### Objective (What we are building)

- Primary & DR EKS clusters (us-east-1 + us-west-2)
- A tiny flask app exposing / and /health renders "PRIMARY REGION" or "DR REGION".
- Route 53 failover DNS (app.<your-domain>) that prefers primary while healthy and flips to DR on outage.
- GitHub Actions for
  - 1. Build and deploy (image GHCR deploy to both clusters)
  - 2. Route 53 Failover (create/maintain health-checked records).
  - 3. DR Drill (scale primary 0, verify DR serves, scale back).

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- 1. Guardrails (budget & workspace)

What: Create a small monthly AWS Budget + alert

Why: Labs can leak costs. Alerts stop surprises

2. Launch a control-node EC2 (using EC2 instance connect)

What: A tiny admin workstation in AWS

Why: Keeps tools off your laptop and avoids key management

- Console —EC2 launch
- Name: control-node

- AMI: Amazon Linux
- Type: t3.micro
- Key pair: processed without a key pair
- Network: public subnet, Auto-assigned public IP: enabled
- Security group: SSh(22) from my IP (This is for demo)
- Launch EC2 console

```
# Check on the instance
Whoami
Uname -r

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 ~]$ whoami
ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 ~]$ uname -r
6.1.147-172.266.amzn2023.x86_64
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 ~]$ |
```

### 3. Prepare the workstation

What: Install the tools we will use

Why: Standard EKS + CI toolchain

```
sudo dnf -y update

#eksctl
curl -sLO
"https://github.com/eksctl-io/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz"
```

```
tar -xzf eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz -C /tmp && sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin

#kubectl
curl -sLO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -sL
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
chmod +x kubectl && sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/

# Helm
curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/helm/helm/main/scripts/get-helm-3 | bash

# Git + GitHub CLI
sudo dnf install -y dnf-plugins-core
sudo dnf config-manager --add-repo
https://cli.github.com/packages/rpm/gh-cli.repo

sudo dnf install -y gh
```

#### Check

```
gh --version

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 ~]$ gh --version
gh version 2.78.0 (2025-08-21)
https://github.com/cli/cli/releases/tag/v2.78.0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 ~]$
```

Then, log in and authenticate to your GitHub.

```
gh auth login

**Note** Remember to grab your token from your GitHub account
```

Verify your installations

```
eksctl version
kubectl version --client
helm version
git --version && gh --version

[ec2-user8ip-172-31-44-204 -]$ eksctl version
.214.0
[ec2-user8ip-172-31-44-204 -]$ kubectl version --client
Client Version: v1.34.0

Kustomize Version: v5.7.1
[ec2-user8ip-172-31-44-204 -]$ helm version
version.BuildInfo(Version: v3.18.6", GitCommit: "b76a950f6835474e0906b96c9ec68a2eff3a6430", GitTreeState: "clean", GoVersion: "go1.24.6")
[ec2-user8ip-172-31-44-204 -]$ git --version 64 gh version
qit version 2.50.1
gh version 2.50.1
gh version 2.78.0 (2025-08-21)
https://ghthb.com/cit/cit/releases/tag/v2.78.0
[ec2-user8ip-172-31-44-204 -]$ ||
```

#### 4. Route 53 domain

What: Register our domain in Route 53 and use a subdomain for fallover

Why: Keeps DNS + health checks in one place. We will use app.<domain> (CNAME)

 In console, Route 53 — create Hosted zone — "name". Route 53 auto-creates the public hosted zone.

aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name lab.henrydisasterproject \
--query 'HostedZones[0].ld' --output text | sed 's | /hostedzone/ | | '

### 5. Create two EKS clusters (primary & DR)

What: One cluster in us-east-1 (primary), one in us-west-2 (DR)

Why: Multi-region footprint is the core of DR.

```
# Primary (us-east-1)
eksctl create cluster \
--name dr-primary \
--version 1.30 \
--region us-east-1 \
--nodegroup-name ng-primary \
--node-type t3.small \
--nodes 2 --nodes-min 1 --nodes-max 3 \
--managed
# DR (us-west-2)
eksctl create cluster \
--name dr-secondary \
--version 1.30 \
--region us-west-2 \
--nodegroup-name ng-dr \
--node-type t3.small \
--nodes 2 --nodes-min 1 --nodes-max 3 \
--managed
```

