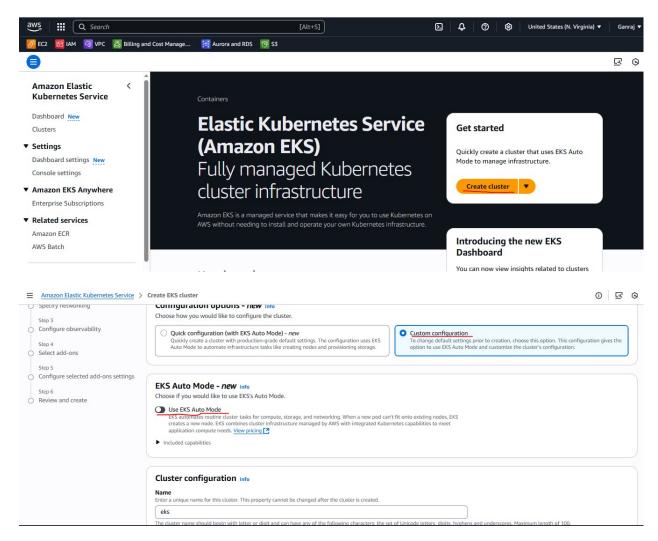
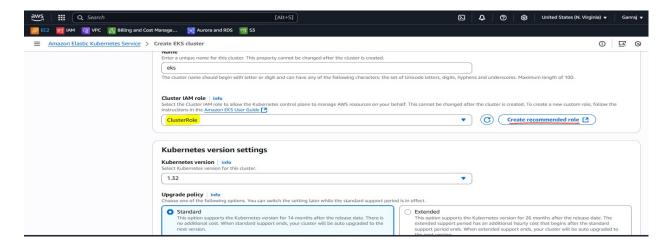
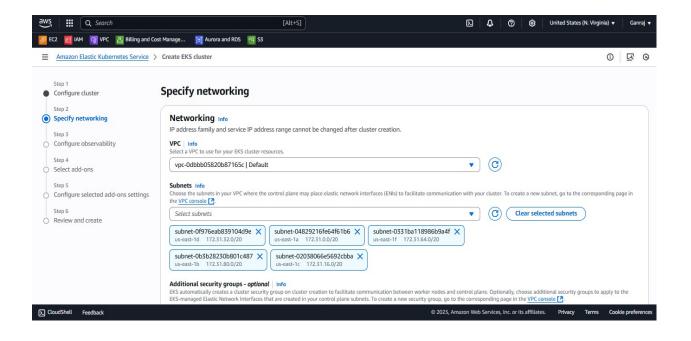
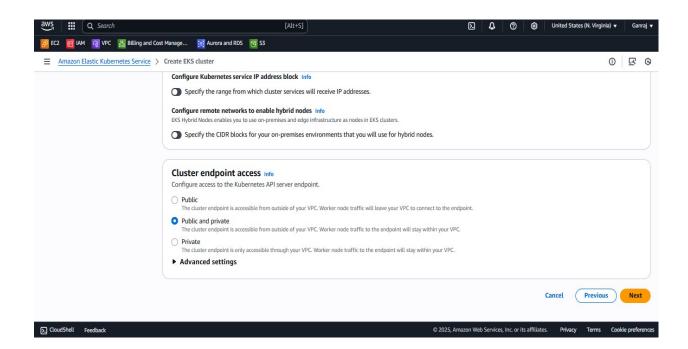
### Creating EKS(Elastic Kubernetes Service)

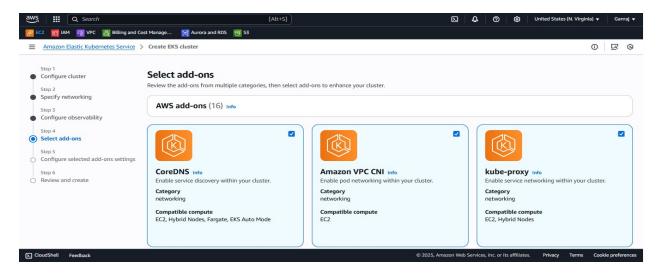


While Creating cluster need to create a role (IAM). which give access to clusters (ControlPlane) and other Services. Also don't open auto mode.





