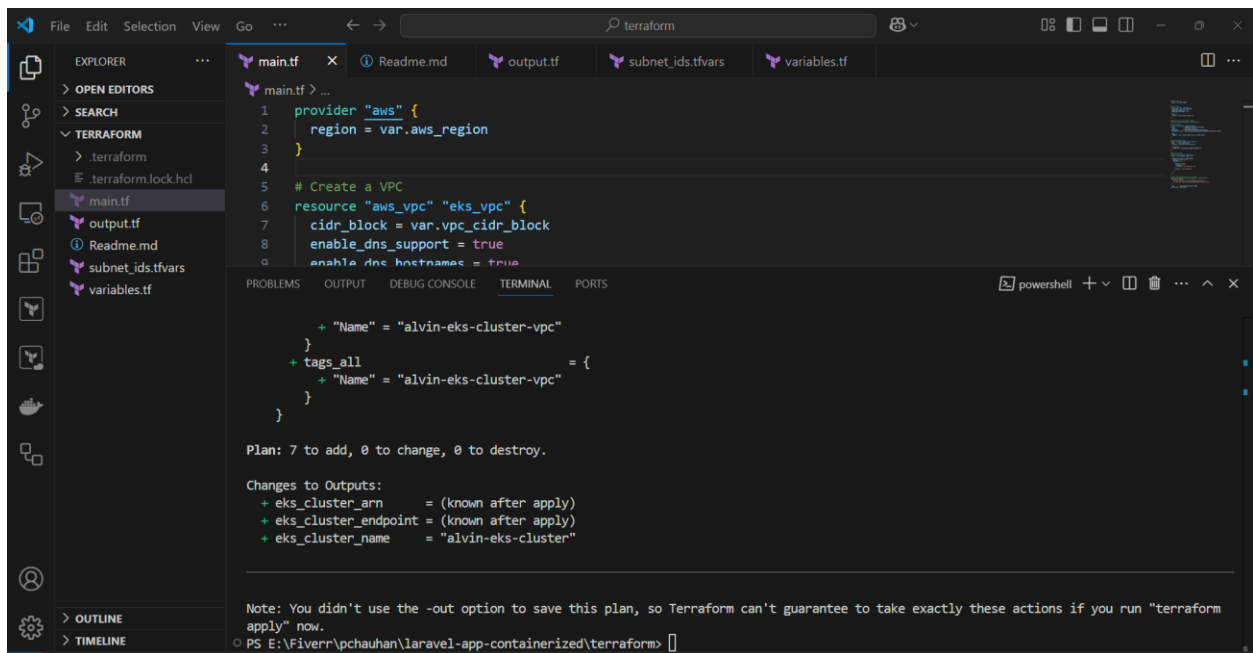
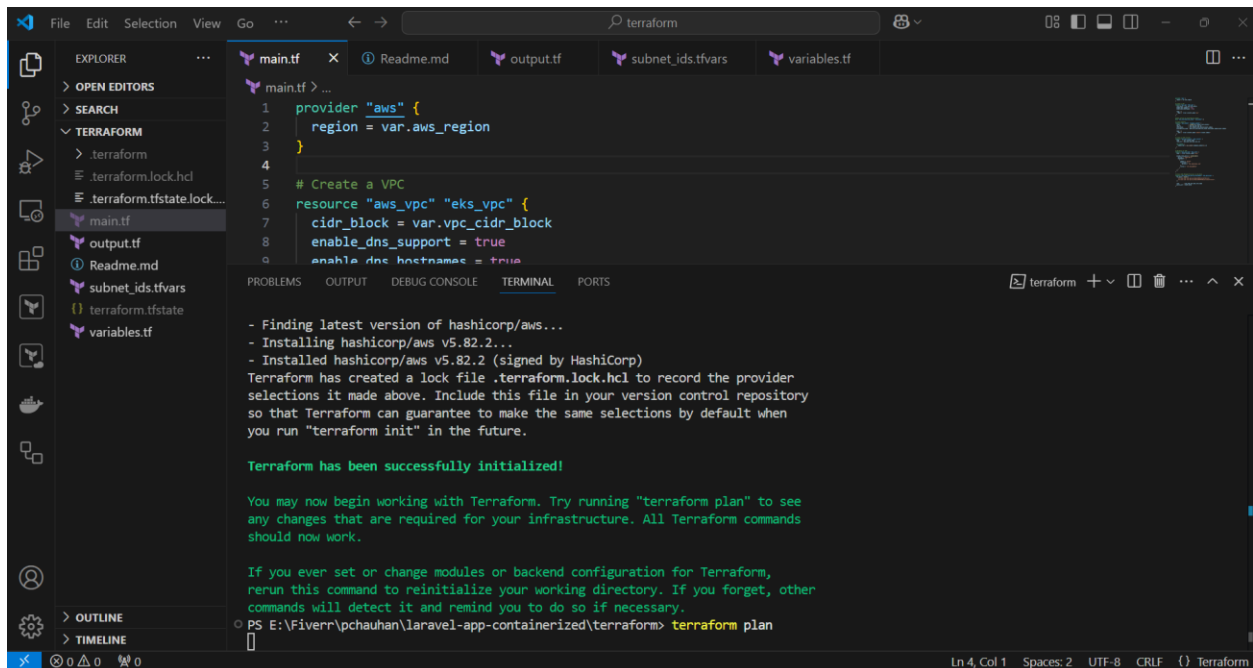
```
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.82.2...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.82.2 (signed by HashiCorp)
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

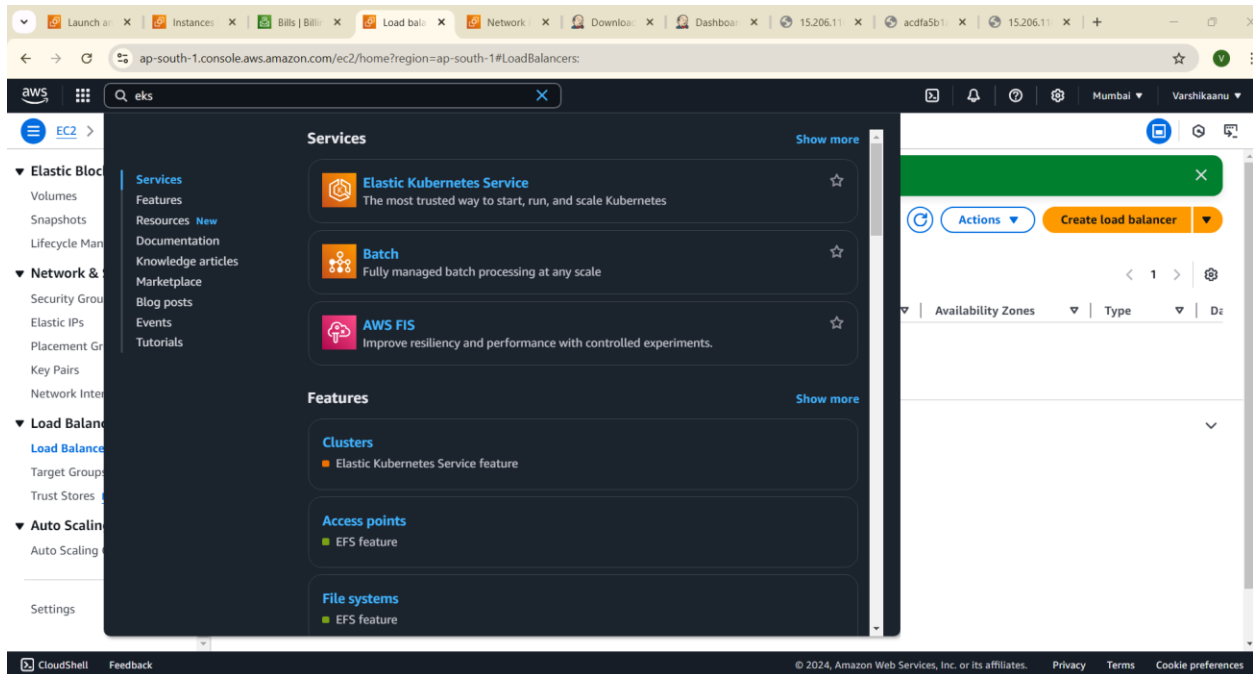
Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