#### Add kube contexts

aws eks update-kubeconfig --region us-east-1 --name dr-primary --alias dr-primary

aws eks update-kubeconfig --region us-west-2 --name dr-secondary --alias dr-secondary

\*\*\*Note\*\*\* if your commands and everything was successful, it should give a result like the image below

```
dr-primary
node-1 Ready 42m v1.30.14-eks-3abbec1
node-2 Ready 42m v1.30.14-eks-3abbec1
dr-secondary
node-1 Ready 29m v1.30.14-eks-3abbec1
node-2 Ready 29m v1.30.14-eks-3abbec1
```

### 6. Base app & Services (Kubernetes)

What: A tiny flask service with /health, exposed by **Service:LoadBalancer** in each other

Why: Gives us a visible endpoint for DNS failover + health checks.

```
# Namespaces

kubectl --context dr-primary create namespace app
kubectl --context dr-secondary create namespace app
```

### Deployment

```
cat > deployment.yaml <<'YAML'
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata: {name: demo, namespace: app}
spec:
replicas: 2
selector: {matchLabels: {app: demo}}
template:
metadata: {labels: {app: demo}}
spec:
containers:
- name: demo
image: ghcr.io/henry-ibe/aws-eks-dr/demo:dev
ports: [{containerPort: 8080}]
```

```
readinessProbe: {httpGet: {path: /health, port: 8080}, initialDelaySeconds: 3, periodSeconds: 5}
livenessProbe: {httpGet: {path: /health, port: 8080}, initialDelaySeconds: 10, periodSeconds: 10}

YAML
```

#### Service

```
cat > service.yaml <<'YAML'
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata: {name: demo, namespace: app}
spec:
type: LoadBalancer
selector: {app: demo}
ports:
- name: http
port: 80
targetPort: 8080
```

### Apply yaml file to see the changes

```
kubectl --context dr-primary apply -f deployment.yaml -f service.yaml kubectl --context dr-secondary apply -f deployment.yaml -f service.yaml
```

 Check: By running these commands, you should see that the services for both primary & DR regions are working.

```
kubectl --context dr-primary -n app get svc demo -w
kubectl --context dr-secondary -n app get svc demo -w
**Note** I redacted some info for security purposes, but you should get it when
```

```
these commands are run.

### dr-primary
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP
demo LoadBalancer 10.100.170.63 <REDACTED-ELB> 80:30570/TCP 10m
### dr-secondary
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP
demo LoadBalancer 10.100.46_53 <REDACTED-ELB> 80:30340/TCP 9m12s
```

### 7. GitHub repo + CI/CD (Build & Deploy)

What: Put app + manifests in a repo and create a pipeline that builds/pushes a container to GHCR and deploys to both clusters.

Why: Demonstrates automation beyond manual kubectl

### • Log in to GitHub

```
gh auth login

***You will need to log in using the GitHub https login with a web browser. ***

Put the code provided for authentication ***
```

#### Create repo

```
export GH_USER=<github Username>
export REPO=aws-eks-dr # your repo name
gh repo create "$GH_USER/$REPO" --public --y
mkdir $REPO && cd $REPO

**If everything goes perfectly, it should be like the image below.

mkdir -p "$REPO" && cd "$REPO"
Flag --confirm has been deprecated, Pass any argument to skip confirmation prompt

Created repository henry-ibe/aws-eks-dr on github.com
https://github.com/henry-ibe/aws-eks-dr
```

### App (flask + /health)

```
mkdir-p app
cat > app/app.py <<'PY'
from flask import Flask, jsonify
import os
app = Flask(__name__)
ROLE = os.getenv("ROLE","unknown").upper()
REGION = os.getenv("REGION","unknown")
@app.get("/")
def index(): return f"<h1>{ROLE} REGION</h1>Region: {REGION}"
@app.get("/health")
def health(): return jsonify({"status":"ok","role":ROLE,"region":REGION})
PΥ
cat > app/requirements.txt <<'REQ'
flask = 3.0.3
gunicorn==22.0.0
REQ
cat > app/Dockerfile <<'DOCKER'
FROM python:3.11-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt.
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
COPY app.py.
ENV PORT=8080
EXPOSE 8080
CMD ["gunicorn","--bind","0.0.0.0:8080","app:app"]
DOCKER
```

