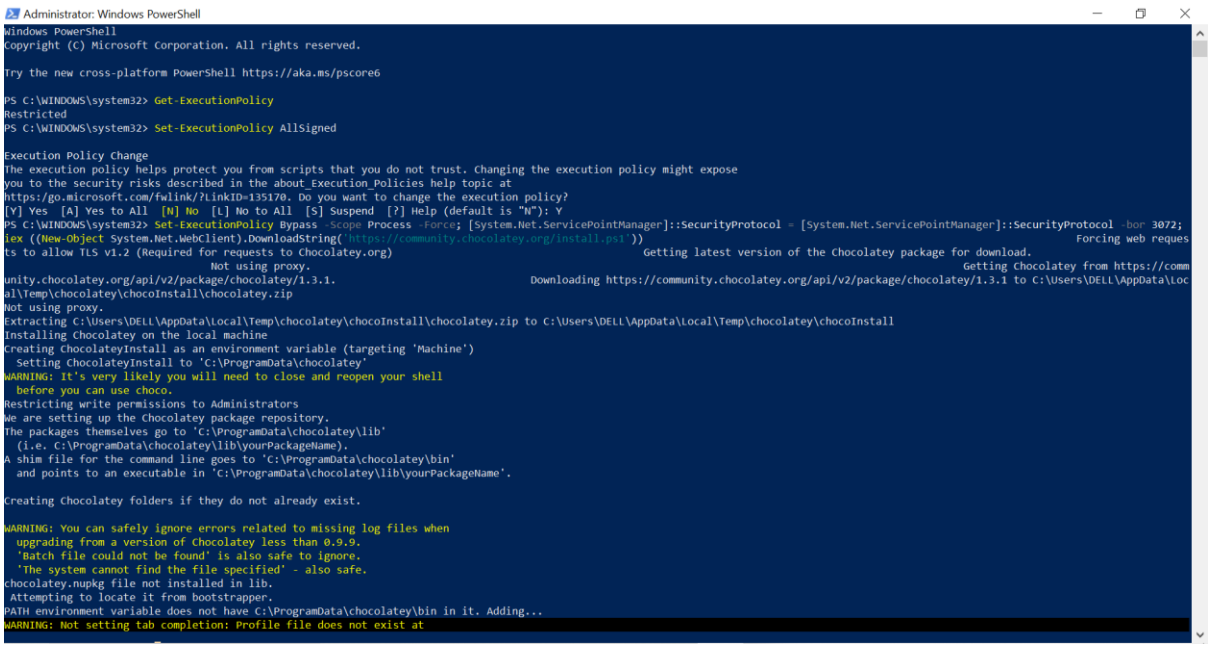
*Install chocolatey

First, ensure that you are using an ***administrative shell***

*To install the latest minikube stable release on x86-64 Windows using Chocolatey:

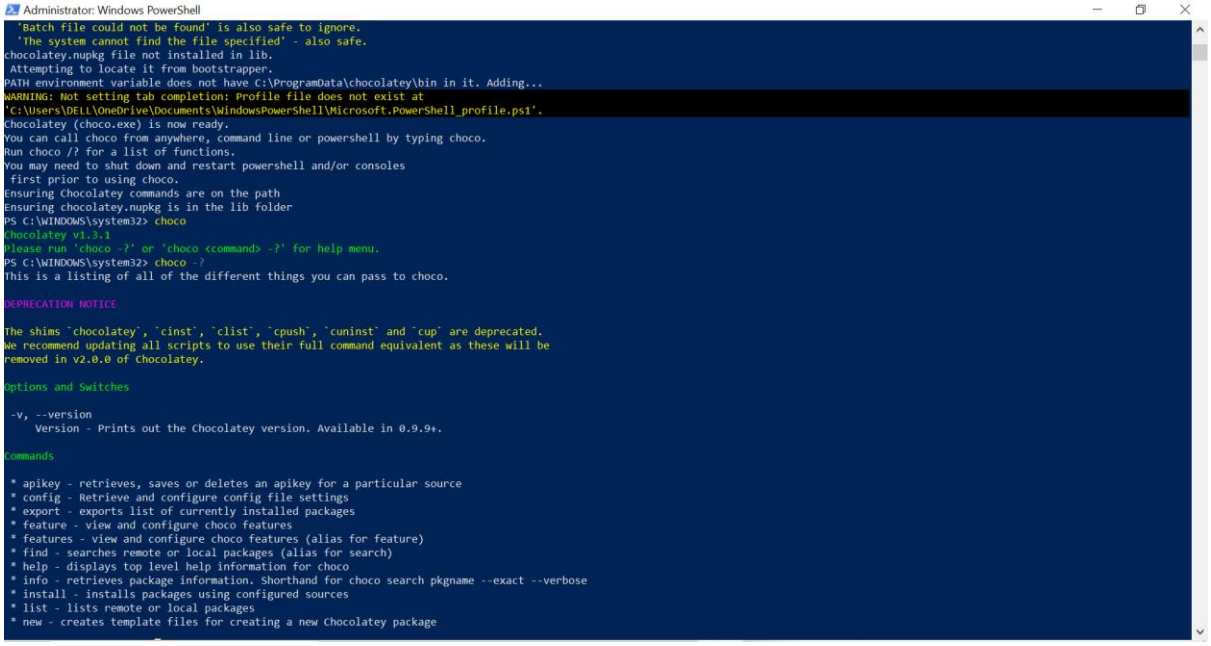
*With PowerShell, you must ensure Get-ExecutionPolicy is not Restricted. We suggest using **Bypass** to bypass the policy to get things installed or **AllSigned** for quite a bit more security.

- Run **Get-ExecutionPolicy**. If it returns **Restricted**, then run **Set-ExecutionPolicy AllSigned** or **Set-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -Scope Process**.



Now run the following command:

Set-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -Scope Process -Force; [System.Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = [System.Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol -bor 3072; iex ((New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://community.chocolatey.org/install.ps1'))