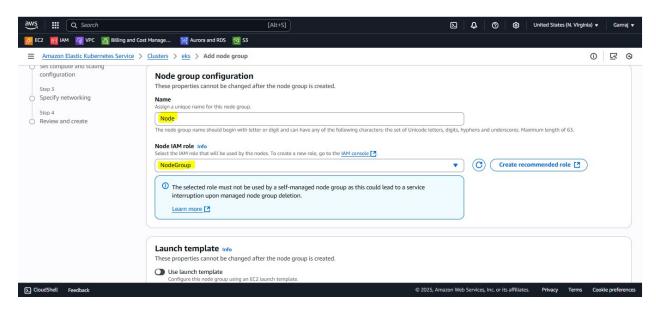




If don't need any extra add ons don't click cost apply.

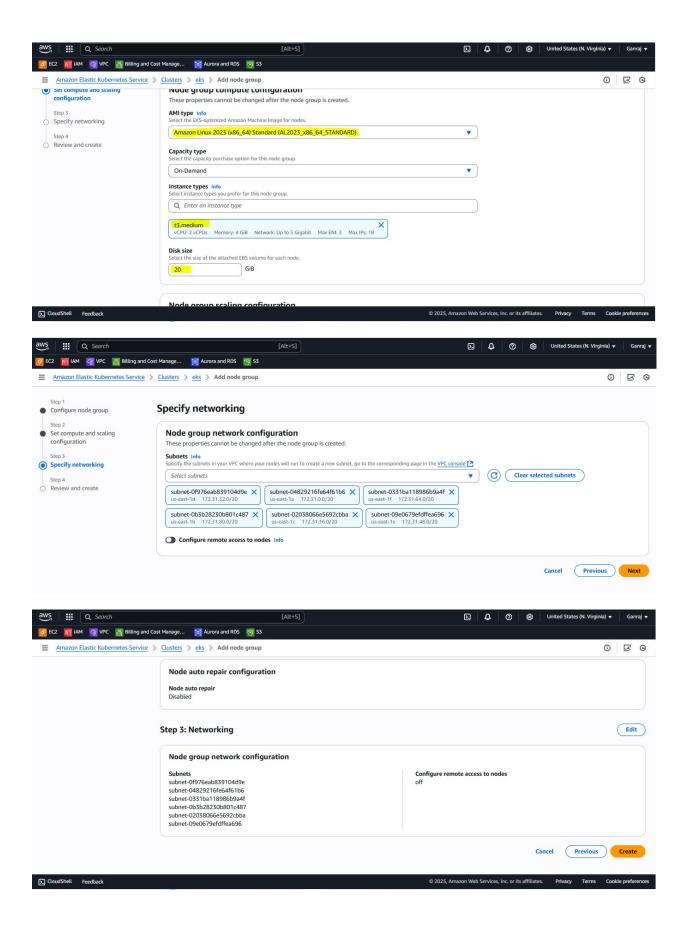
AWS EKS create itself master node

Need create node groups that implements ec2 vm scaling components.



You can set number of scaling nodes(VM's, EC2) in NodeGroups

And in the nodegroup also need to create a role which works on setting up rules over services of instances(ec2) or VMs



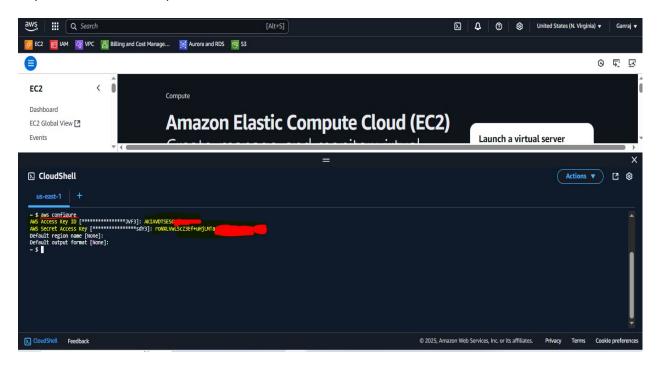
### **Node Group Created**

Now need to configure AWS CLI for using eks cluster

Use Command aws configure then you have to put access keys two of them.