• K8s (base + overlays)

mkdir -p k8s/base k8s/overlays/primary k8s/overlays/dr

```
cat > k8s/base/deployment.yaml <<'YAML'
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata: {name: demo}
spec:
replicas: 2
selector: {matchLabels: {app: demo}}
template:
  metadata: {labels: {app: demo}}
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: demo
    image: ghcr.io/henry-ibe/aws-eks-dr/demo:dev
    ports: [{containerPort: 8080}]
    readinessProbe: {httpGet: {path: /health, port: 8080},
initialDelaySeconds: 3, periodSeconds: 5}
    livenessProbe: {httpGet: {path: /health, port: 8080}, initialDelaySeconds:
10, periodSeconds: 10}
YAML
```

```
cat > k8s/base/service.yaml <<'YAML'
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata: {name: demo}
spec:
type: LoadBalancer
selector: {app: demo}
ports:
- name: http
port: 80
targetPort: 8080
```

ML	
t > k8s/base/kustomization.yaml <<'YAML' iVersion: kustomize.config.k8s.io/v1beta1 d: Kustomization ources: [deployment.yaml, service.yaml]	
ML	
t > k8s/overlays/primary/kustomization.yaml <<'YAML' iVersion: kustomize.config.k8s.io/v1beta1 d: Kustomization ources: [//base] tches:	
ath: deployment.patch.yaml	
ML	
t > k8s/overlays/primary/deployment.patch.yaml <<'YAML' iVersion: apps/v1 d: Deployment etadata: {name: demo} ec: emplate: spec: containers: - name: demo env:	
- {name: ROLE, value: primary} - {name: REGION, value: us-east-1}	

YAML
cat > k8s/overlays/dr/kustomization.yaml <<'YAML' apiVersion: kustomize.config.k8s.io/v1beta1 kind: Kustomization resources: [//base] patches: - path: deployment.patch.yaml
YAML
cat > k8s/overlays/dr/deployment.patch.yaml <<'YAML' apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: Deployment metadata: {name: demo} spec: template: spec: containers: - name: demo env: - {name: ROLE, value: dr} - {name: REGION, value: us-west-2}
YAML

### Workflows

```
mkdir -p .github/workflows
cat > .github/workflows/build-deploy.yml <<'YAML'
name: Build & Deploy
on:
 push:
  paths: ["app/**","k8s/**",".github/workflows/build-deploy.yml"]
 workflow_dispatch: {}
permissions:
 contents: write
 packages: write
 id-token: write
jobs:
 build-and-deploy:
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  env:
   AWS_REGION_PRIMARY: ${{ vars.PRIMARY_REGION }}
   AWS_REGION_DR: ${{ vars.DR_REGION }}
   EKS_PRIMARY_NAME: ${{ vars.EKS_PRIMARY_NAME | | 'dr-primary' }}
   EKS_DR_NAME: ${{ vars.EKS_DR_NAME | | 'dr-secondary' }}
   AWS_ROLE_ARN: ${{ vars.AWS_ROLE_ARN }}
  steps:
   - uses: actions/checkout@v4
   - uses: docker/login-action@v3
    with: { registry: ghcr.io, username: ${{ github.actor }}, password: ${{
secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }} }
   - name: Build & Push
    run: I
     IMAGE=ghcr.io/${{ github.repository }}/demo
     TAG=${{ github.sha }}
     docker build -t "$IMAGE:$TAG" app
     docker push "$IMAGE:$TAG"
     echo "IMAGE=$IMAGE" >> $GITHUB_ENV
     echo "TAG=$TAG" >> $GITHUB ENV
   - uses: aws-actions/configure-aws-credentials@v4
    with: { role-to-assume: ${{ env.AWS_ROLE_ARN }}, aws-region: ${{
env.AWS_REGION_PRIMARY }} }
```

```
- name: Install kubectl
    run: I
     curl -sLO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -sL
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
     chmod +x kubectl && sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
   - name: Update kubeconfias
    run: |
     aws eks update-kubeconfig --region "$AWS_REGION_PRIMARY" --name
"$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" --alias "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME"
     aws eks update-kubeconfig --region "$AWS_REGION_DR" --name
"$EKS DR NAME" --alias "$EKS DR NAME"
   - name: Deploy to PRIMARY
    run: |
     sed -i "s#ghcr.io/henry-ibe/aws-eks-dr/demo:dev#$IMAGE:$TAG#g"
k8s/base/deployment.yaml
     kubectl --context "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" create ns app --dry-run=client -o
yaml | kubectl apply -f -
     kubectl --context "$EKS PRIMARY NAME" -n app apply -k
k8s/overlays/primary
     kubectl --context "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" -n app rollout status
deploy/demo --timeout=180s
   - name: Deploy to DR
    run: |
     kubectl --context "$EKS_DR_NAME" create ns app --dry-run=client -o yaml
| kubectl apply -f -
     kubectl --context "$EKS_DR_NAME" -n app apply -k k8s/overlays/dr
     kubectl --context "$EKS_DR_NAME" -n app rollout status deploy/demo
--timeout=180s
   - name: Show Service LBs
    run: |
     for CTX in "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" "$EKS_DR_NAME"; do
      echo "=== $CTX ==="
      kubectl --context "$CTX" -n app get svc demo -o wide
     done
YAML
```