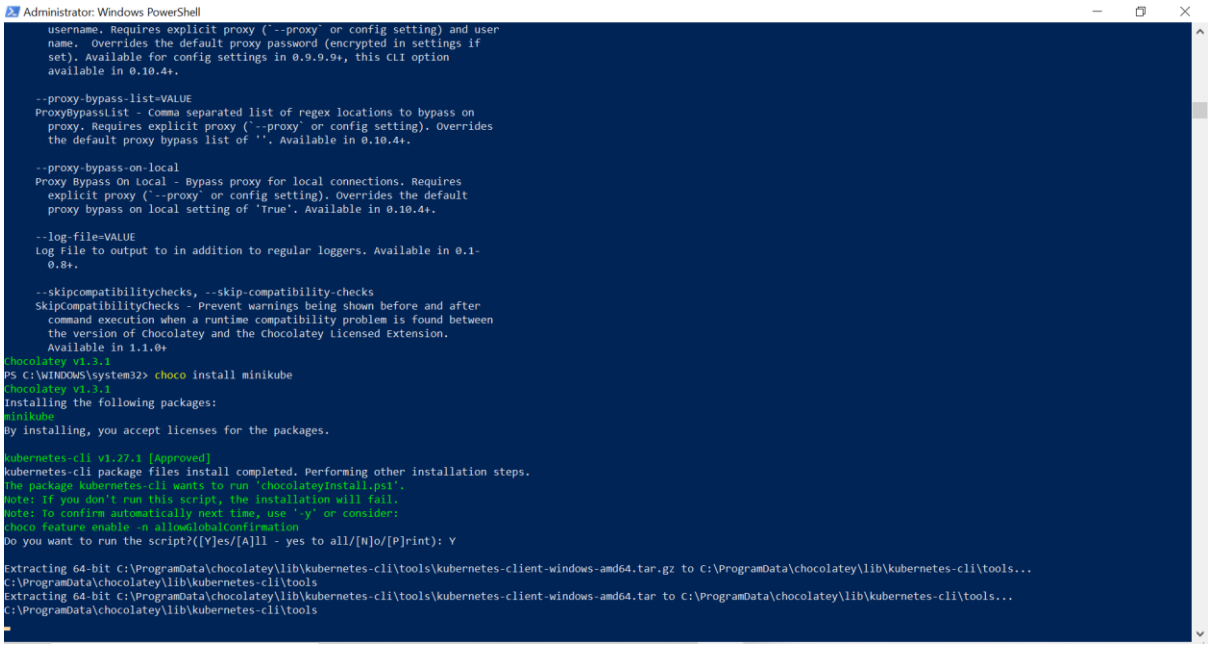


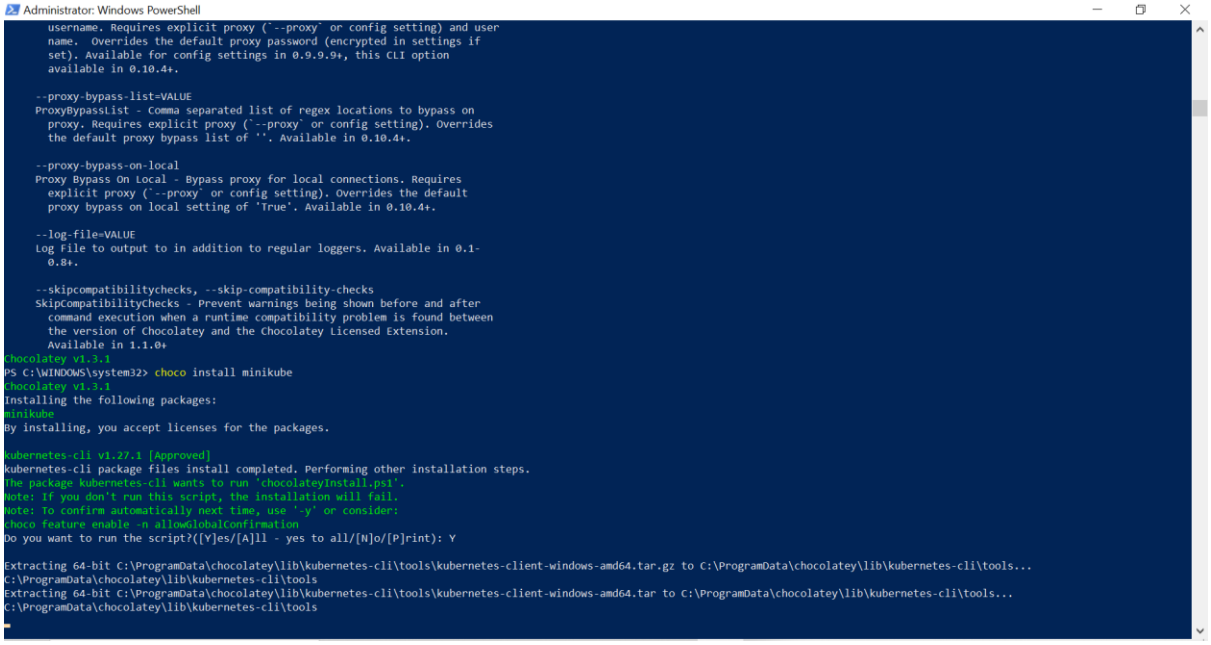
*Now chocolatey is installed.

*You can now install minikube and Kubernetes-cli

To install minikube use the command:

choco install minikube

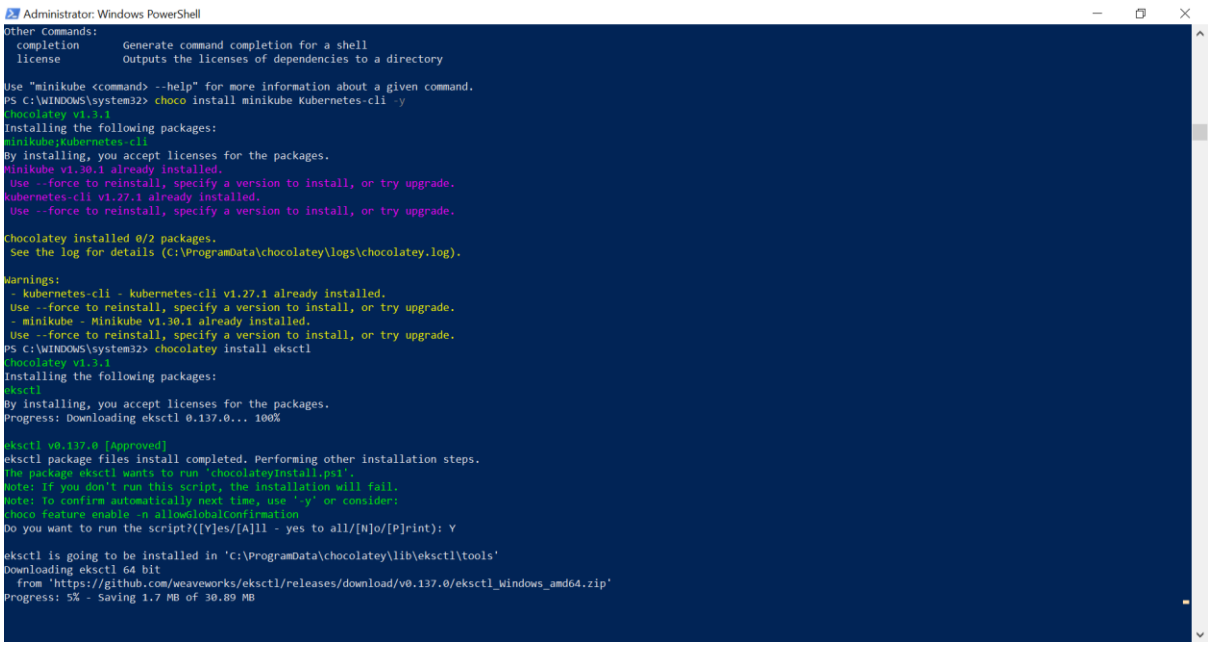




*Both minikube and Kubernetes-cli are installed successfully.

