

## ELASTIC KUBERNETES SERVICE FROM AWS

- **Objective:** The objective of this lab is to setup a dully configured AWS EKS cluster on a given AWS account.
- **Prerequisite:** The lab prerequisites are.
  1. Setting up required IAM user(s)
  2. Launching an EKS cluster
  3. Overview of the EKS cluster
  4. Setting up and managing node groups
  5. Setting up IAM AWS users to use the clusters.
  6. Deploying sample workloads
- **Creating the IAM User:** It is better to create a brand-new user than to use the root credential for logging in. We create an AWS user with power user permissions, then create a cluster using this user. This AWS user will be used to create the Kubernetes cluster, basically will own this clusters and we will have to keep a record of the credentials for this user.
  1. Login with root account and click on the IAM icon.
  2. Click on the create User.

Step 1  
Specify user details

Step 2  
Set permissions

Step 3  
Review and create

Step 4  
Retrieve password

### Specify user details

**User details**

User name  
henry\_eks\_01

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.

**Are you providing console access to a person?**

User type

☐ Specify a user in Identity Center - Recommended  
We recommend that you use Identity Center to provide console access to a person. With Identity Center, you can centrally manage user access to their AWS accounts and cloud applications.

☒ I want to create an IAM user  
We recommend that you create IAM users only if you need to enable programmatic access through access keys, service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, or a backup credential for emergency account access.

3. Choose to add the password / auto-generate password. Here I will choose a custom password. Users will be allowed to create a new password at next sign-in (recommended) -Next.

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4. **Attach policies directly** – This allows you to attach managed policy directly to a user. Under permission policies, we select the **PowerUserAccess**.

**Permissions options**

☐ 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 a managed policy 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 (1/1189)** [Create policy](#)

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

Filter by Type: All types 1 match

Search: poweruserAccess

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">PowerUserAccess</a>	AWS managed - job function	0

5. **Save the user credential:** You can download the .csv file

**Retrieve password**

You can view and download the user's password below or email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the only time you can view and download this password.

**Console sign-in details** [Email sign-in instructions](#)

Console sign-in URL  
<https://675563816714.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

User name  
 henry\_eks\_01

Console password  
 \*\*\*\*\* [Show](#)

Cancel [Download .csv file](#) [Return to users list](#)

6. **Generate API keys for user “henry\_eks\_01”:** This will be made to give programmatically access to the user. By going to the security credential tab, we will create access key, Access best practices & alternatives.

henry\_eks\_01 [Info](#) [Delete](#)

**Summary**

ARN am:aws:iam::675563816714:user/henry_eks_01	Console access Enabled without MFA	Access key 1 <a href="#">Create access key</a>
Created April 01, 2024, 18:04 (UTC-04:00)	Last console sign-in Never	

Permissions Groups Tags **Security credentials** Access Advisor

**Console sign-in** [Manage console access](#)

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### Access key best practices & alternatives [Info](#)

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.

Then create access key

and retrieve access key .

### 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

AKIAZ2SV5Y4FP3EH5TVG

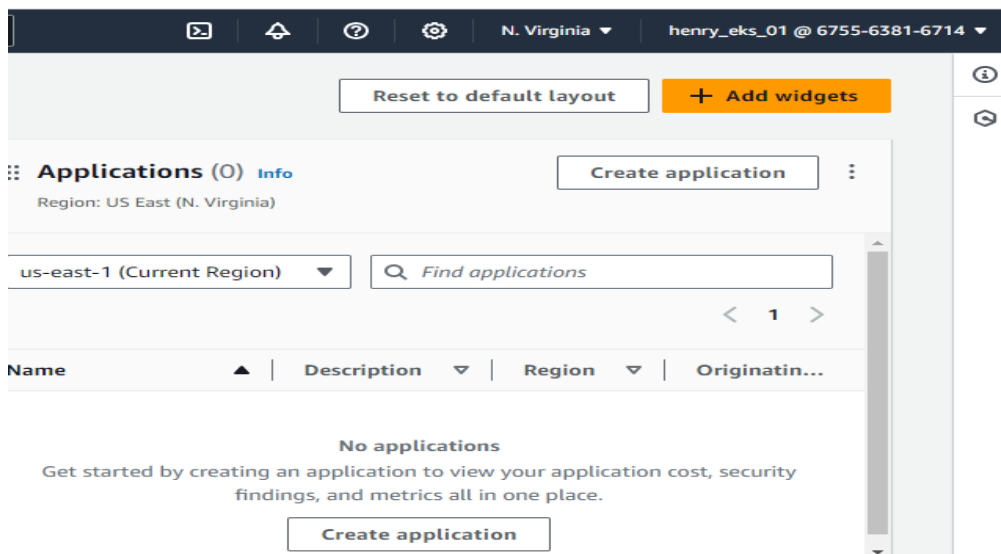
#### Secret access key

\*\*\*\*\* [Show](#)