git init && git add . && git commit -m "feat: app, k8s, CI (build & deploy)" git branch -M main git remote add origin https://github.com/\$GH\_USER/\$REPO.git git push -u origin main

### 8. GitHub — AWS OIDC role (keyless) + repo variables

What: Let Action assume an AWS role with OIDC (no long-lived keys)

Why: Secure automation best practice

- 1. In the console IAM Identity providers \_— Add provider:
  - Provider type : OpenID connect
  - Provider URL: https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com
  - Audience: <u>sts.amazonaws.com</u>
  - IAM Roles —— Create role (Web identity that provider)
  - Trust policy (scope to your repo/branch)

```
{
  "Version":"2012-10-17",
  "Statement":[{
    "Effect":"Allow",

"Principal":{"Federated":"arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT_ID>:oidc-provider/tok
    en.actions.githubusercontent.com"},
    "Action":"sts:AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity",
    "Condition":{

"StringEquals":{"token.actions.githubusercontent.com:aud":"sts.amazona
```

```
ws.com"},

"StringLike":{"token.actions.githubusercontent.com:sub":"repo:henry-ibe/
aws-eks-dr:ref:refs/heads/main"}

}

}
```

 Attach AdministratorAccess (demo for this lab only, not recommended in production environment)

```
AWS_ROLE_ARN = arn:aws:iam::<acct>:role/<your-role>
PRIMARY_REGION = us-east-1
DR_REGION = us-west-2
EKS_PRIMARY_NAME = dr-primary
EKS_DR_NAME = dr-secondary
ROOT_DOMAIN = example.com
APP_SUBDOMAIN = app

**Note** To get your AWS_ROLE_ARN, you can run the command
aws iam get-role --role-name gh-oidc-eks-deployer --query 'Role.Arn'
--output text
```

Grant that role access to both EKS clusters (RBAC)

```
eksctl create iamidentitymapping \
--cluster dr-primary --region us-east-1 \
--arn arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT_ID>:role/gh-oidc-aks-deployer \
--group system:masters --username github-oidc | | true

eksctl create iamidentitymapping \
```

- --cluster dr-secondary --region us-west-2 \
  --arn arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT\_ID>:role/gh-oidc-aks-deployer \
  --group system:masters --username github-oidc | | true
- Check work to see if the deployment was successful

```
Gh run list -L 5

STATUS TITLE WORKFLOW BRANCH EVENT

Build & Deploy Build & Deploy main workflow_dispatch

Build & Deploy main workflow_dispatch
```

### 9. Route 53 failover – Automation (workflow + script)

What: A workflow that reads both clusters' LB hostnames and writes failover CNAME + HTTP health checks for the primary