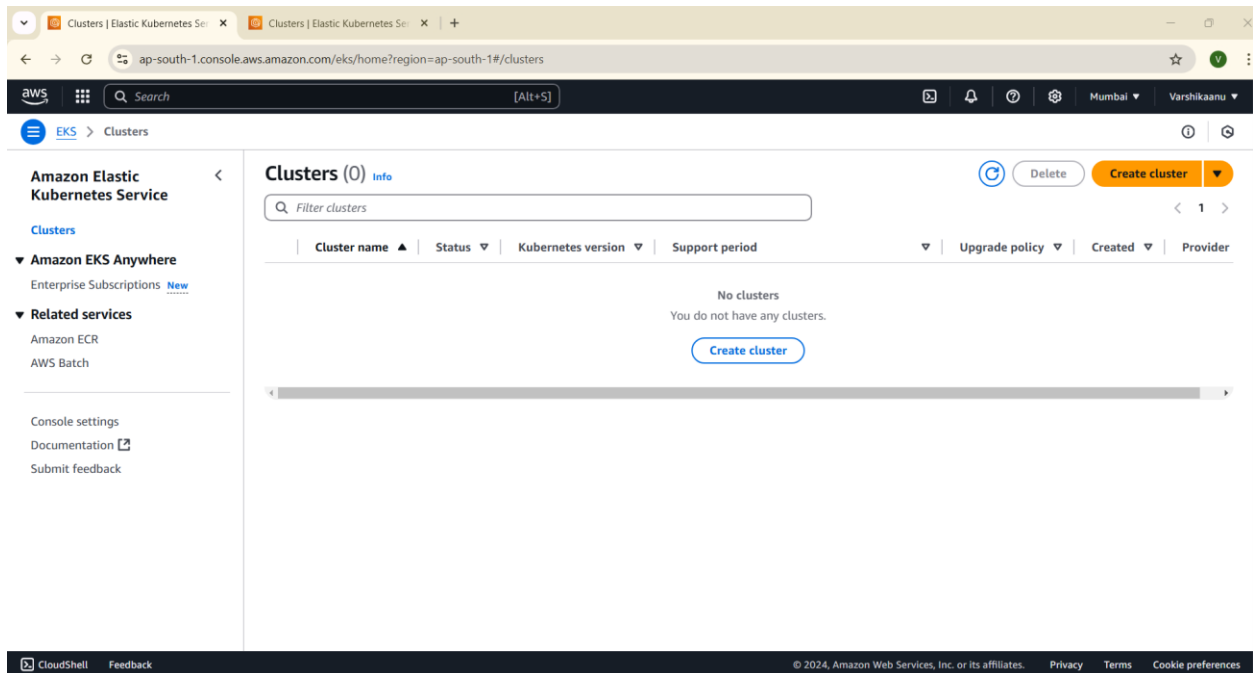
If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
PS E:\Fiverr\pchauhan\laravel-app-containerized\terraform>
```

```
terraform plan
```