Copy and save the

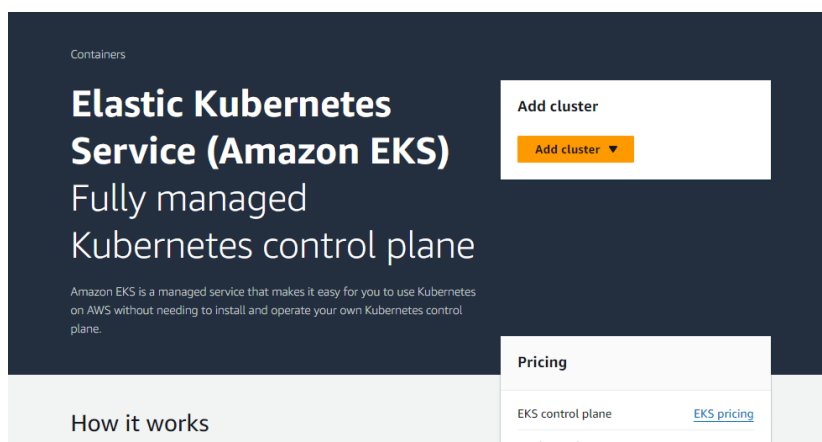
access key and secret access key in a save place.

- **ELASTIC KUBERNETES SERVICE:** Sign out from the root user and sign in into the newly created user “henry\_eks\_01”. I have selected us-east-1 as my region for the user.



- **EKS Landing Page.**

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. You can see that no

cluster exists since this is a brand-new account.

1. **Create EKS Cluster:** Add cluster → create → cluster configuration.

2. A role is essential for automating cluster operations, eliminating the need for constant human intervention. This role will manage tasks such as scaling, node addition/deletion, and health checks. Furthermore, it provides the necessary authentication and authorization to access AWS API endpoints.
- **Create IAM role For Cluster Service:** In another browser window, we will login as the AWS root user or grant the admin role to the current user “henry\_eks\_01”. For this lab, we will

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login as the root user to create the role. Steps will include create role → AWS service → EKS

Select trusted entity [Info](#)

**Trusted entity type**

☒ **AWS service**  
Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

☐ **AWS account**  
Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.

☐ **Web identity**  
Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.

☐ **SAML 2.0 federation**  
Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.

☐ **Custom trust policy**  
Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

**Use case**  
Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

Service or use case  
EKS

Choose a use case for the specified service.  
Use case

☐ **EKS**  
Allows EKS to manage clusters on your behalf.

☒ **EKS - Cluster**  
Allows access to other AWS service resources that are required to operate clusters managed by EKS.

☐ **EKS - Nodegroup**  
Allow EKS to manage nodegroups on your behalf.

→ EKS cluster.

### 1. Name, review and Create: Below you can see the newly created

[IAM](#) > [Roles](#)

**Roles (3)** [Info](#) [Refresh](#) [Delete](#) [Create role](#)

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSServiceRoleForSupport</a>	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor</a>	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linker)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">eksClusterRole</a>	AWS Service: eks	-

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- Now logoff this window and login with the previously created user “henry\_eks\_01”.

**Cluster configuration** [Info](#)

**Name**  
Enter a unique name for this cluster. This property cannot be changed after the cluster is created.

myeks\_01

The cluster name should begin with letter or digit and can have any of the following characters: the set of Unicode letters, digits, hyphens and underscores. Maximum length of 100.