Why: No manual DNS edits; idempotent, repeatable, and demo-friendly.

```
# Script
mkdir -p scripts
cat > scripts/route53 failover.sh <<'BASH'
#!/usr/bin/env bash
set -euo pipefail
APP SUBDOMAIN="${APP SUBDOMAIN:-app}"
PRIMARY_REGION="${PRIMARY_REGION:-us-east-1}"
DR_REGION="${DR_REGION:-us-west-2}"
EKS_PRIMARY_NAME="${EKS_PRIMARY_NAME:-dr-primary}"
EKS_DR_NAME="${EKS_DR_NAME:-dr-secondary}"
if [[-z "${ROOT_DOMAIN:-}"]]; then echo "ROOT_DOMAIN not set"; exit 1; fi
RECORD_NAME="${APP_SUBDOMAIN}.${ROOT_DOMAIN}."
aws eks update-kubeconfig --region "$PRIMARY_REGION" --name
"$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" --alias "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" >/dev/null
aws eks update-kubeconfig --region "$DR_REGION" --name "$EKS_DR_NAME" --alias
"$EK$ DR NAME" >/dev/null
```

```
PRIMARY_LB=$(kubectl --context="$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" -n app get svc demo -o
isonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].hostname}')
DR_LB=$(kubectl --context="$EKS_DR_NAME" -n app get svc demo -o
isonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].hostname}')
[[-z"$PRIMARY_LB" | | -z"$DR_LB"]] && { echo "LB hostnames not ready"; exit 2; }
HZID=$(aws route53 list-hosted-zones --query
"HostedZones[?Name=='${ROOT_DOMAIN}.'].Id" --output text | sed
's | /hostedzone/ | | ')
[[-z"$HZID"]] && { echo "Hosted zone not found"; exit 3; }
HCID=$(aws route53 create-health-check --caller-reference "$(date +%s)" \
--health-check-config
"{\"FullyQualifiedDomainName\":\"${PRIMARY LB}\",\"Port\":80,\"Type\":\"HTTP\",\"Re
sourcePath\":\"/health\",\"RequestInterval\":30,\"FailureThreshold\":3}"\
--query 'HealthCheck.ld' --output text)
cat > /tmp/r53.json <<EOF
{"Comment":"Failover CNAME for ${RECORD_NAME}","Changes":[
{"Action":"UPSERT","ResourceRecordSet":{"Name":"${RECORD_NAME}","Type":"CNAME","
SetIdentifier":"primary-record","Failover":"PRIMARY","TTL":30,"HealthCheckId":"${HCID}","R
esourceRecords":[{"Value":"${PRIMARY_LB}"}]}},
{"Action":"UPSERT","ResourceRecordSet":{"Name":"${RECORD_NAME}","Type":"CNAME","
SetIdentifier": "dr-record", "Failover": "SECONDARY", "TTL": 30, "ResourceRecords": [{"Value": "$
{DR_LB}"}]}}
]}
EOF
aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id "$HZID" --change-batch
file:///tmp/r53.json
echo " Created/updated failover DNS for ${RECORD_NAME}"
BASH
chmod +x scripts/route53_failover.sh
# Workflow
cat > .github/workflows/route53-failover.yml <<'YAML'
name: Route53 Failover
on: { workflow dispatch: {} }
permissions: { id-token: write, contents: read }
jobs:
```

```
r53:
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  env:
   AWS_ROLE_ARN: ${{ vars.AWS_ROLE_ARN }}
   ROOT_DOMAIN: ${{ vars.ROOT_DOMAIN }}
   APP_SUBDOMAIN: ${{ vars.APP_SUBDOMAIN }}
   PRIMARY_REGION: ${{ vars.PRIMARY_REGION }}
   DR_REGION: ${{ vars.DR_REGION }}
   EKS_PRIMARY_NAME: ${{ vars.EKS_PRIMARY_NAME | | 'dr-primary' }}
   EKS_DR_NAME: ${{ vars.EKS_DR_NAME | | 'dr-secondary' }}
  steps:
   - uses: actions/checkout@v4
   - uses: aws-actions/configure-aws-credentials@v4
    with: { role-to-assume: ${{ env.AWS_ROLE_ARN }}, aws-region: ${{
env.PRIMARY_REGION }} }
   - name: Install kubectl
    run: |
     curl -sLO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -sL
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
     chmod +x kubectl && sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
   - name: Create/Update Route53 failover
    run: |
     ./scripts/route53_failover.sh
YAML
git add . && git commit -m "feat: Route53 failover automation" && git push
```