*Now install eksctl

chocolatey install eksctl

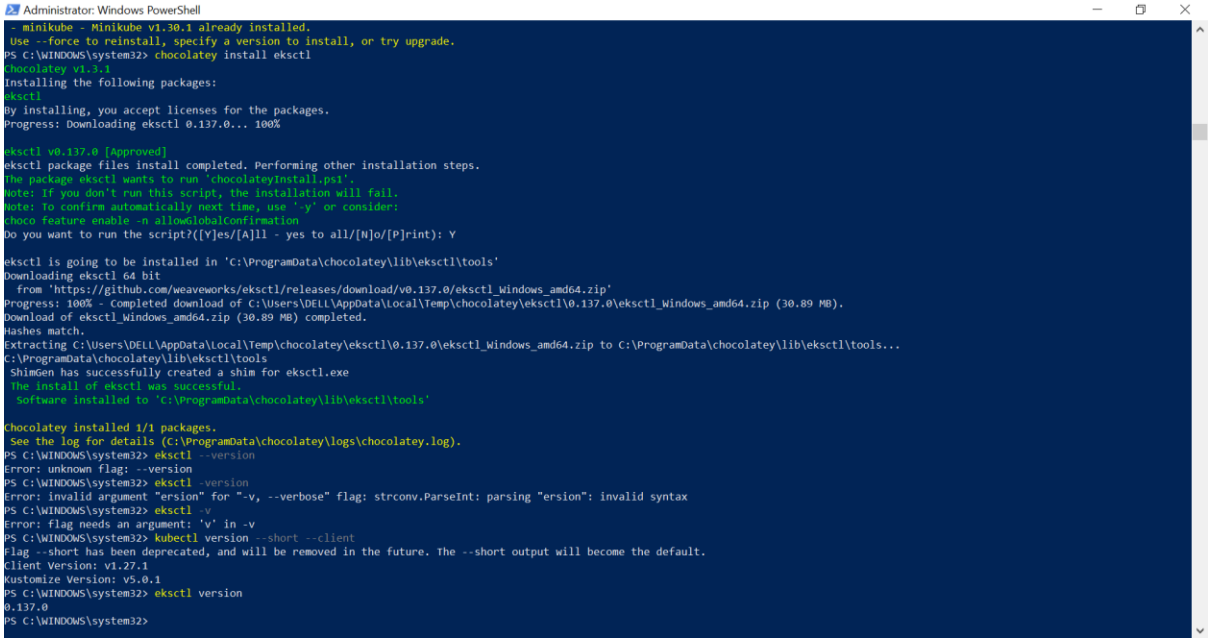


*Once the eksctl is installed check the version using below command:

eksctl version

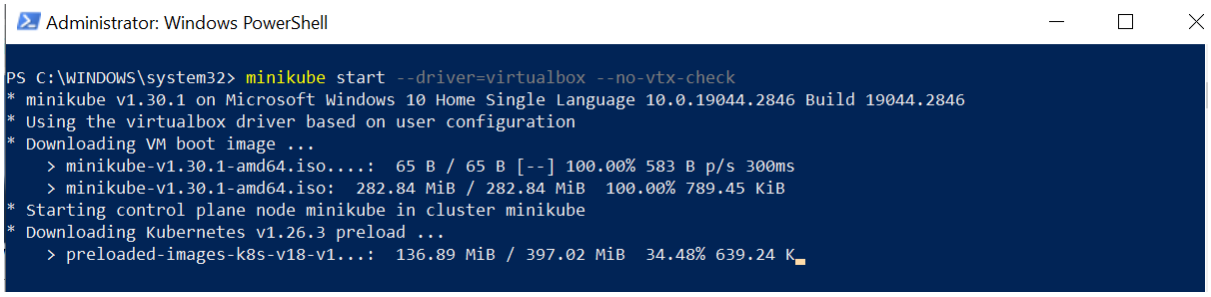
*to check the version of kubectl use the below command.

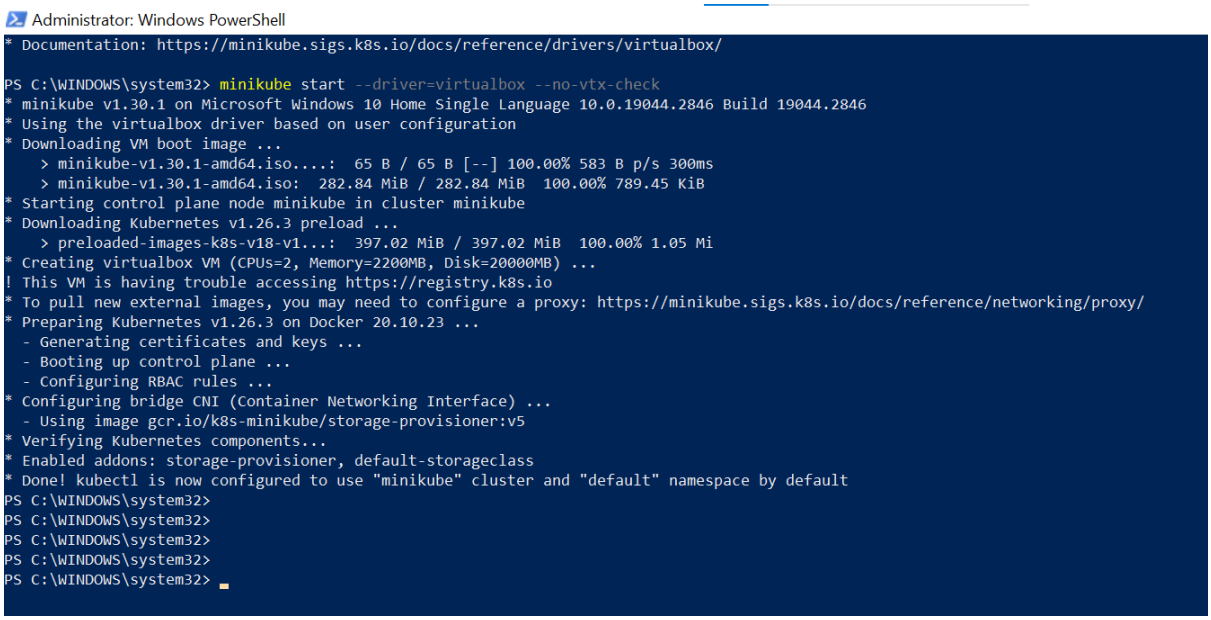
kubectl version –short –client



*Start minikube

minikube start --driver=virtualbox --no-vtx-check





*Interact with your cluster

If you already have kubectl installed, you can now use it to access your shiny new cluster:

kubectl get po -A

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get po -A
NAMESPACE     NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS        AGE
kube-system   coredns-787d4945fb-6g6f5           1/1     Running   0               2m9s
kube-system   etcd-minikube                      1/1     Running   0               2m20s
kube-system   kube-apiserver-minikube            1/1     Running   0               2m20s
kube-system   kube-controller-manager-minikube   1/1     Running   1 (2m50s ago)   2m20s
kube-system   kube-proxy-2fbwf                   1/1     Running   0               2m10s
kube-system   kube-scheduler-minikube            1/1     Running   0               2m20s
kube-system   storage-provisioner                1/1     Running   1 (57s ago)     107s
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