**Kubernetes version** [Info](#)  
Select Kubernetes version for this cluster.

1.29

**Cluster service role** [Info](#)  
Select the IAM role to allow the Kubernetes control plane to manage AWS resources on your behalf. This property cannot be changed after the cluster is created. To create a new role, follow the instructions in the [Amazon EKS User Guide](#).

eksClusterRole

[Learn more](#)

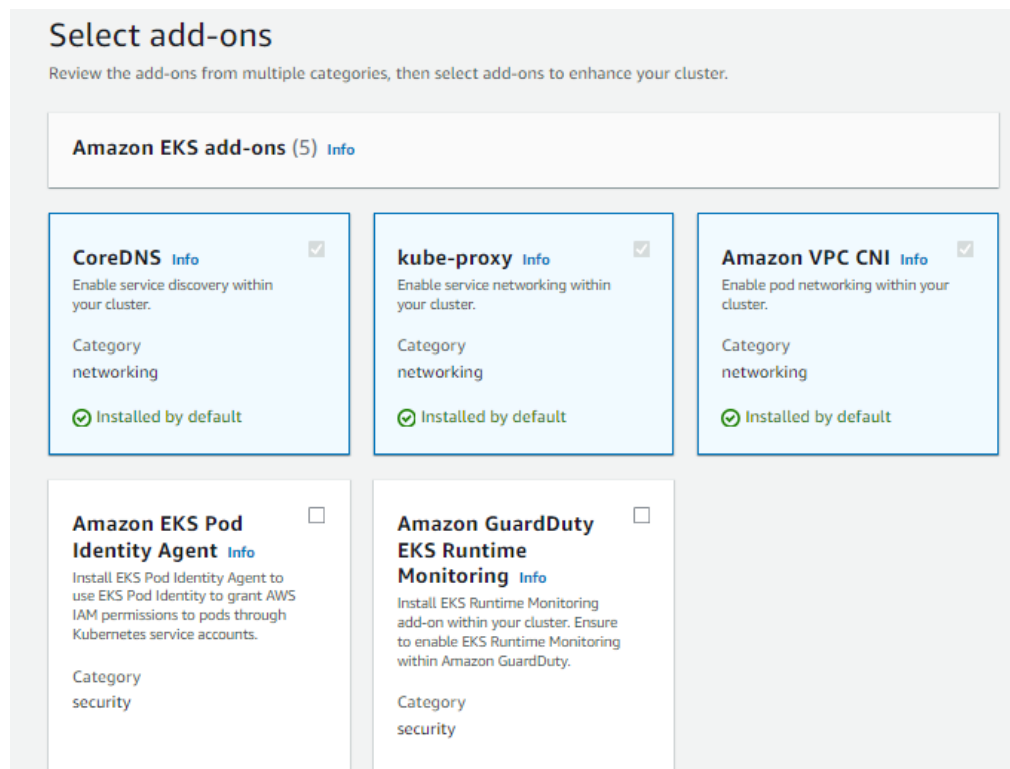
In the

role, we can see that the cluster role we created using the root user login has been selected “eksclusterRole” .. Next.

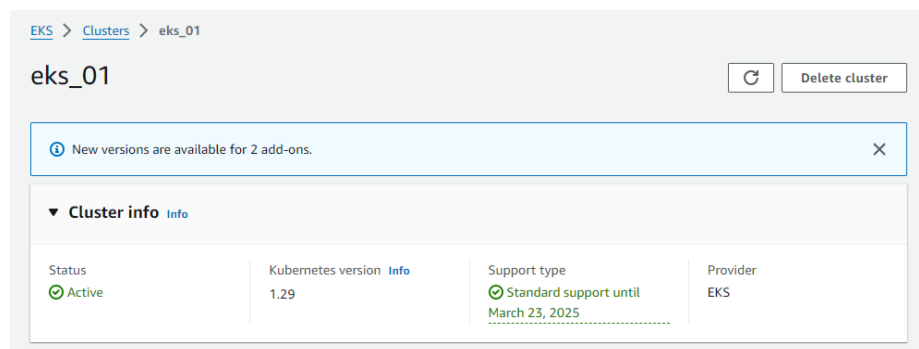
- Networking:** leave evrrything at default and choose cluster access point as “public”.
- Configure Observability:** toggle on the “Api Server, Audit, Authenticator” ...Next

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5. **Select add-Ons:** leave the default selected ones. Then review and create.



6. **Cluster creation:** Cluster creation takes a while, but we wait for few mins for our cluster to be created.