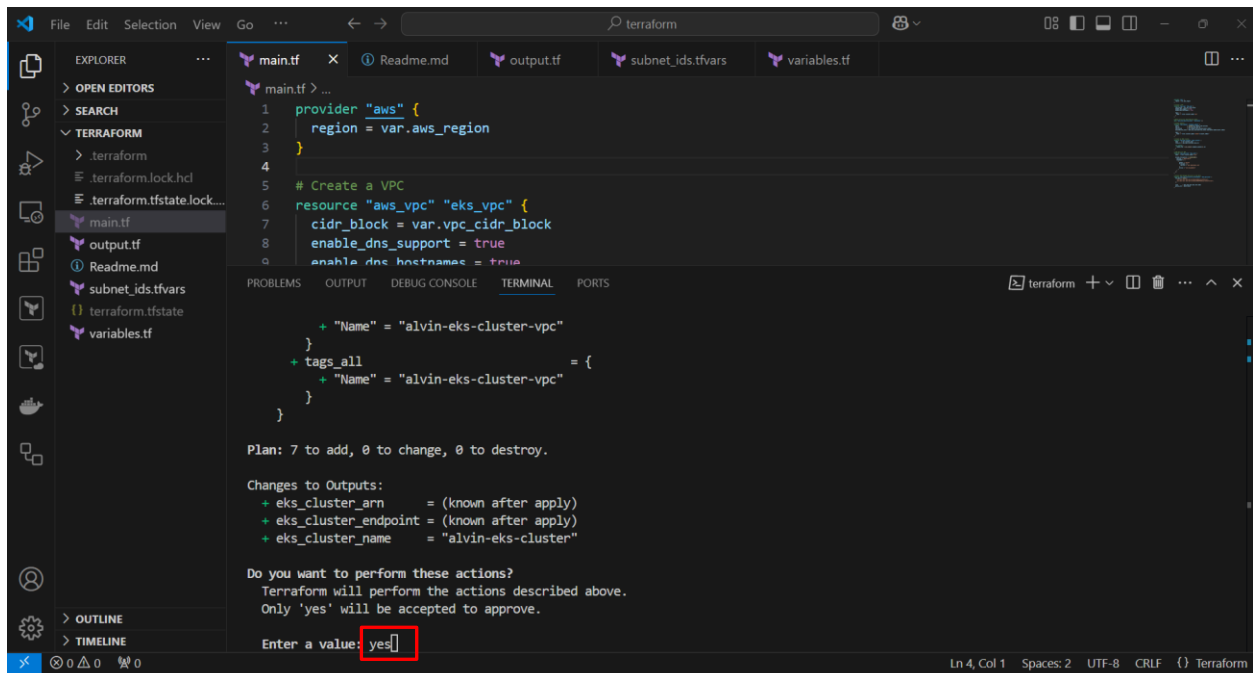
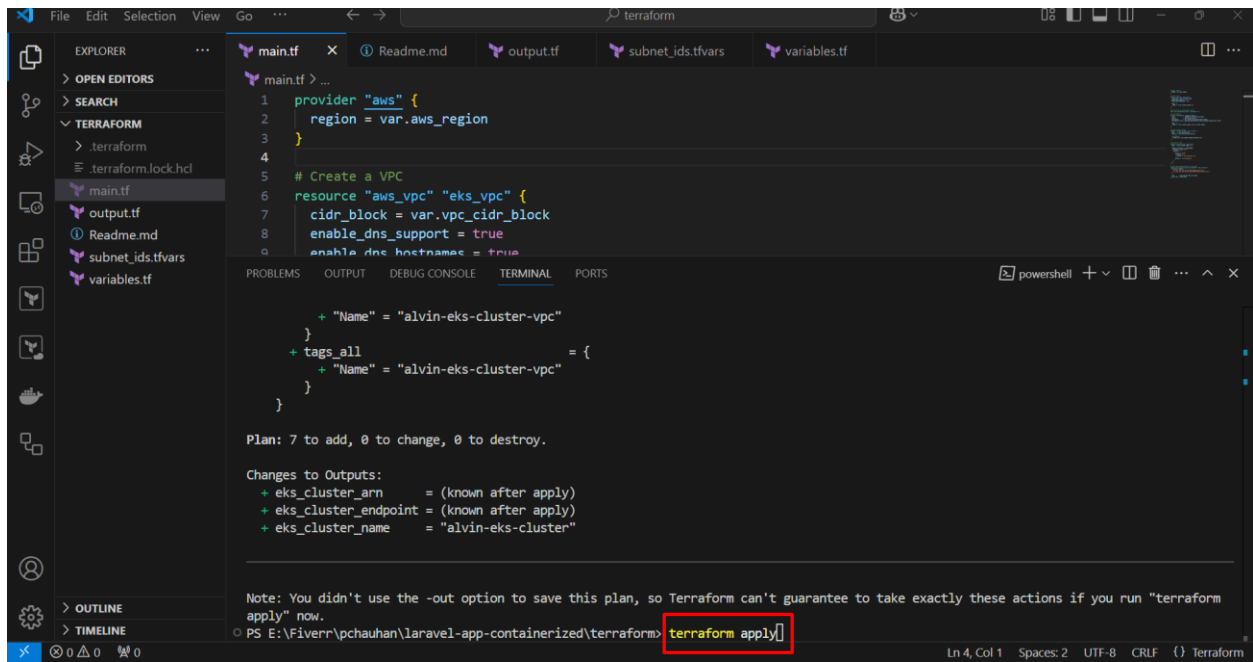