*Alternatively, minikube can download the appropriate version of kubectl and you should be able to use it like this:

minikube kubectl -- get po -A

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> minikube kubectl -- get po -A
    > kubectl.exe.sha256:  64 B / 64 B [--------------------] 100.00% ? p/s 0s
    > kubectl.exe:  46.49 MiB / 46.49 MiB [------] 100.00% 272.88 KiB p/s 2m55s
NAMESPACE     NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS        AGE
kube-system   coredns-787d4945fb-6g6f5           1/1     Running   0               5m38s
kube-system   etcd-minikube                      1/1     Running   0               5m49s
kube-system   kube-apiserver-minikube            1/1     Running   0               5m49s
kube-system   kube-controller-manager-minikube   1/1     Running   1 (6m19s ago)   5m49s
kube-system   kube-proxy-2fbwf                   1/1     Running   0               5m39s
kube-system   kube-scheduler-minikube            1/1     Running   0               5m49s
kube-system   storage-provisioner                1/1     Running   1 (4m26s ago)   5m16s
```

*Create a sample deployment and expose it on port 8080:

kubectl create deployment hello-minikube --image=kicbase/echo-server:1.0
kubectl expose deployment hello-minikube --type=NodePort --port=8080

It may take a moment, but your deployment will soon show up when you run:

kubectl get services hello-minikube

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl create deployment hello-minikube --image=kicbase/echo-server:1.0
deployment.apps/hello-minikube created
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl expose deployment hello-minikube --type=NodePort --port=8080
service/hello-minikube exposed
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get services hello-minikube
NAME             TYPE       CLUSTER-IP       EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)          AGE
hello-minikube   NodePort   10.110.176.237   <none>        8080:31960/TCP   17s
```

The **kubectl get pods** command is used to get the list of pods running in the default namespace of your Kubernetes cluster.

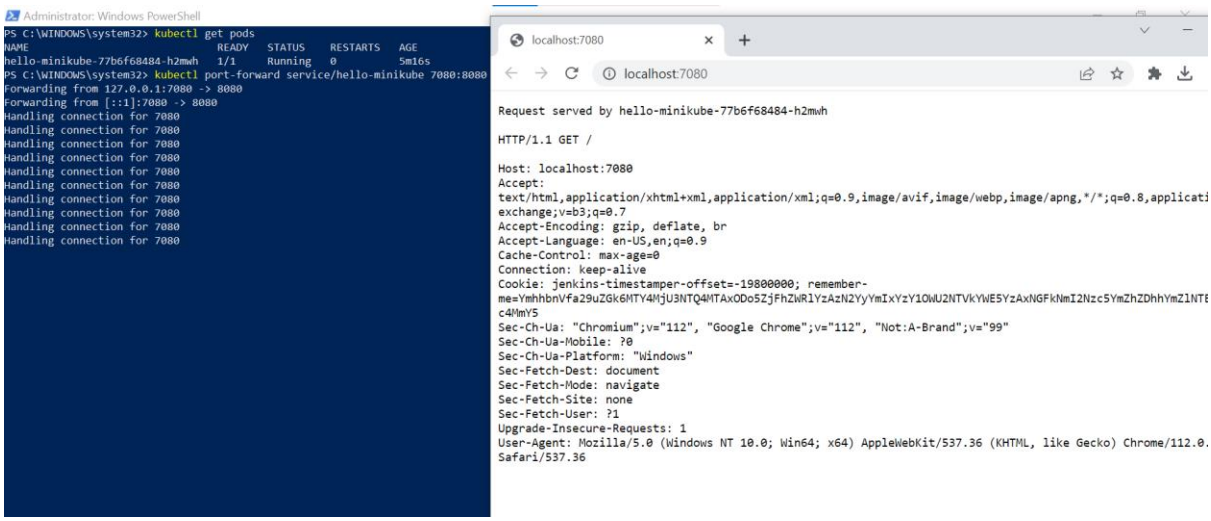
use kubectl to forward the port:

kubectl port-forward service/hello-minikube 7080:8080

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get pods
NAME                              READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
hello-minikube-77b6f68484-h2mwh   1/1     Running   0          5m16s
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl port-forward service/hello-minikube 7080:8080
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:7080 -> 8080
Forwarding from [::1]:7080 -> 8080
Handling connection for 7080
Handling connection for 7080
```

*Your application is now available at http://localhost:7080/

*You can be able to see the request metadata in the application output.

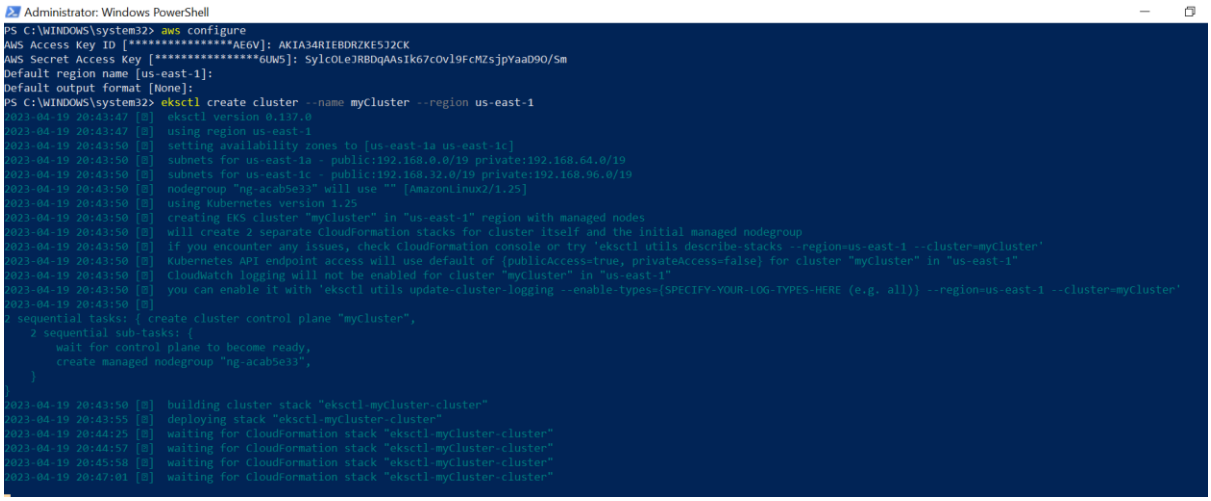


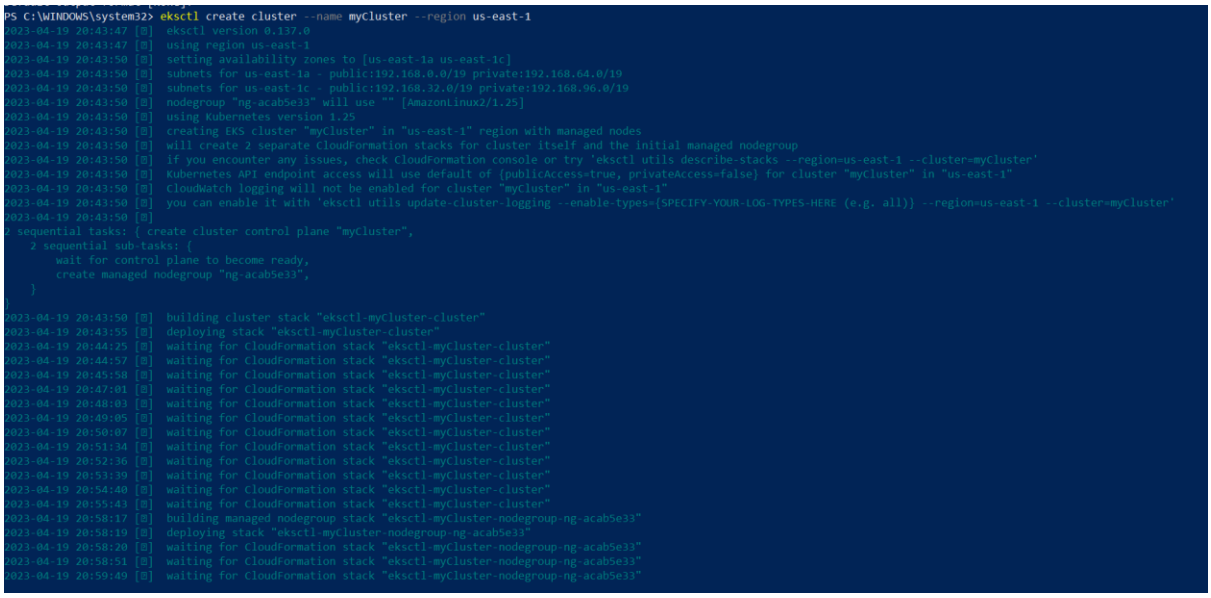
*Create an IAM user in your aws management console and create an access key.

*Give **aws configure** command to configure and give access key id ,secret access key and region name.

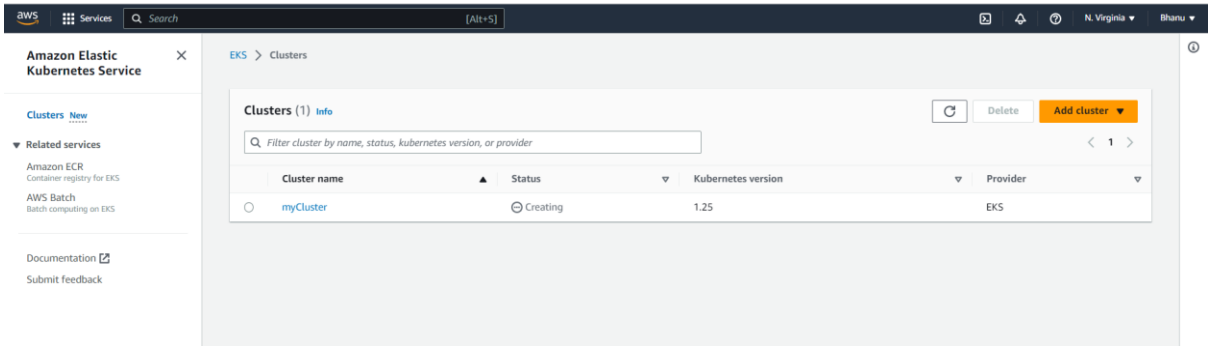
*To create a cluster using eksctl give the command :

eksctl create cluster --name <cluster-name> --region <region>

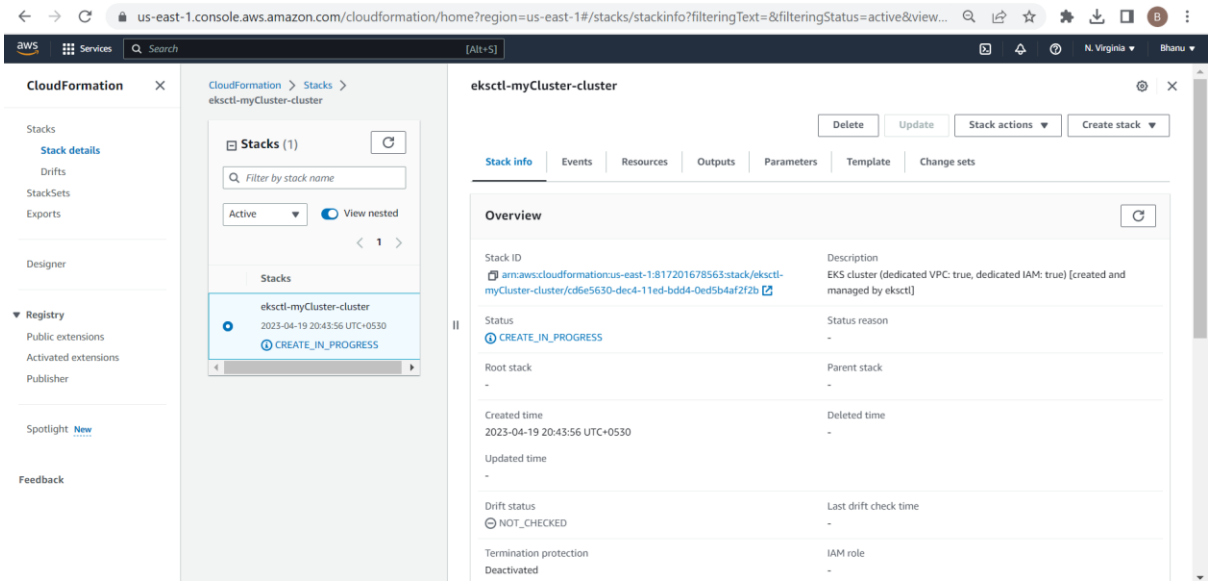




*Now go to EKS in AWS management console,then you will find the cluster.



*Open cloud formation to check the process of creation of a cluster.

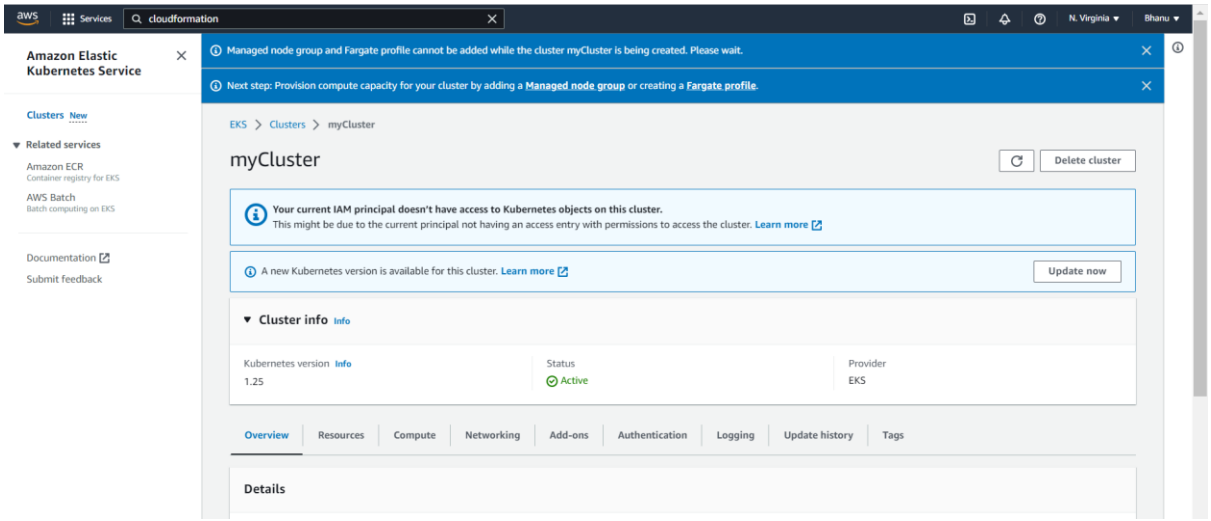


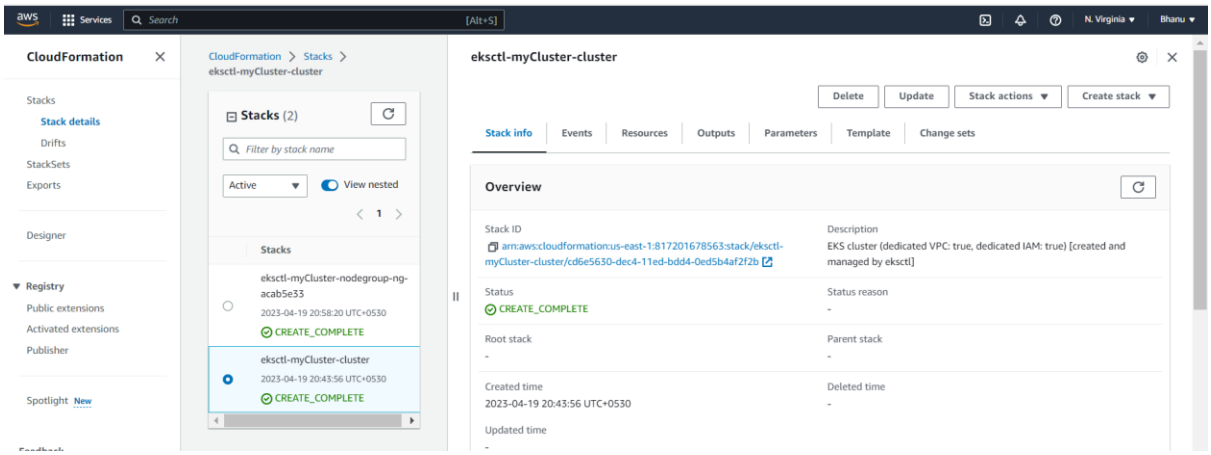
*Now the cluster is active and we have successfully created a cluster using eksctl.

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> eksctl create cluster --name myCluster --region us-east-1
2023-04-19 20:43:47 [ℹ]  eksctl version 0.137.0
2023-04-19 20:43:47 [ℹ]  using region us-east-1
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  setting availability zones to [us-east-1a us-east-1c]
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1a - public:192.168.0.0/19 private:192.168.64.0/19
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1c - public:192.168.32.0/19 private:192.168.96.0/19
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng-acab5e33" will use "" [AmazonLinux2/1.25]
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  using Kubernetes version 1.25
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  creating EKS cluster "myCluster" in "us-east-1" region with managed nodes
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  will create 2 separate CloudFormation stacks for cluster itself and the initial managed nodegroup
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  if you encounter any issues, check CloudFormation console or try 'eksctl utils describe-stacks --region=us-east-1 --cluster=myCluster'
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  Kubernetes API endpoint access will use default of {publicAccess=true, privateAccess=false} for cluster "myCluster" in "us-east-1"
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  CloudWatch logging will not be enabled for cluster "myCluster" in "us-east-1"
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  you can enable it with 'eksctl utils update-cluster-logging --enable-types={SPECIFY-YOUR-LOG-TYPES-HERE (e.g. all)} --region=us-east-1 --cluster=myCluster'
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]
2 sequential tasks: { create cluster control plane "myCluster",
    2 sequential sub-tasks: {
        wait for control plane to become ready,
        create managed nodegroup "ng-acab5e33",
    }
}
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  building cluster stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:43:55 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:44:25 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:44:57 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:45:58 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:47:01 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:48:03 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:49:05 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:50:07 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:51:34 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:52:36 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:53:39 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:54:40 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:55:43 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:58:17 [ℹ]  building managed nodegroup stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:58:19 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:58:20 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:58:51 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:59:49 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]
2 sequential tasks: { create cluster control plane "myCluster",
    2 sequential sub-tasks: {
        wait for control plane to become ready,
        create managed nodegroup "ng-acab5e33",
    }
}
2023-04-19 20:43:50 [ℹ]  building cluster stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:43:55 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:44:25 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:44:57 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:45:58 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:47:01 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:48:03 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:49:05 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:50:07 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:51:34 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:52:36 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:53:39 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:54:40 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:55:43 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 20:58:17 [ℹ]  building managed nodegroup stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:58:19 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:58:20 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:58:51 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 20:59:49 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:00:45 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:01:39 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:01:40 [ℹ]  waiting for the control plane to become ready