- Adding IAM PassRole to Cluster User:** Before interacting with the newly created cluster, we will need to grant iam:PassRole access to the IAM user that setup the cluster. We do this by attaching the required IAM policy to the user “henry\_eks\_01.”
  - Click on the IAM from the service section. Select users and click the “henry\_eks\_01” user. Then go below, select the *permission*, and create inline policy under add policy.
  - Under specify permission, type “iam”. Under write, choose the “PassRole” and under resources you choose the “all”. Next

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- Review and create: here we name the policy name as “*ekspassRoleaccess*” and create policy

**Cluster info**

Status: <span>Active</span>	Kubernetes version: <a href="#">1.29</a>	Support type: <span>Standard support until March 23, 2025</span>	Provider: EKS
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**Details**

API server endpoint <a href="https://01f03d0924a859429f41aa692173a2b1.gr7.us-east-2.eks.amazonaws.com">https://01f03d0924a859429f41aa692173a2b1.gr7.us-east-2.eks.amazonaws.com</a>	OpenID Connect provider URL <a href="https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/01f03d0924a859429f41aa692173a2b1">https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/01f03d0924a859429f41aa692173a2b1</a>	Created 4 hours ago
Certificate authority <pre>LS0tLS1CRUdJTiB0dXJUSUJQO0FUR5S0t0ck1JSURCVENDQWUyZ0F3SUJBZ0lTTjUwVWd0eXRROQUV3RFRZSktrWklodmNOQVFFTEJRQXdGVEVUTUJF</pre>	Cluster IAM role ARN <a href="#">arn:aws:iam::675563816714:role/eksClusterRole</a>	Cluster ARN <a href="#">arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:675563816714:cluster/eks_01</a>
		Platform version: <a href="#">eks.5</a>

- Tour of Our EKS Cluster:** Under resources, we can find the pod, namespace, and other parts of the created cluster.

- In the pod section, we can see that only the default pods are active.

**Resource types**

- Workloads
  - PodTemplates
  - Pods**
  - ReplicaSets
  - Deployments
  - StatefulSets
  - DaemonSets
  - Jobs
  - CronJobs
  - PriorityClasses
  - HorizontalPodAutoscalers

**Workloads: Pods (2)**

Pod is the smallest and simplest Kubernetes object. A Pod represents a set of running containers on your cluster. [Learn more](#)

All Namespaces  < 1 >

Name	Age
<a href="#">coredns-6556f9967c-hzcd6</a>	Created 4 hours ago
<a href="#">coredns-6556f9967c-r2gx2</a>	Created 4 hours ago

- Under the namespace section, we can see that the active namespaces are the default namespaces.

**Resource types**

- Workloads
- Cluster**
  - Nodes
  - Namespaces**
  - APIServices
  - Leases
  - RuntimeClasses
  - FlowSchemas
  - PriorityLevelConfigurations
- Service and networking
- Config and secrets
- Storage
- Authentication

**Cluster: Namespaces (4)**

Namespace is an abstraction used by Kubernetes to support isolation of groups of resources within a single cluster. [Learn more](#)

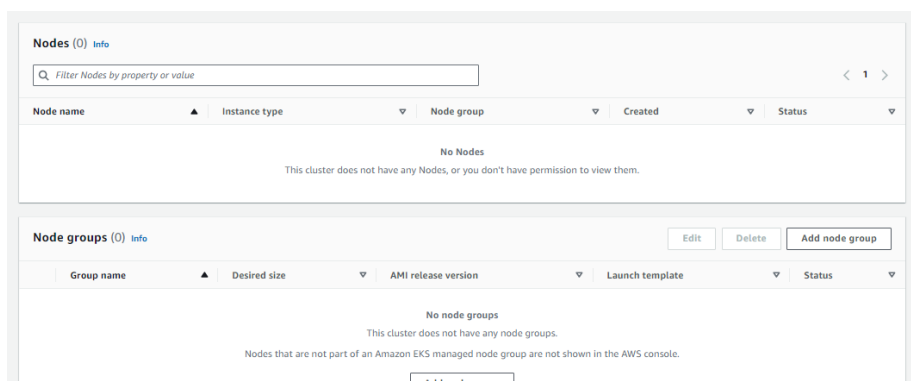
< 1 >

Name	Age
<a href="#">default</a>	Created 4 hours ago
<a href="#">kube-node-lease</a>	Created 4 hours ago
<a href="#">kube-public</a>	Created 4 hours ago
<a href="#">kube-system</a>	Created 4 hours ago

