AWS EKS Provisioning using Pulumi

Prerequisites

1. An AWS account with an IAM user having sufficient permissions.
2. AWS CLI installed and configured with the IAM user.
3. Pulumi Installed.
4. Kubectl Installed.

Steps

1. Create a Pulumi Project directory.
2. Open the PowerShell.
3. Change the directory to the above-created Pulumi Project.
4. Run the `pulumi new aws-python` command to initialize the *pulumi*.
5. Provide the appropriate values to prompts such as *project-name*, *project-description*, *stack-name*, *toolchain*, *region-name*, etc.
6. This will generate some Pulumi files in this directory.
7. Now we will install predefined Pulumi modules.
8. Activate the `venv` by running `venv\Scripts\activate`.
9. Run `pip install git+https://github.com/sahilphule/pulumi.git` to install the modules.
10. Deactivate the `venv` by running `deactivate`.
11. Now open the directory in the preferred IDE.
12. Create *commons* folder
13. Inside the folder create ***init**.py* file.
14. Import the following in the ***init**.py* file:
    - from inflection_zone_pulumi.modules.aws.vpc import vpc
    - from inflection_zone_pulumi.modules.aws.rds import rds
    - from inflection_zone_pulumi.modules.aws.eks import eks
15. The reference code is attached below.

```
from inflection_zone_pulumi.modules.aws.vpc import vpc
from inflection_zone_pulumi.modules.aws.rds import rds
from inflection_zone_pulumi.modules.aws.eks import eks
```

16. Definition of ***init**.py* is complete.
17. Now create the *values.py* file in the root folder of the created project directory.
18. Define the following values:
    - vpc_properties
      - vpc-name
      - vpc-igw-name
      - vpc-public-rt-name
      - vpc-private-rt-name

        - vpc-public-subnet-name
        - vpc-private-subnet-name
    - rds_properties
        - db-subnet-group-name
        - db-sg-name
        - db-identifier
        - db-allocated-storage
        - db-engine
        - db-engine-version
        - db-instance-class
        - db-username
        - db-password
        - db-publicly-accessible
        - db-skip-final-snapshot
    - bastion_properties
        - bastion-host-sg-name
        - bastion-host-key-public-file
        - bastion-host-instance-type
        - bastion-host-name
    - eks_properties
        - eks-cluster-role-name
        - eks-cluster-sg-name
        - eks-cluster-name
        - eks-node-group-role-name
        - eks-node-group-name
        - eks-instance-types

19. The reference code is attached below.

```
vpc_properties = {
    "vpc-name": "eks-vpc",
    "vpc-igw-name": "eks-vpc-igw",
    "vpc-public-rt-name": "eks-vpc-public-rt",
    "vpc-private-rt-name": "eks-vpc-private-rt",
    "vpc-public-subnet-name": "eks-vpc-public-subnet",
    "vpc-private-subnet-name": "eks-vpc-private-subnet"
}

rds_properties = {
    "db-subnet-group-name": "eks-db-subnet-group",
    "db-sg-name": "eks-db-sg",
    "db-identifier": "eks-db",
    "db-allocated-storage": 10,
    "db-engine": "mysql",
    "db-engine-version": "8.0",
    "db-instance-class": "db.t3.micro",
    "db-username": "",
    "db-password": "",
    "db-publicly-accessible": False,
```

```
    "db-skip-final-snapshot": True,
}

bastion_properties = {
    "bastion-host-sg-name": "eks-db-bastion-host-sg",
    "bastion-host-key-public-file": "",
    "bastion-host-instance-type": "t2.micro",
    "bastion-host-name": "eks-db-bastion-host"
}

eks_properties = {
    "eks-cluster-role-name": "eks-cluster-role",
    "eks-cluster-sg-name": "eks-cluster-sg",
    "eks-cluster-name": "eks-cluster",
    "eks-node-group-role-name": "eks-node-group-role",
    "eks-node-group-name": "eks-node-group",
    "eks-instance-types": ["t2.medium"]
}
```

20. The definition of *values.py* is complete.
21. Now navigate to the ***main**.py* file present in the root folder of the above-created project directory.
22. Clear the code if present.
23. Import the following:
    - from commons import vpc, rds, eks
    - values
24. Define the following objects and pass the values as an argument:
    - VPC
    - RDS
    - EKS
25. The reference code is attached below.

```
from commons import vpc, rds, eks
import values

VPC = vpc(values)
RDS = rds(values, VPC)
EKS = eks(values, VPC)
```

26. Definition of ***main**.py* is complete.

Provisioning the Infrastructure

Now we will provision the infrastructure by applying the above-created configuration files.