2023-04-19 21:02:09 [✔]  saved kubeconfig as "C:\\Users\\DELL\\.kube\\config"
2023-04-19 21:02:09 [ℹ]  no tasks
2023-04-19 21:02:09 [✔]  all EKS cluster resources for "myCluster" have been created
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng-acab5e33" has 2 node(s)
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-2-74.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-34-132.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  waiting for at least 2 node(s) to become ready in "ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng-acab5e33" has 2 node(s)
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-2-74.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:02:11 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-34-132.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:02:41 [ℹ]  kubectl command should work with "C:\\Users\\DELL\\.kube\\config", try 'kubectl get nodes'
2023-04-19 21:02:41 [✔]  EKS cluster "myCluster" in "us-east-1" region is ready
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

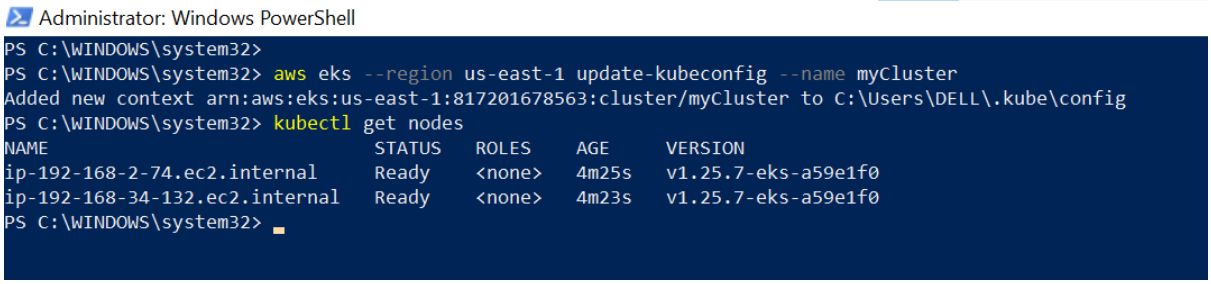




*Open the Ec2 dashboard and you can see the running instances.

*Now Once the cluster is created, you can use the **kubectl** command-line tool to interact with it. Before you can do this, you need to update your **kubectl** configuration to point to the new EKS cluster. To do this, run the following command:

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



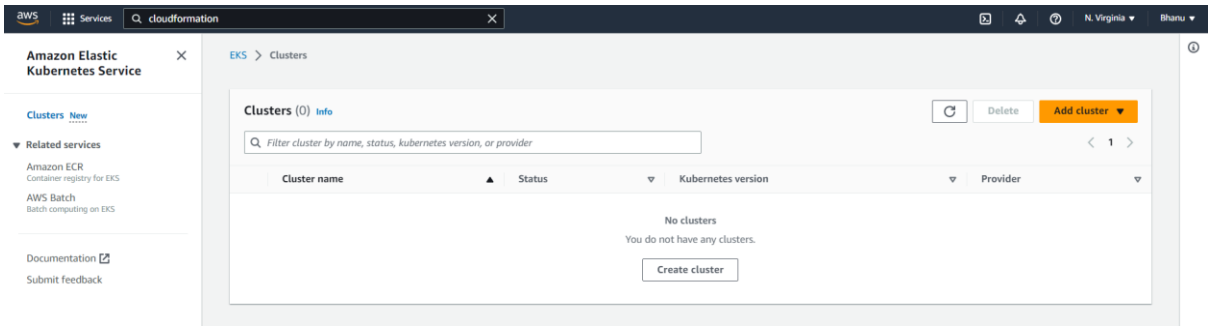
*After you have tested your EKS cluster, you can delete it to avoid incurring any ongoing costs. To delete your EKS cluster, run the following command:

eksctl delete cluster --name <cluster-name>

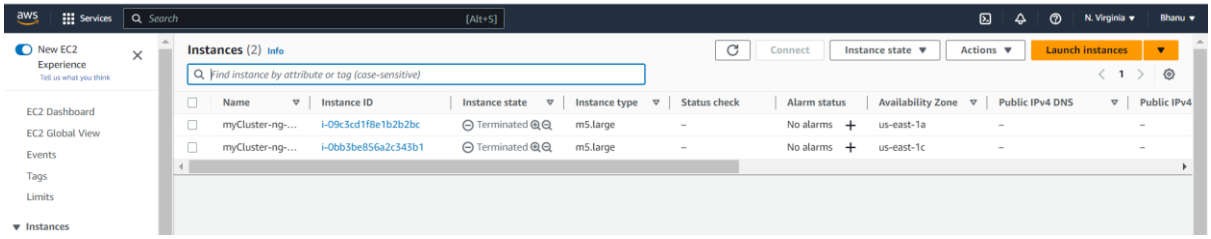
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> eksctl delete cluster --name myCluster
2023-04-19 21:05:25 [ℹ]  deleting EKS cluster "myCluster"
2023-04-19 21:05:28 [ℹ]  will drain 0 unmanaged nodegroup(s) in cluster "myCluster"
2023-04-19 21:05:28 [ℹ]  starting parallel draining, max in-flight of 1
2023-04-19 21:05:30 [ℹ]  deleted 0 Fargate profile(s)
2023-04-19 21:05:37 [✔]  kubeconfig has been updated
2023-04-19 21:05:37 [ℹ]  cleaning up AWS load balancers created by Kubernetes objects of Kind Service or Ingress
2023-04-19 21:05:54 [ℹ]
2 sequential tasks: { delete nodegroup "ng-acab5e33", delete cluster control plane "myCluster" [async]
}
2023-04-19 21:05:55 [ℹ]  will delete stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:05:55 [ℹ]  waiting for stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33" to get deleted
2023-04-19 21:05:55 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:06:30 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:07:06 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:08:11 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:09:17 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:11:19 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:12:58 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:14:50 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-myCluster-nodegroup-ng-acab5e33"
2023-04-19 21:14:50 [ℹ]  will delete stack "eksctl-myCluster-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:14:52 [ℹ]  all cluster resources were deleted
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

*Now go to AWS management console and go to EKS there are no clusters.



*Instances will terminated automatically once cluster is deleted.



***Creating the second cluster.**

For creation of second cluster , use command mentioned below:

eksctl create cluster -n cluster1 --nodegroup-name ng1 --region us-east-1 --node-type t2.micro - -nodes 2

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> eksctl create cluster -n cluster1 --nodegroup-name ng1 --region us-east-1 --node-type t2.micro --nodes 2
2023-04-19 21:18:03 [ℹ]  eksctl version 0.137.0
2023-04-19 21:18:03 [ℹ]  using region us-east-1
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  setting availability zones to [us-east-1c us-east-1a]
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1c - public:192.168.0.0/19 private:192.168.64.0/19
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1a - public:192.168.32.0/19 private:192.168.96.0/19
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng1" will use "" [AmazonLinux2/1.25]
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  using Kubernetes version 1.25
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  creating EKS cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1" region with managed nodes
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  will create 2 separate CloudFormation stacks for cluster itself and the initial managed nodegroup
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  if you encounter any issues, check CloudFormation console or try 'eksctl utils describe-stacks --region=us-east-1 --cluster=cluster1'
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  Kubernetes API endpoint access will use default of {publicAccess=true, privateAccess=false} for cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1"
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  CloudWatch logging will not be enabled for cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1"
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  you can enable it with 'eksctl utils update-cluster-logging --enable-types={SPECIFY-YOUR-LOG-TYPES-HERE (e.g. all)} --region=us-east-1 --
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]
2 sequential tasks: { create cluster control plane "cluster1",
    2 sequential sub-tasks: {
        wait for control plane to become ready,
        create managed nodegroup "ng1",
    }
}
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  building cluster stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:18:10 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
```