#### Confirm the two failover records exist

```
HZ=<Your hosted zone> ** Note use your own hosted zone**
HZID=$(aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name "${HZ}." \
--query 'HostedZones[0].ld' --output text | sed 's:.*/::')
```

```
aws route53 list-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id "$HZID" \
--query "ResourceRecordSets[?Name=='app.${HZ}.' &&

Type=='A'].[Name,SetIdentifier,Failover,AliasTarget.DNSName,AliasTarget.Hoste
dZoneld,AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth]" \
--output table

**Note** If everything is good, you should see similar results like the image
below.

Name

Type
SetIdentifier
App.lab.example.internal. A dr-record
App.lab.example.internal. A primary_record
App.lab.example.internal. A primary_record
App.lab.example.internal. A dr-record
App.lab.example.internal. A primary_record
App.lab.example.internal. A dr-record
```

### Check your work

```
# Show DNS resolution
dig +short app.lab.henrydisasterproject \
| sed -E 's/[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+/<IP-REDACTED>/g'
| [ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 aws-eks-dr]$ dig +short app.lab.henrydisasterproject \
| sed -E 's/[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+/<IP-REDACTED>/g'
<IP-REDACTED>

#Show the app response

Curl -s http://app.lab.henrydisasterproject | head -n1
# -> <h1>PRIMARY REGION</h1>

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 aws-eks-dr]$ curl -s http://app.lab.henrydisasterproject | head -n1
# -> <h1>PRIMARY REGION</h1>
<h1>PRIMARY REGION</h1>
<h1>PRIMARY REGION</h1>
<h2-> <h2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 aws-eks-dr]$ curl -s http://app.lab.henrydisasterproject | head -n1
# -> <h1>PRIMARY REGION</h1>
<h2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 aws-eks-dr]$ [
```