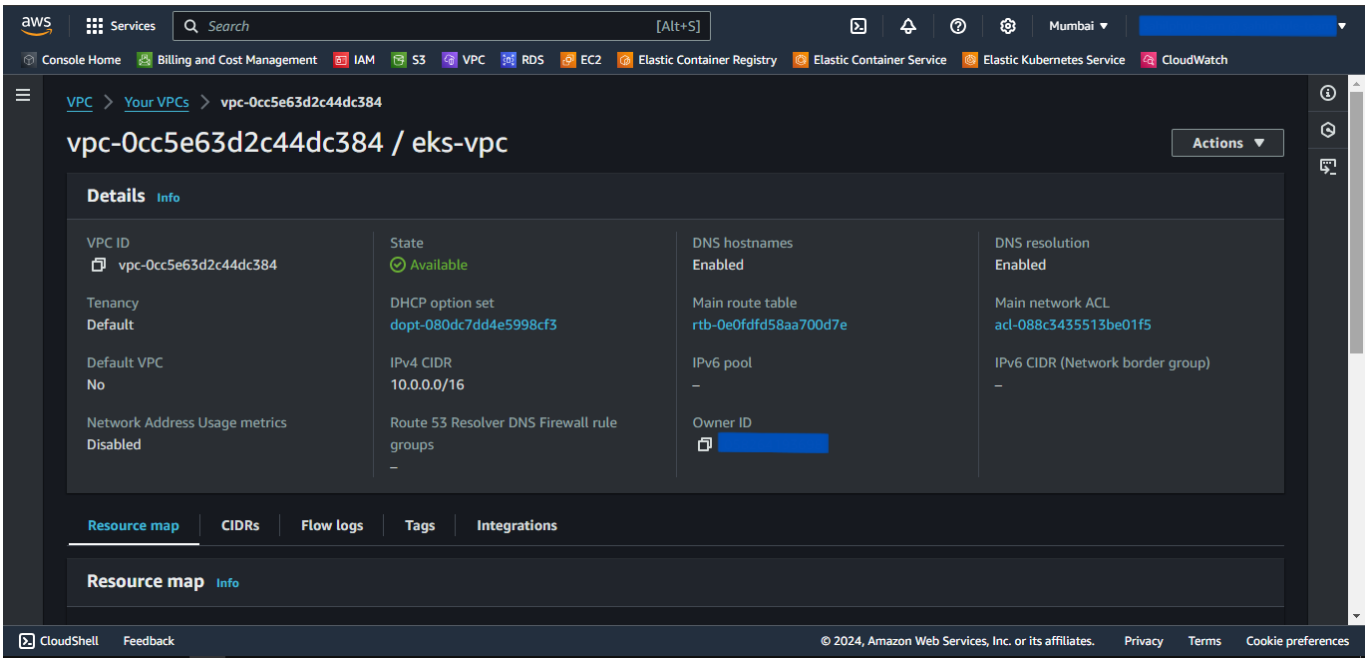
> Ensure AWS CLI is configured with appropriate AWS user credentials and enough permissions.

Steps:

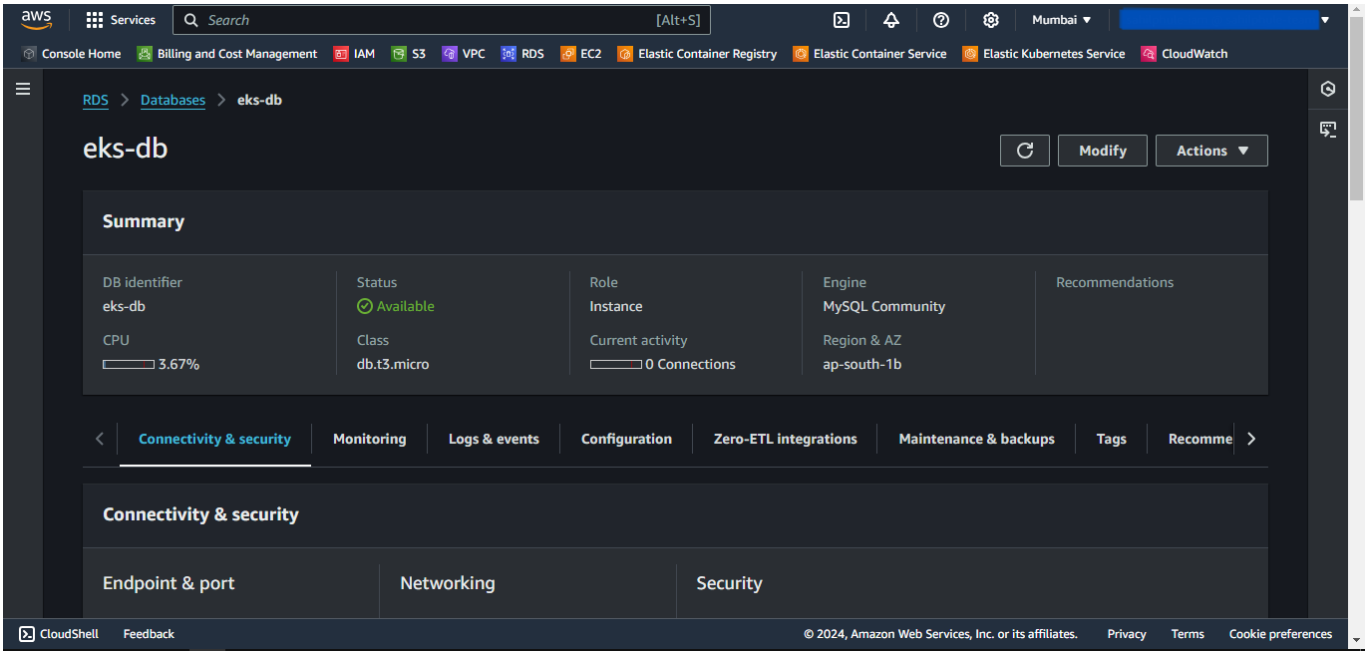
1. Open the PowerShell.
2. Change the directory to the above-created Pulumi Project.
3. Run the `pulumi up` command and if prompted, select `yes` to provision the infrastructure onto the AWS Cloud.
4. Head to the AWS Console, and verify the created resources.