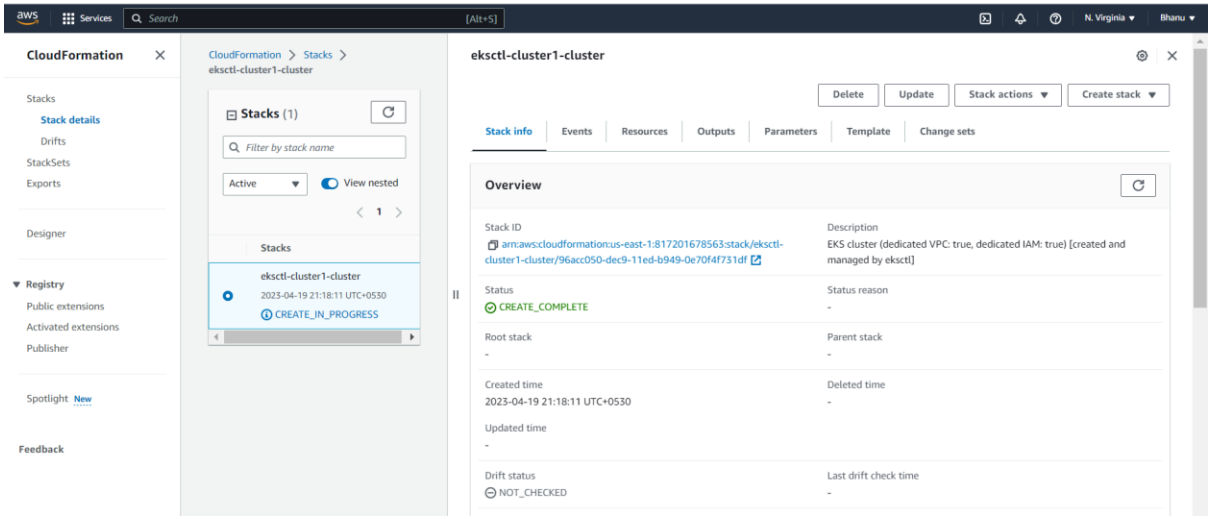
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> eksctl create cluster -n cluster1 --nodegroup-name ng1 --region us-east-1 --node-type t2.micro --nodes 2
2023-04-19 21:18:03 [ℹ]  eksctl version 0.137.0
2023-04-19 21:18:03 [ℹ]  using region us-east-1
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  setting availability zones to [us-east-1c us-east-1a]
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1c - public:192.168.0.0/19 private:192.168.64.0/19
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1a - public:192.168.32.0/19 private:192.168.96.0/19
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng1" will use "" [AmazonLinux2/1.25]
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  using Kubernetes version 1.25
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  creating EKS cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1" region with managed nodes
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  will create 2 separate CloudFormation stacks for cluster itself and the initial managed nodegroup
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  if you encounter any issues, check CloudFormation console or try 'eksctl utils describe-stacks --region=us-east-1 --cluster=cluster1'
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  Kubernetes API endpoint access will use default of {publicAccess=true, privateAccess=false} for cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1"
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  CloudWatch logging will not be enabled for cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1"
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  you can enable it with 'eksctl utils update-cluster-logging --enable-types={SPECIFY-YOUR-LOG-TYPES-HERE (e.g. all)} --region=us-east-1 --cluster=cluster1'
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]
2 sequential tasks: { create cluster control plane "cluster1",
    2 sequential sub-tasks: {
        wait for control plane to become ready,
        create managed nodegroup "ng1",
    }
}
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  building cluster stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:18:10 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:18:40 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:19:12 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:20:13 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:21:15 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:22:18 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:23:19 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:24:22 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:25:24 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:26:26 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
```

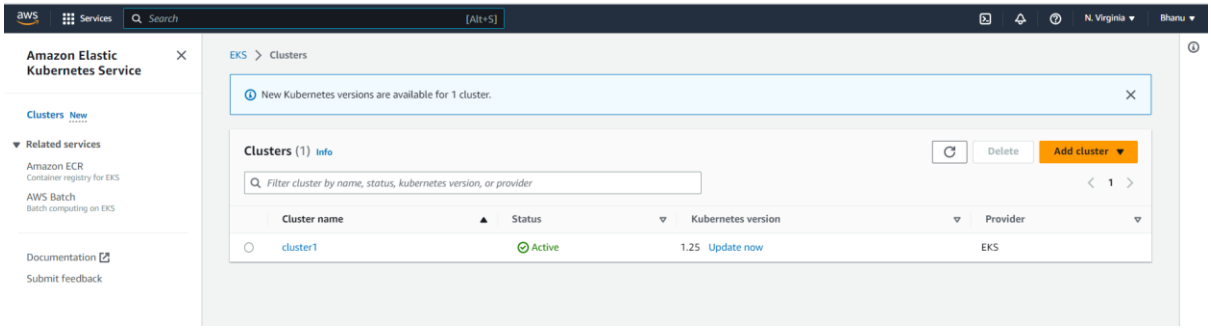
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

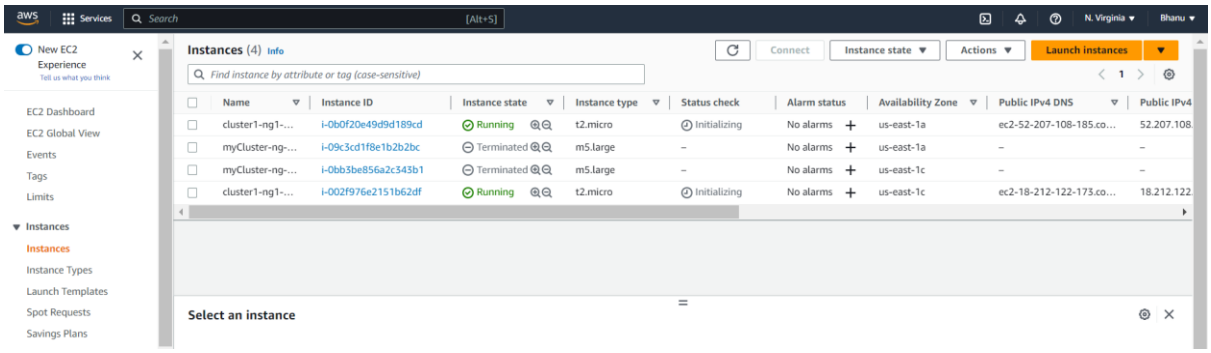
```
        create managed nodegroup "ng1",
    }
}
2023-04-19 21:18:06 [ℹ]  building cluster stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:18:10 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:18:40 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:19:12 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:20:13 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:21:15 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:22:18 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:23:19 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:24:22 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:25:24 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:26:26 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:27:27 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:28:29 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:29:31 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:30:33 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:32:53 [ℹ]  building managed nodegroup stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:32:54 [ℹ]  deploying stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:32:54 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:33:28 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:34:05 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:34:54 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:36:21 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:36:21 [ℹ]  waiting for the control plane to become ready
2023-04-19 21:36:25 [✔]  saved kubeconfig as "C:\\Users\\DELL\\.kube\\config"
2023-04-19 21:36:25 [ℹ]  no tasks
2023-04-19 21:36:25 [✔]  all EKS cluster resources for "cluster1" have been created
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng1" has 2 node(s)
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-11-90.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-43-128.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  waiting for at least 2 node(s) to become ready in "ng1"
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng1" has 2 node(s)
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-11-90.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:36:28 [ℹ]  node "ip-192-168-43-128.ec2.internal" is ready
2023-04-19 21:36:43 [ℹ]  kubectl command should work with "C:\\Users\\DELL\\.kube\\config", try 'kubectl get nodes'
2023-04-19 21:36:43 [✔]  EKS cluster "cluster1" in "us-east-1" region is ready
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

