

AWS EKS HANDS-ON

FOR DEVOPS ENGINEERS

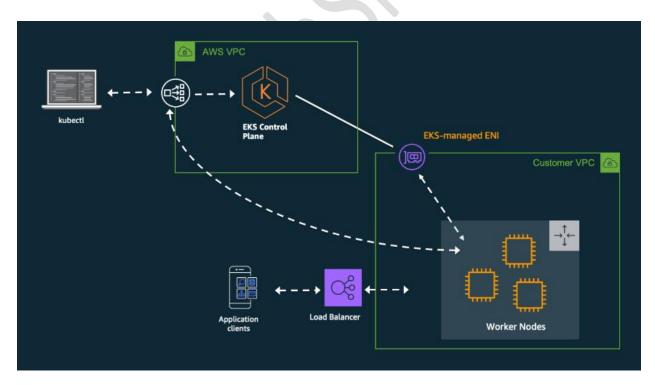
What is Amazon EKS?

 Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) is a managed Kubernetes service provided by AWS. It makes it easy to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications using Kubernetes.

Benefits of Amazon EKS

- Scalability: EKS allows you to scale your applications effortlessly as your requirements change.
- High Availability: It offers a highly available and reliable environment for your applications.
- Easy Management: AWS manages the control plane, so you can focus on your applications.

Architectural Diagram:



Setting up Amazon EKS:

1) Create an AWS Account

• If you haven't already, sign up for an AWS free tier account.

2) Install AWS CLI

 Install and configure the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) on your local.

COMMANDS:

```
curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o
"awscliv2.zip"
sudo apt install unzip
unzip awscliv2.zip
```

sudo ./aws/install -i /usr/local/aws-cli -b /usr/local/bin --update

3) Create an IAM Role for EKS

• Create an IAM role with the necessary permissions for EKS.

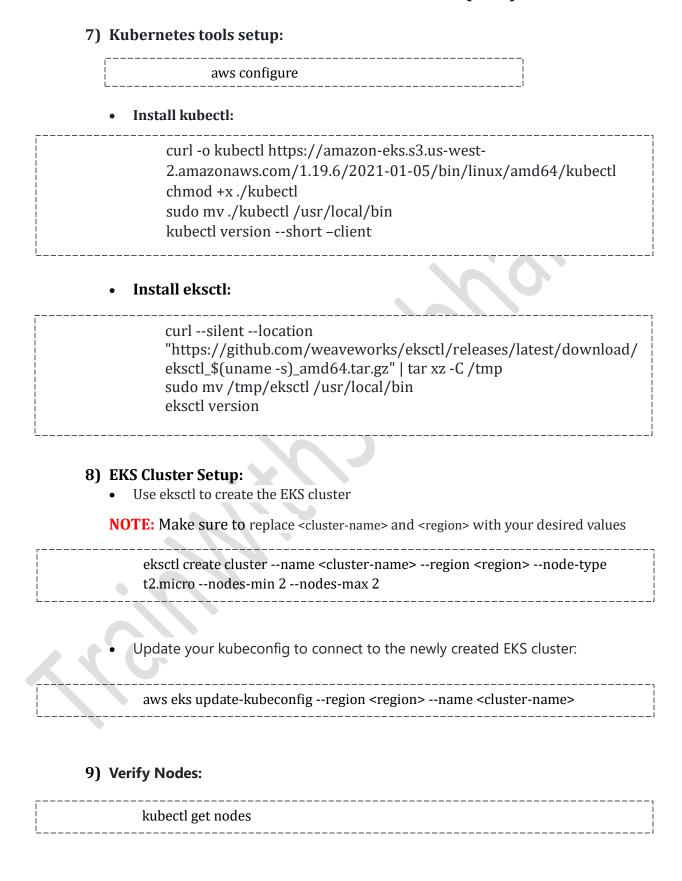
STEPS:

1. Create an IAM User:

- Go to the AWS IAM console.
- Create a new IAM user named "eks-admin."
- Attach the "AdministratorAccess" policy to this user.

2. Create Security Credentials:

- After creating the user, generate an Access Key and Secret Access Key for this user.
- 4) Launch AWS instance and get access to the instance
- 5) Configure AWS CLI:
- 6) Configure the AWS CLI with the Access Key and Secret Access Key from step 2:



Basic to Advanced EKS Commands

1. Get Cluster Information

aws eks describe-cluster --name <cluster-name> --region <region>

2. List Worker Nodes

kubectl get nodes

3. Deploy an application

kubectl apply -f <yaml-file>

4. Scale a Deployment

kubectl scale deployment <deployment-name> --replicas=<number>

5. View Pods in a Namespace

kubectl get pods -n <namespace>

6. Check Cluster Events

kubectl get events

7. Create a Persistent Volume

kubectl apply -f <pv-definition.yaml>

8. Apply a Rolling Update

kubectl set image deployment/<deployment-name> <container-name>=<new-image>

9. Enable Autoscaling

kubectl autoscale deployment <deployment-name> --min=3 --max=5