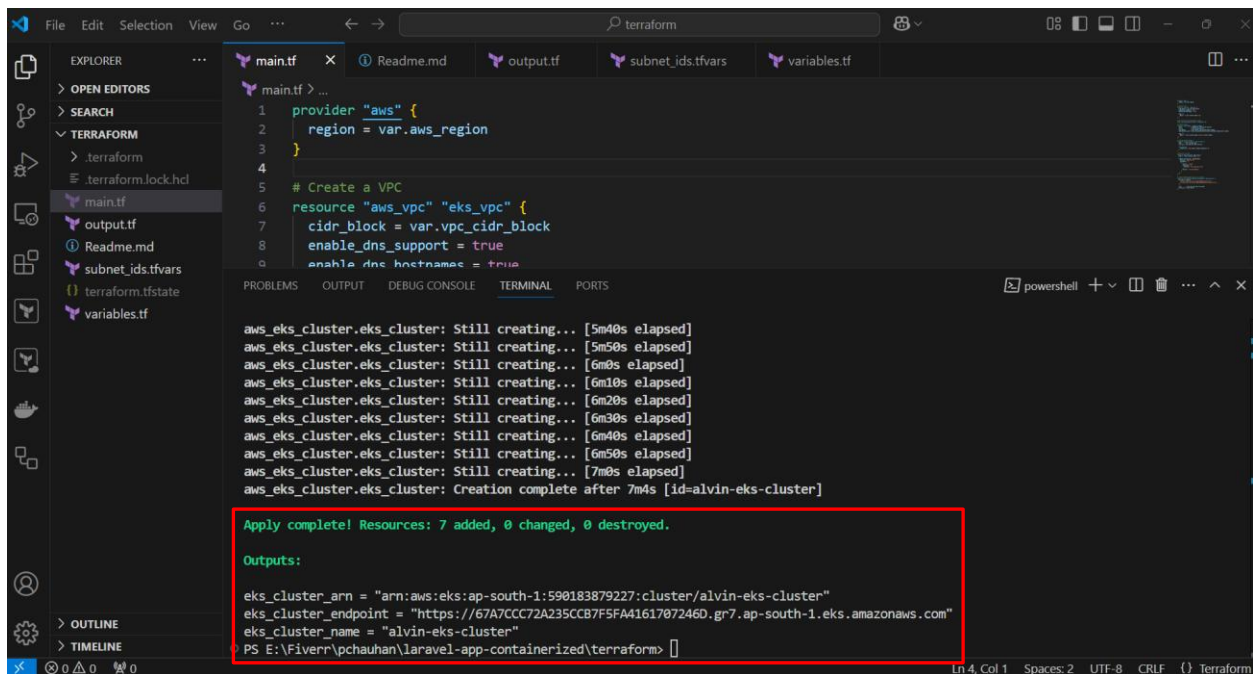
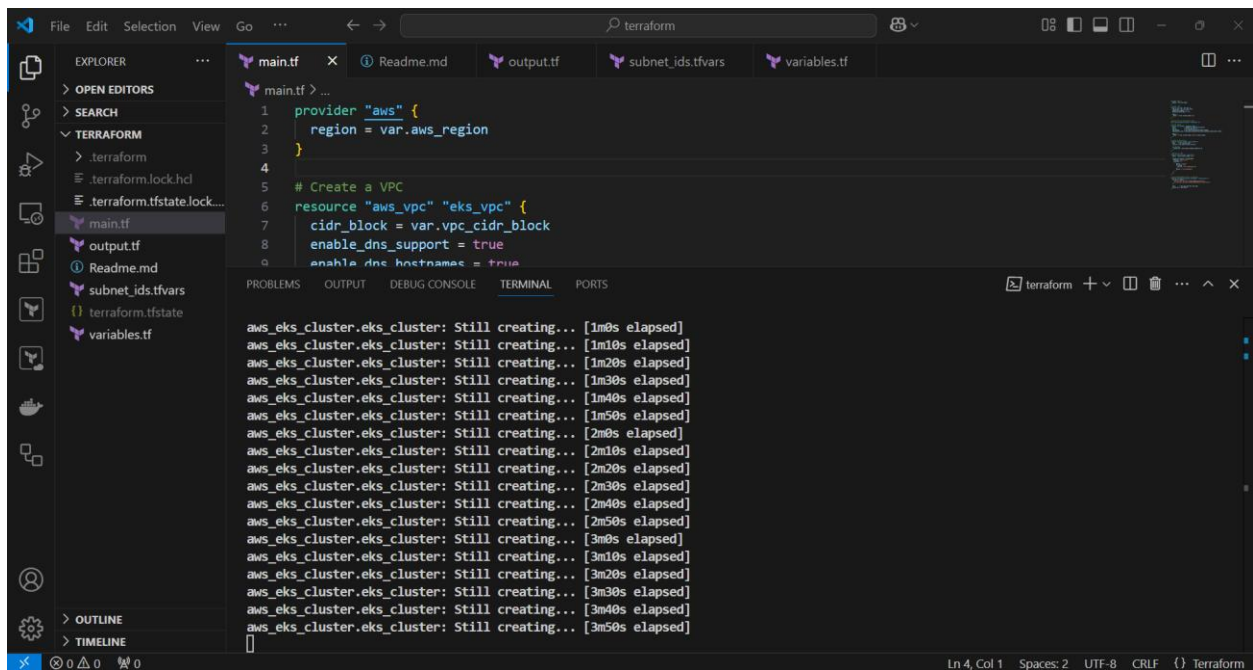