*Once the cluster is created , go to EKS and check whether cluster is there or not.



*The cluster1 is in active state ,that means the cluster is created successfully using eksctl.





*delete the cluster using below command.

eksctl delete cluster --name <cluster-name>

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> eksctl delete cluster --name cluster1
2023-04-19 21:41:02 [ℹ]  deleting EKS cluster "cluster1"
2023-04-19 21:41:07 [ℹ]  will drain 0 unmanaged nodegroup(s) in cluster "cluster1"
2023-04-19 21:41:07 [ℹ]  starting parallel draining, max in-flight of 1
2023-04-19 21:41:10 [ℹ]  deleted 0 Fargate profile(s)
2023-04-19 21:41:15 [✔]  kubeconfig has been updated
2023-04-19 21:41:15 [ℹ]  cleaning up AWS load balancers created by Kubernetes objects of Kind Service or Ingress
2023-04-19 21:41:22 [ℹ]
2 sequential tasks: { delete nodegroup "ng1", delete cluster control plane "cluster1" [async]
}
2023-04-19 21:41:23 [ℹ]  will delete stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:41:23 [ℹ]  waiting for stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1" to get deleted
2023-04-19 21:41:24 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:41:55 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:42:45 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:44:20 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:45:59 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:47:46 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:49:06 [ℹ]  waiting for CloudFormation stack "eksctl-cluster1-nodegroup-ng1"
2023-04-19 21:49:07 [ℹ]  will delete stack "eksctl-cluster1-cluster"
2023-04-19 21:49:09 [✔]  all cluster resources were deleted
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```