#### 10. Observability & Verification

What: Prove real failover by taking the primary down and watching DNS flip to DR

Why: DR only counts when tested. We need to see our work play out

Inventory

```
# from the repo root (mine is aws-eks-dr)
mkdir -p .github/workflows
```

```
cat > .github/workflows/dr-drill.yml <<'YAML'
name: DR Drill
on: { workflow_dispatch: {} }
permissions: { id-token: write, contents: read }
iobs:
 drill:
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  env:
   AWS_ROLE_ARN: ${{ vars.AWS_ROLE_ARN }}
   PRIMARY_REGION: ${{ vars.PRIMARY_REGION }}
   DR_REGION: ${{ vars.DR_REGION }}
   EKS_PRIMARY_NAME: ${{ vars.EKS_PRIMARY_NAME | | 'dr-primary' }}
   EKS_DR_NAME: ${{ vars.EKS_DR_NAME | | 'dr-secondary' }}
   ROOT_DOMAIN: ${{ vars.ROOT_DOMAIN }}
   APP_SUBDOMAIN: ${{ vars.APP_SUBDOMAIN }}
   PUBLIC_HOST: ${{ format('{0}.{1}', vars.APP_SUBDOMAIN,
vars.ROOT_DOMAIN) }}
  steps:
   - uses: actions/checkout@v4
   - uses: aws-actions/configure-aws-credentials@v4
    with:
     role-to-assume: ${{ env.AWS_ROLE_ARN }}
     aws-region: ${{ env.PRIMARY_REGION }}
   - name: Install kubectl + dnsutils
    run: |
```

```
curl -sLO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -sL
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
     chmod +x kubectl && sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
     sudo apt-get update -y && sudo apt-get install -y dnsutils
   - name: Kubeconfigs
    run: |
     aws eks update-kubeconfig --region "$PRIMARY_REGION" --name
"$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" --alias "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME"
     aws eks update-kubeconfig --region "$DR_REGION" --name
"$EKS_DR_NAME" --alias "$EKS_DR_NAME"
   - name: Discover LB hostnames & hosted zone
    id: disc
    run: |
     set -euo pipefail
     P=$(kubectl --context "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" -n app get svc demo -o
jsonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].hostname}')
     D=$(kubectl --context "$EKS_DR_NAME" -n app get svc demo -o
isonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].hostname}')
     HZID=$(aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name
"${ROOT_DOMAIN}." --query 'HostedZones[0].Id' --output text | sed 's:.*/::')
     echo "primary_lb=$P" >> $GITHUB_OUTPUT
     echo "dr_lb=$D" >> $GITHUB_OUTPUT
     echo "hzid=$HZID" >> $GITHUB_OUTPUT
     echo "Primary: $P"
     echo "DR:
                   $D"
     echo "HostedZone: $HZID"
   - name: Detect zone type
    id: zone
    run: |
     ZPRIVATE=$(aws route53 get-hosted-zone --id "${{
steps.disc.outputs.hzid }}" --query 'HostedZone.Config.PrivateZone' --output
text)
     echo "private=$ZPRIVATE" >> $GITHUB_OUTPUT
```

```
echo "Zone is private? $ZPRIVATE"
   - name: Scale PRIMARY to 0
    run: |
     kubectl --context "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" -n app scale deploy/demo
--replicas=0
   # Public zones: use Route 53 authoritative answer to watch the flip
   - name: Show current authoritative answer (public)
    if: ${{ steps.zone.outputs.private != 'True' && steps.zone.outputs.private !=
'true' }}
    run: |
     aws route53 test-dns-answer \
      --hosted-zone-id "${{ steps.disc.outputs.hzid }}" \
      --record-name "{PUBLIC\_HOST}." \
      --record-type A
   - name: Wait until Route53 prefers DR (public)
    if: ${{ steps.zone.outputs.private != 'True' && steps.zone.outputs.private !=
'true' }}
    run: |
     set -euo pipefail
     DR_IPS=$(dig +short "${{ steps.disc.outputs.dr_lb }}")
     for i in $(seq 1 18); do
      ANSWER=$(aws route53 test-dns-answer \
        --hosted-zone-id "${{ steps.disc.outputs.hzid }}" \
        --record-name "${PUBLIC_HOST}." \
        --record-type A --query 'RecordData' --output text | | true)
      echo "Authoritative answer: $ANSWER"
      if comm -12 <(echo "$ANSWER" | tr'''\n' | sort) <(echo "$DR_IPS" |
sort) | grep -q .; then
        echo " Route 53 is answering with DR"; exit 0
      fi
      sleep 10
     done
     echo "X Route53 did not flip to DR in time"; exit 1
```

```
# Private zones: verify from inside the VPC (pod in DR cluster)
   - name: Verify DR serves (private; in-cluster curl)
    if: ${{ steps.zone.outputs.private == 'True' | | steps.zone.outputs.private
== 'true' }}
    run: |
     set -euo pipefail
     for i in $(seq 1 18); do
       kubectl --context "$EKS_DR_NAME" -n app run drill-curl --restart=Never
--image=curlimages/curl:8.10.1 --rm -i -- \
        sh -lc 'curl -s "http://'${PUBLIC_HOST}" | | true' | tee /tmp/out.txt | |
true
      if grep -q "DR REGION" /tmp/out.txt; then
        echo "V DR is serving via ${PUBLIC HOST}"; exit 0
       fi
       sleep 10
      done
      echo "X DR not serving in time"; exit 1
   - name: Scale PRIMARY back
    if: always()
    run: |
     kubectl --context "$EKS_PRIMARY_NAME" -n app scale deploy/demo
--replicas=2
YAML
```

```
git add .github/workflows/dr-drill.yml
git commit -m "fix(dr): handle private hosted zone in DR drill"
git push origin main
```

#Kick it off and stream logs

gh workflow run ".github/workflows/dr-drill.yml" --ref main
gh run view --repo henry-ibe/aws-eks-dr --log # use your own repo