Before executing the `terraform apply` command, I retrieved and reviewed the EKS output.



`terraform apply`





To validate the EKS cluster:

1. Navigate to the ****Amazon EKS console****.

2. Review the cluster's status and configuration details to ensure it has been created successfully.

The screenshot shows the Amazon EKS console in the ap-south-1 region. The left sidebar displays the navigation menu with 'Amazon EKS Anywhere' and 'Related services' (Amazon ECR, AWS Batch). The main content area is titled 'Clusters (1) Info' and contains a table with one cluster entry. The cluster name is 'alvin-eks-cluster', its status is 'Creating', and its Kubernetes version is '1.31'. A red box highlights the cluster name, status, and version. The table also shows the support period as 'Standard support until November 26, 2025', the upgrade policy as 'Extended', and the creation time as '4 minutes ago'.

Cluster name	Status	Kubernetes version	Support period	Upgrade policy	Created	Provi
alvin-eks-cluster	Creating	1.31	Standard support until November 26, 2025	Extended	4 minutes ago	EKS

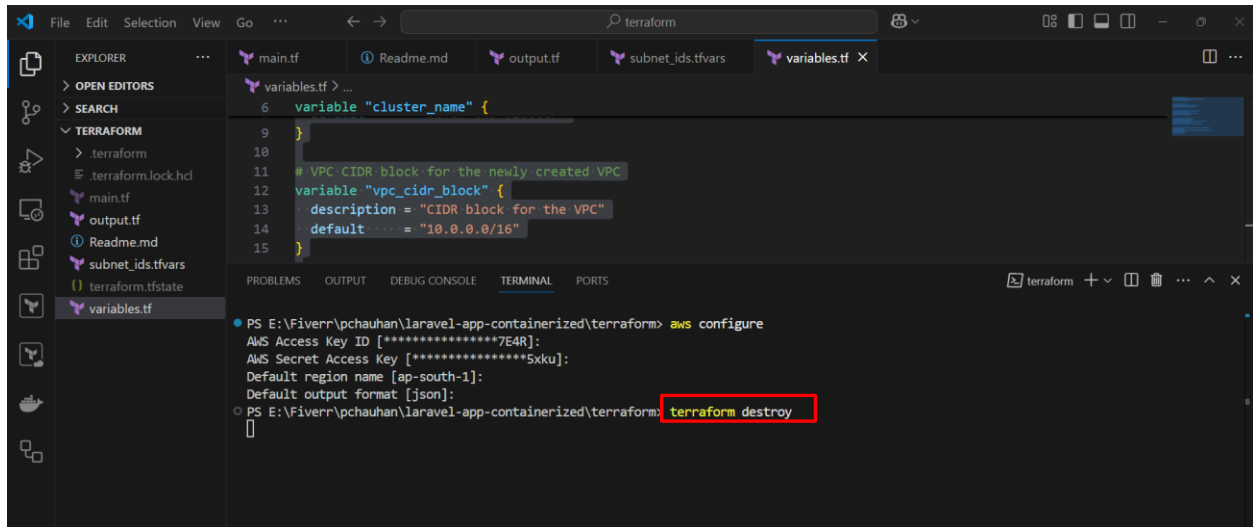
The screenshot shows the Amazon EKS console in the ap-south-1 region. The left sidebar displays the navigation menu with 'Amazon EKS Anywhere' and 'Related services' (Amazon ECR, AWS Batch). The main content area is titled 'Clusters (1) Info' and contains a table with one cluster entry. The cluster name is 'alvin-eks-cluster', its status is 'Active', and its Kubernetes version is '1.31'. A red box highlights the cluster name, status, and version. The table also shows the support period as 'Standard support until November 26, 2025', the upgrade policy as 'Extended', and the creation time as '23 minutes ago'.

Cluster name	Status	Kubernetes version	Support period	Upgrade policy	Created	Provi
alvin-eks-cluster	Active	1.31	Standard support until November 26, 2025	Extended	23 minutes ago	EKS

To destroy the resources:

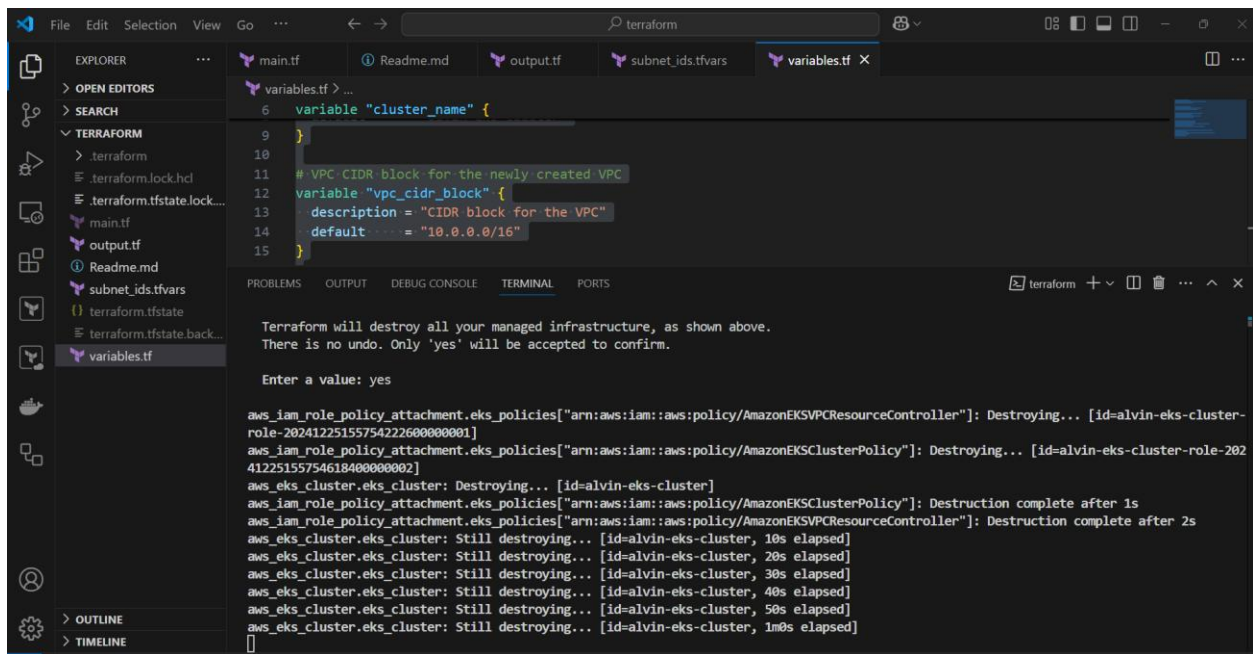
1. Run the following command:

terraform destroy



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'variables.tf' file open in the editor. The terminal at the bottom displays the output of the 'aws configure' command, showing AWS Access Key ID, Secret Access Key, Default region name, and Default output format. The command 'terraform destroy' is entered in the terminal and highlighted with a red box.

```
PS E:\Fiverr\pchauhan\laravel-app-containerized\terraform> aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****7E4R]:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****5xku]:
Default region name [ap-south-1]:
Default output format [json]:
PS E:\Fiverr\pchauhan\laravel-app-containerized\terraform> terraform destroy
```



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'variables.tf' file open in the editor. The terminal at the bottom displays the output of the 'terraform destroy' command, showing the progress of destroying the infrastructure. The output includes messages for destroying IAM roles, policies, and the EKS cluster, with timestamps indicating the duration of the process.

```
Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

aws_iam_role_policy_attachment.eks_policies["arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEKSVPCResourceController"]: Destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster-role-202412251557542226000000001]
aws_iam_role_policy_attachment.eks_policies["arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEKSClusterPolicy"]: Destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster-role-202412251557546184000000002]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster]
aws_iam_role_policy_attachment.eks_policies["arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEKSClusterPolicy"]: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_iam_role_policy_attachment.eks_policies["arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEKSVPCResourceController"]: Destruction complete after 2s
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 10s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 20s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 30s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 40s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 50s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m0s elapsed]
```

The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with several Terraform files open: `main.tf`, `Readme.md`, `output.tf`, `subnet_ids.tfvars`, and `variables.tf`. The `variables.tf` file is active, showing the following configuration:

```
6 variable "cluster_name" {
9 }
10
11 # VPC CIDR block for the newly created VPC
12 variable "vpc_cidr_block" {
13   description = "CIDR block for the VPC"
14   default     = "10.0.0.0/16"
15 }
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the output of a Terraform destroy command. It lists the resources being destroyed and their status:

```
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m0s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m10s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m20s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m30s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m40s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 1m50s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Still destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster, 2m0s elapsed]
aws_eks_cluster.eks_cluster: Destruction complete after 2m3s
aws_subnet.example_subnet[0]: Destroying... [id=subnet-0629a3d79f587619b]
aws_subnet.example_subnet[1]: Destroying... [id=subnet-0f6bce2435d2df24]
aws_iam_role.eks_role: Destroying... [id=alvin-eks-cluster-role]
aws_subnet.example_subnet[1]: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_subnet.example_subnet[0]: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_vpc.eks_vpc: Destroying... [id=vpc-05a5b23b2dfb3431e]
aws_vpc.eks_vpc: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_iam_role.eks_role: Destruction complete after 2s
```

A red box highlights the final message in the terminal: **Destroy complete! Resources: 7 destroyed.**

Conclusion

This configuration demonstrates a complete setup for deploying a scalable and secure EKS cluster on AWS. It's designed for flexibility, allowing easy modifications to suit specific requirements. If you're interested in modern DevOps practices or cloud-native solutions, this is a great starting point!