Screenshots of Provisioned Infrastructure

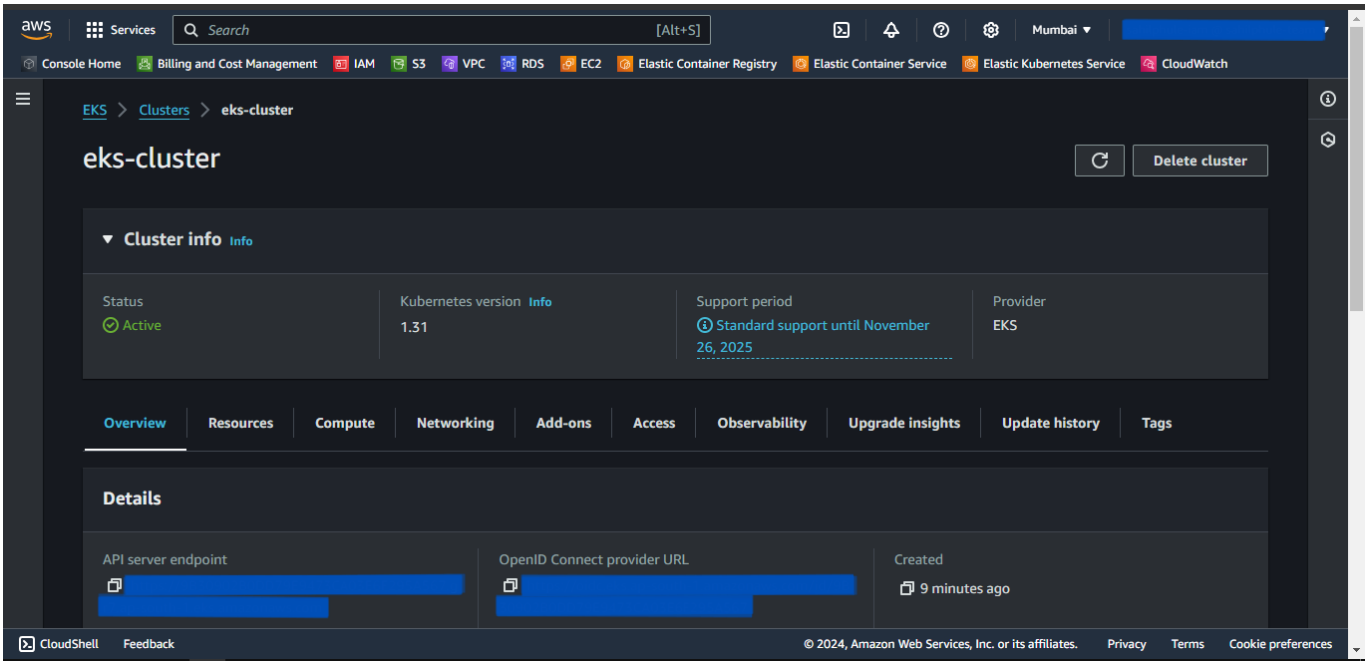
VPC Image



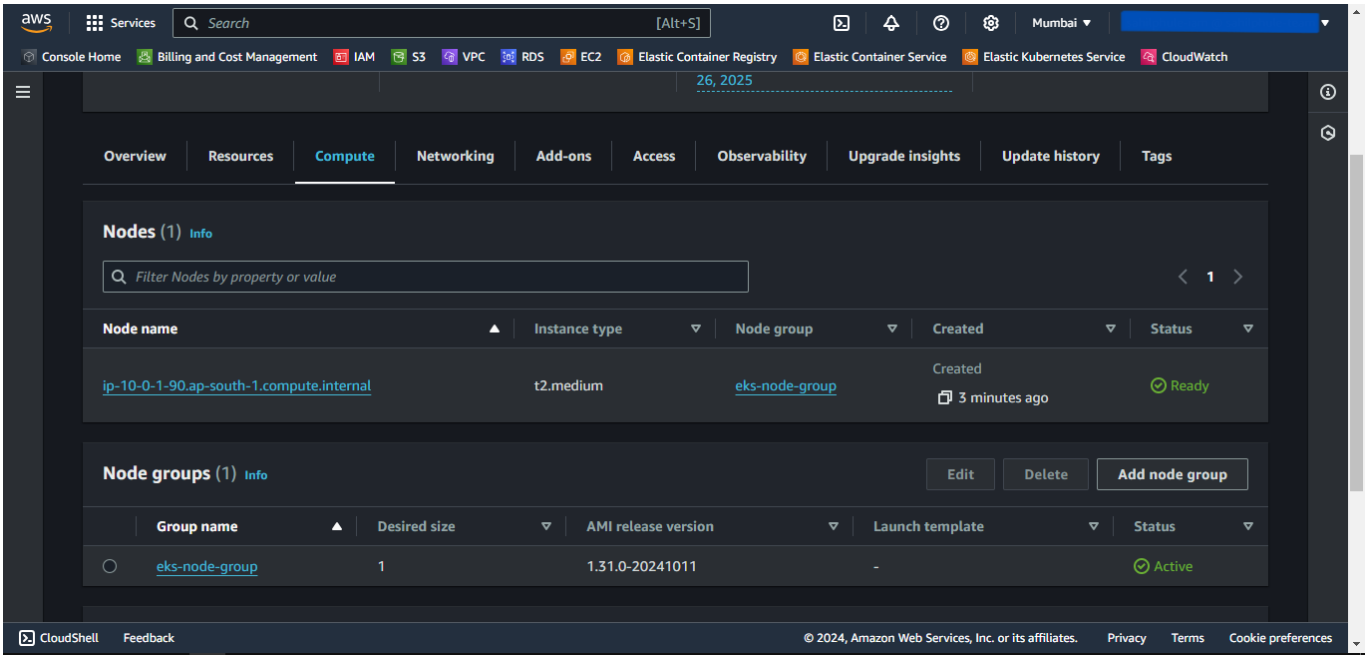
RDS Image



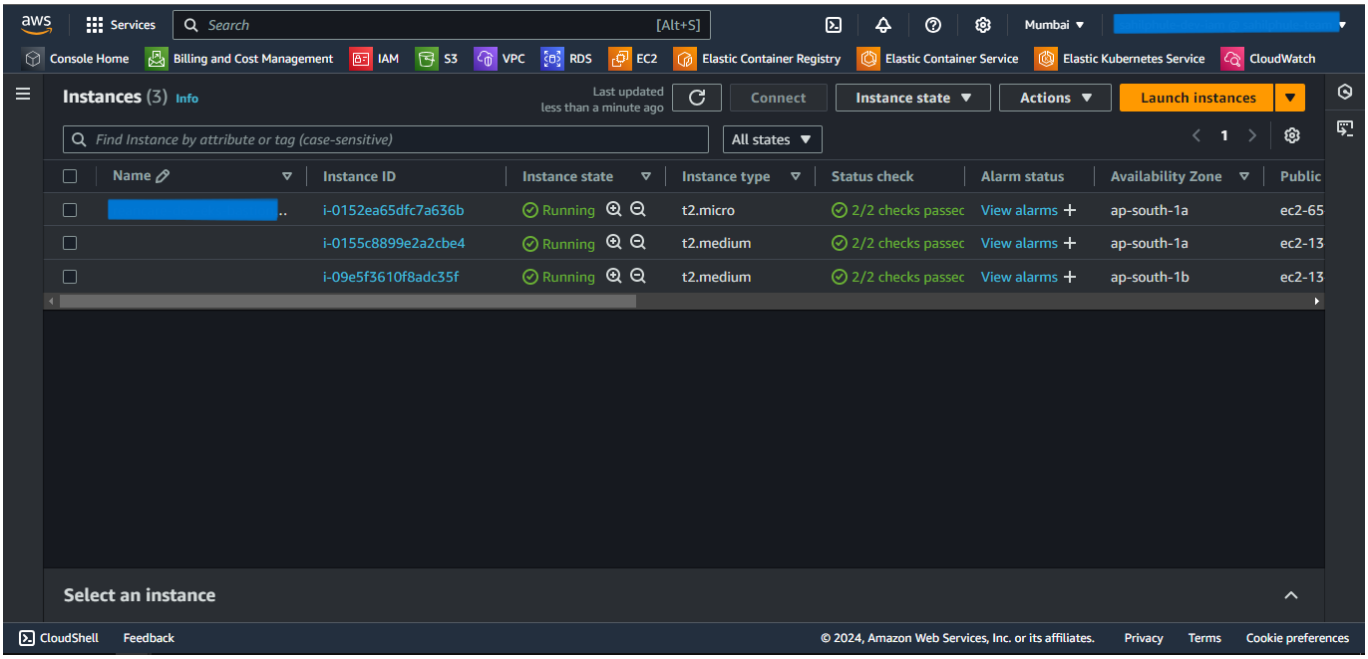
EKS Cluster Image



EKS Node Group Image



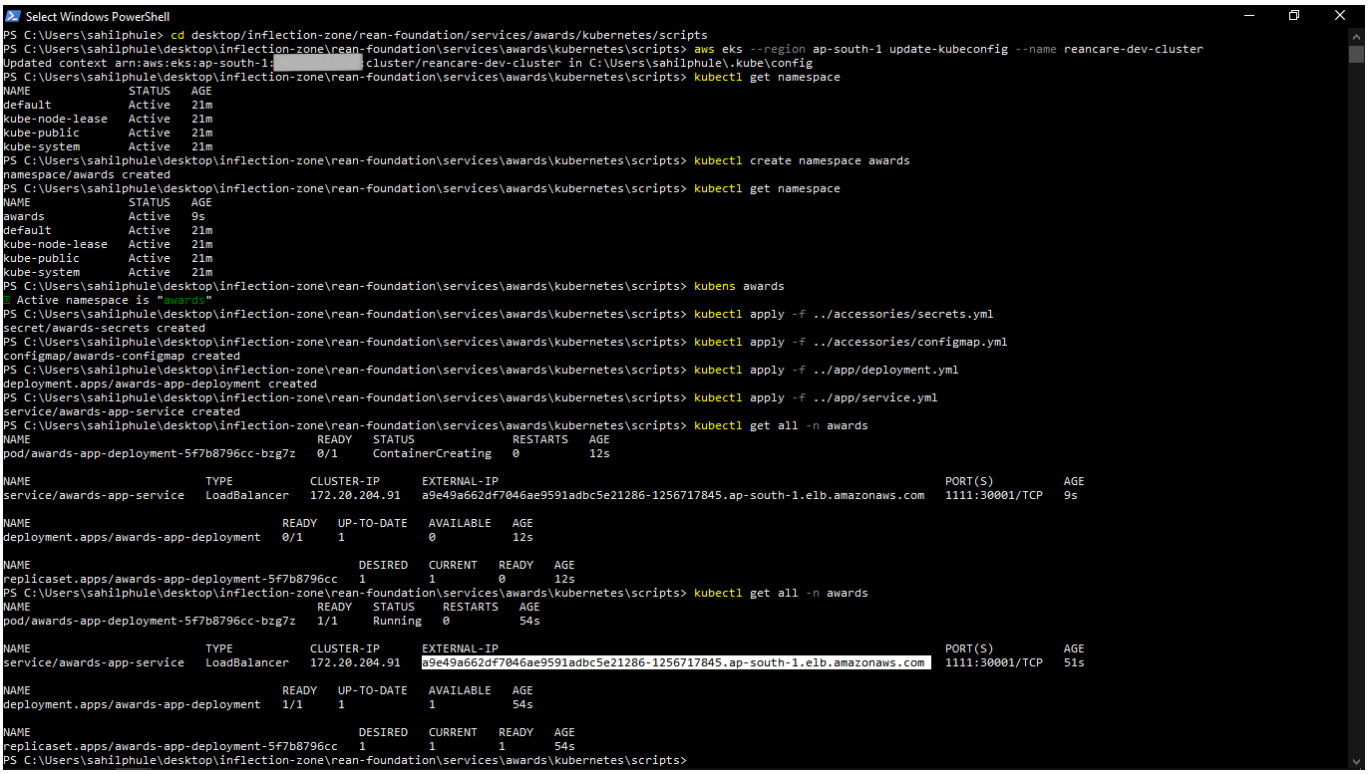