### 12. Verification (Manual)

### Inventory

```
kubectl --context dr-primary -n app get pods,svc -o wide
kubectl --context dr-secondary -n app get pods,svc -o wide
NAME
                         READY
                                           RESTARTS
                                 STATUS
                                                       AGE
demo-674b8db955-52sts
                                                       14m
                                 Running
demo-674b8db955-slzkv
                                                       14m
                                 Running
NAME
                        READY
                                          RESTARTS
                                STATUS
                                                      AGE
demo-55f79f4d8-8z8xg
                                Running
                                                      30m
demo-55f79f4d8-dwtjk
                                Running
                                                      30m
 [ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-204 aws-eks-dr]$ |
```

### Endpoints

```
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT (S) AGE SELECTOR

demo LoadBalancer 10.100.170.63 a07307539656c48d689fc1c553a3752b-223269939.<PRIMARY_ELB_DNS> 80:30570/TCP 4h52m app=dem PORT (S) AGE SELECTOR

demo LoadBalancer 10.100.46.53 aa72571d772ab4a65bd2d0d43661cfc0-1188733915.
** Note** The ELB DNS was masked for security reasons but this shows everything is working perfectly.
```

#### Quick proof

To prove failover, you must show that your public hostname now resolves/serves from the DR ELB when the primary is down

PRIMARY\_CTX=dr-primary
DR\_CTX=dr-secondary
ROOT\_DOMAIN=\${ROOT\_DOMAIN:-lab.henrydisasterproject}
FQDN="app.\${ROOT\_DOMAIN}"

\*\*Note\*\* Adjust yours to the correct values

# discover each ELB hostname

PRIMARY\_LB=\$(kubectl --context "\$PRIMARY\_CTX" -n app get svc demo -o jsonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].hostname}')

DR\_LB=\$(kubectl --context "\$DR\_CTX" -n app get svc demo -o jsonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].hostname}')

echo "PRIMARY\_LB: \$PRIMARY\_LB"

echo "DR\_LB: \$DR\_LB"

# What does DNS resolve to \*\* from inside the VPC\*\*

echo "FQDN A records:" dig +short "\$FQDN"

echo "Primary ELB A records:" dig +short "\$PRIMARY\_LB"

echo "DR ELB A records:" dig +short "\$DR\_LB"

# - app says which region?

<h1>PRIMARY REGION</h1>Region: us-east-1

### • Mini failover drill (Manual)

```
# take primary down
kubectl --context "$PRIMARY CTX" -n app scale deploy/demo --replicas=0
 # Poll until DR serves (TTL is 30s in your workflow)
 for i in {1..18}; do
 ans=$(dig +short "$FQDN" | xargs echo)
  echo "DNS -> $ans"
  page=$(curl -s "http://${FQDN}" | | true)
 if echo "$page" | grep -q "DR REGION"; then
   echo " DR is serving"
   break
  fi
  sleep 10
 done
 DNS (app.lab.example.internal) -> <IP-REDACTED> <IP-REDACTED>
 **Note** As you can see here, our failover is working perfectly, but the IP was
 redacted for security reasons.
 # Bring primary back
 kubectl --context "$PRIMARY_CTX" -n app scale deploy/demo --replicas=2
```

Conclusion:

This project demonstrates that disaster recovery on AWS can be automated, tested, and cost-effective. By combining a multi-region EKS cluster, Route 53 health-check failover, and GitHub Actions with OIDC authentication, we built a resilient platform that continues serving traffic even when an entire region fails.

### Key takeaways:

- Resilience is measurable: DR drills validated that DNS flipped to the DR site within TTL windows.
- Security is enhanced: No long-lived credentials; GitHub OIDC ensures least privilege, short-lived access.
- Operations are simplified: Kustomize overlays, GitHub workflows, and automated failover scripts make DR reproducible and maintainable.
- Scalability is built in: The approach can expand from simple demo apps to production workloads with observability, backups, and cost-optimized scale-to-Zero DR clusters.

Ultimately, this lab demonstrates how to design for failure and ship a resilient system. It's not just about building infrastructure; it's about proving, through automation and testing, that your workloads can withstand regional outages without customer disruption.