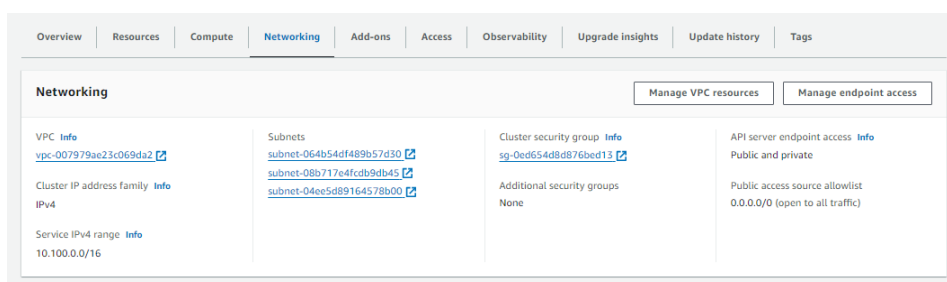


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- Under the compute section, we will see that there is no active node.

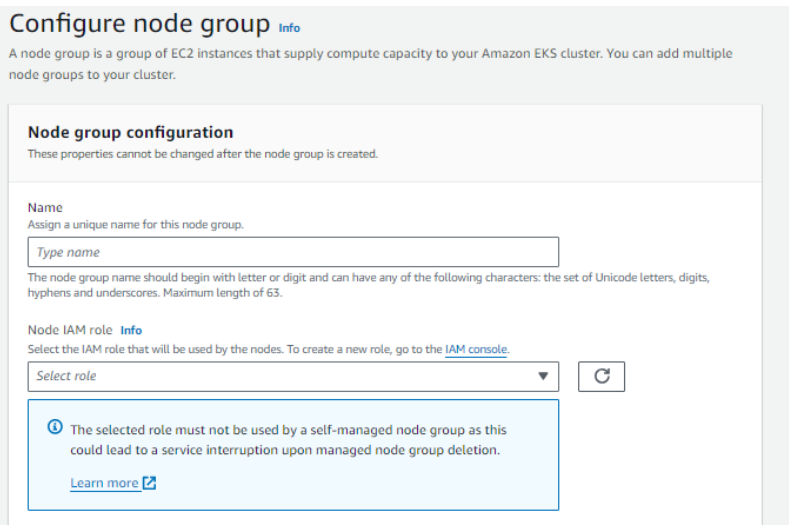


- In the networking section, we can see all the default subnets and security group.



- Adding a compute to our cluster:**

- Step 1 will be to add Node Group: EKS → eks\_01 cluster → compute tab → add node group. Then configure the node group



- Name the node group “henry\_eks\_nodegroup\_01.” We will need a Node IAM role, so we create it. We open the IAM service in a new tab. IAM → Roles → Create Role AWS service → use case:EC2.

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3. Add permission: add the AmazonEKS\_CNI\_policy, the AmazonEKSworkerNodePolicy and the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly.
4. Name, review and create name the role, here it is named “henry\_AWS\_EKS\_nodeRole”. We will see the three policies we picked. Create role.

**Step 2: Add permissions** Edit

Permissions policy summary

Policy name	Type	Attached as
<a href="#">AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly</a>	AWS managed	Permissions policy
<a href="#">AmazonEKS_CNI_Policy</a>	AWS managed	Permissions policy
<a href="#">AmazonEKSWorkerNodePolicy</a>	AWS managed	Permissions policy

5. Go back to the page with the configure node group, we can now see the newly created node being selected “henry\_AWS\_EKS\_nodeRole”.
6. Select compute and scaling configuration: we will choose the t3a.medium ec2 instance, keep the 20 GiB disk size and choose 1,1,1 as the desired, minimum, and maximum size for the Node group. Validate and create

**henry\_eks\_nodegroup\_01** Refresh Edit Delete

**Node group configuration** [Info](#)

Kubernetes version 1.29	AMI type <a href="#">Info</a> AL2_x86_64	Status Creating
AMI release version <a href="#">Info</a> 1.29.0-20240329	Instance types t3a.medium	Disk size 20 GiB

[Details](#) | [Nodes](#) | [Health issues](#) 0 | [Kubernetes labels](#) | [Update config](#) | [Kubernetes taints](#) | [Update history](#) | [Tags](#)

**Details**

Node group ARN arn:aws:eks:us-east-	Autoscaling group name 	Capacity type On-Demand	Subnets <a href="#">subnet-064b54df489b57d30</a>
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7. Once the node group is created, the compute will be available to the cluster and Kubernetes will schedule the system pod in this node.

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