EKS Nodes Image



Connect to EKS Cluster from Powershell

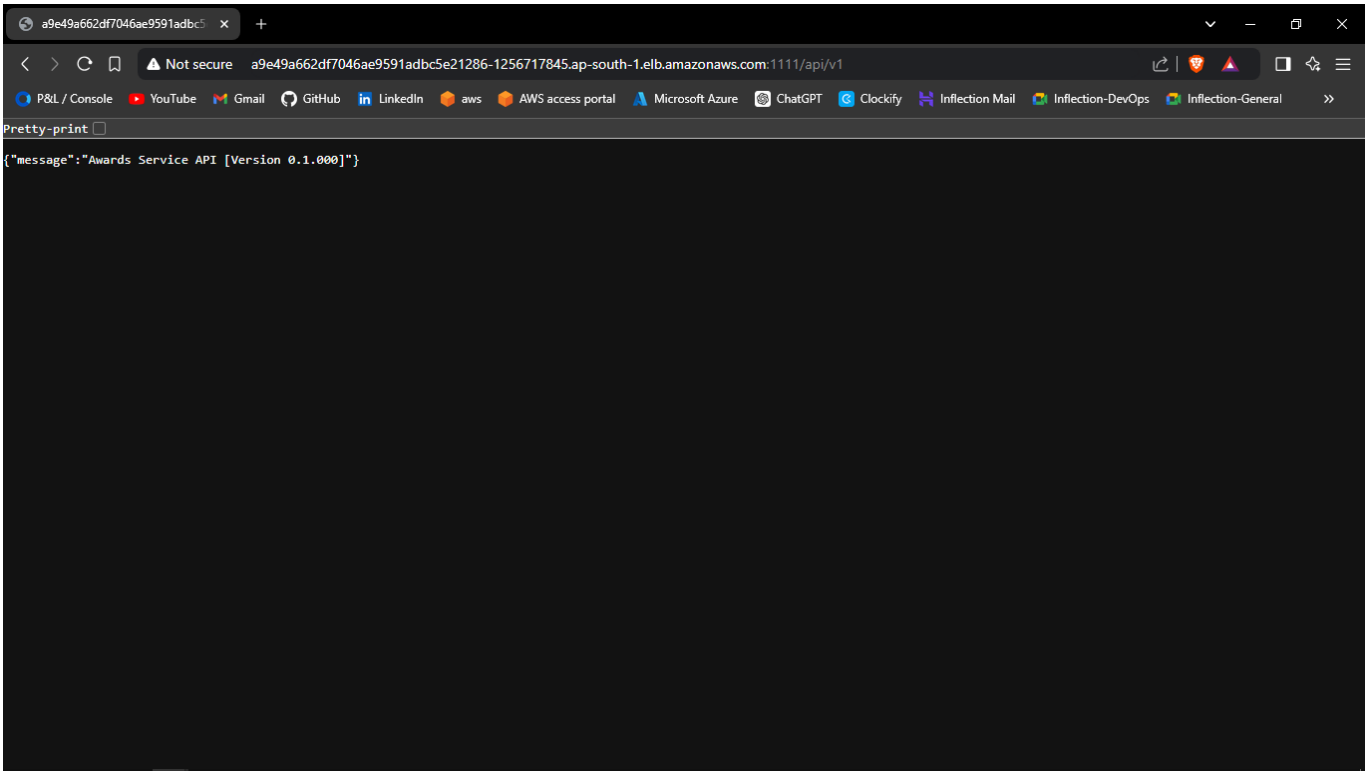
1. Open a new Powershell window.
2. Run the following command to configure local kubectl with eks cluster
   `aws eks --region "region-name" update-kubeconfig --name "cluster-name"`
   Substitute *region-name* and *cluster-name* with the values defined in the above-created locals.tf file.
3. Now apply the Kubernetes manifest files of the application.
4. To list them all, run `kubectl get all`.