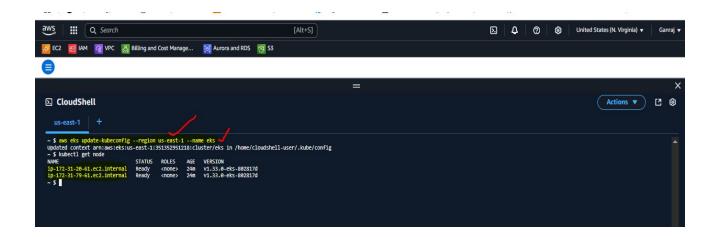
Important that when configuring AWS we need the access key and secret access key to connect your account to AWS CLI.

As you can see in the Snap



Need to connect EKS cluster to AWS CLI for that we use following command.

aws eks update-kubeconfig --region <your-region> --name <your-cluster-name>



Now listen we have only created cluster and nodes there is no image or data (working pods) have been given to cluster for that we have to create a pod for that we use below command

kubectl run nginxpod --image nginx:latest

Now we will expose ports IPs of the pod :-

#### **The Command**

kubectl expose pod nginxpod --port=80 --target-port=80 --type=NodePort

This command creates a Service to expose a running Pod to the network.

Part	What It Means
kubectl	The Kubernetes CLI tool.
expose	Tells Kubernetes to create a Service that exposes something (Pod, Deployment, ReplicaSet, etc.).
pod nginxpod	The resource to expose:
	- pod = type of resource.
	- nginxpod = name of the pod you want to expose.
port=80	The port number your Service exposes inside the cluster.
	Other Pods will connect via this port.
target-port=80	The port number inside the container that traffic will go to.
	In this example, container's port 80.
type=NodePort	The type of Service:
	- NodePort means Kubernetes will assign a port on every node (usually in 30000-32767 range) so you can reach the Pod from outside the cluster.

**How It Works** 

Example Flow:

You already have a Pod:

NAME READY STATUS

nginxpod 1/1 Running

You run:

kubectl expose pod nginxpod --port=80 --target-port=80 --type=NodePort

Kubernetes creates a Service like this behind the scenes:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
name: nginxpod
spec:
selector:
app: nginxpod # (automatically created label selector)
ports:
- port: 80
targetPort: 80
nodePort: <assigned-port>
type: NodePort
```

You can now:

Access the Pod from inside the cluster via nginxpod:80.

Access the Pod from outside the cluster via <NodeIP>:<nodePort>.

Quick Example

If Kubernetes picks nodePort=31333, and your Node IP is 10.0.0.5, you can:

Inside the cluster:

nginx

curl nginxpod:80

Outside the cluster:

nginx

curl 10.0.0.5:31333

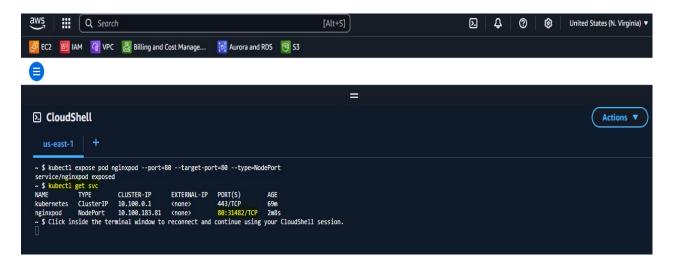
# **Summary Table of Keys**

Flag	Purpose
port	The port number your Service will open inside the cluster (Service port).
target-port	The port inside the Pod's container to route traffic to (Container port).
type	Service type (ClusterIP, NodePort, LoadBalancer). NodePort makes it externally accessible.

## IP:

If you omit --type, it defaults to ClusterIP (internal only).

You can specify --name=myservice if you want a different Service name.



And using command

# kubectl get svc

we can check port no and cluster IP also

So now we can see we have created pod with nginx webserver on port on 31482 and we can Access it through EC2's Public IP