Powershell Image



5. If a Load Balancer type Service is present then try accessing the External IP of that service in the browser.

Browser Service Access

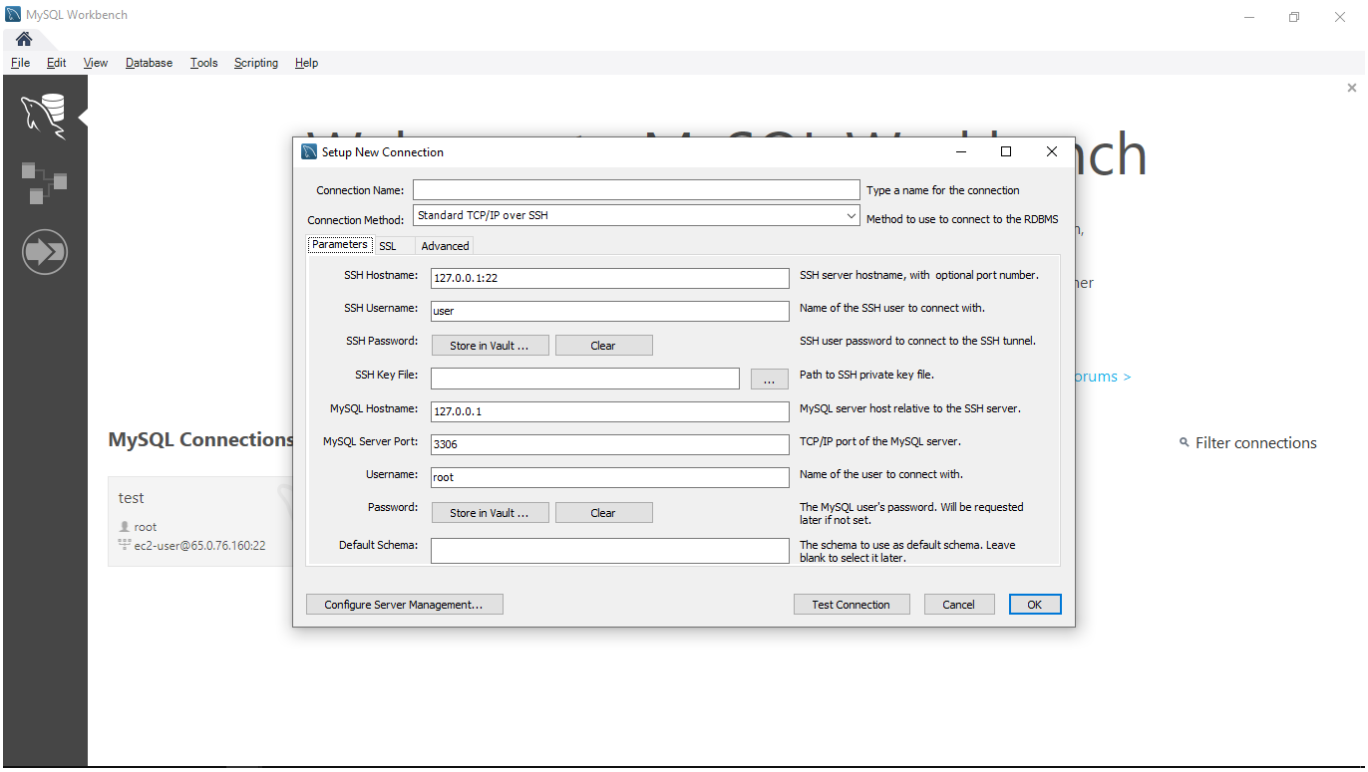


Connect to the RDS database through Bastion Host

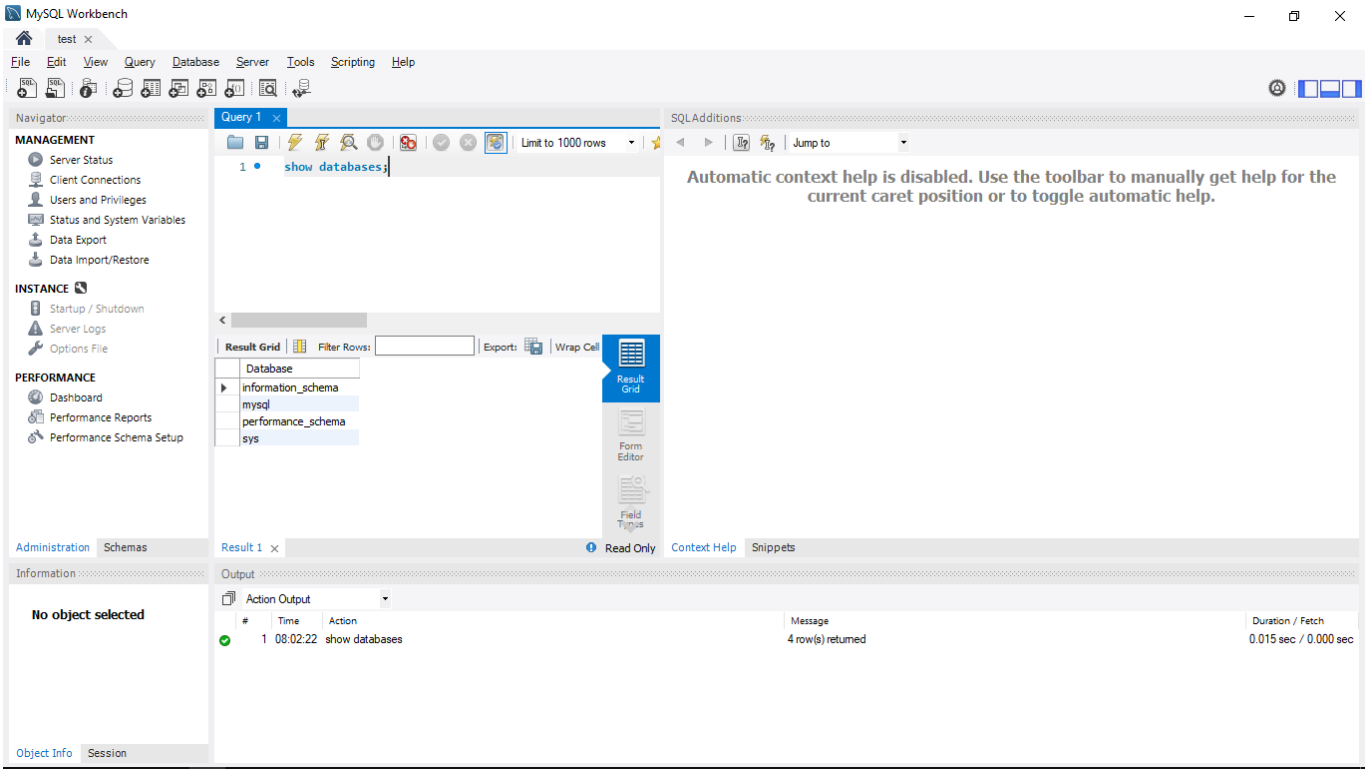
1. Open MySQL Workbench.
2. Click Add Connection.
3. Select connection method as **Standard TCP/IP over SSH**.
4. In SSH Hostname, enter *bastion-host-ip:22* where bastion-host-ip is received from `pulumi stack output bastion-host-ip` command.
5. In SSH Username, enter *ec2-user*.
6. In SSH Key File, select *bastion-key.pem* file passed in above *values.py* file from your local computer.
7. In MySQL Hostname, enter *DB_HOST* where DB_HOST is received from `pulumi stack output DB_HOST`.
8. In the Password section, select *Store in Vault*, and enter the password passed in above-created *values.py* file.
9. Click *OK* and open the connection.
10. Now you can run MySQL commands to access databases and verify the successful connection of *eks-nodes*.

Screenshots of MySQL Workbench

Connection Page



Commands Page



Destroy the provisioned infrastructure

1. First, delete all the Kubernetes Deployments.
2. To destroy infrastructure, change the directory to the above-created Pulumi Project.
3. Run `pulumi destroy` & if prompted, select `yes`.
4. Infrastructure will be destroyed.
