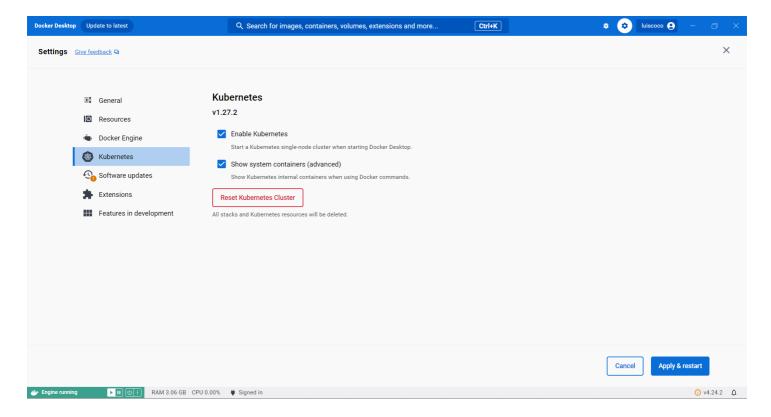
How to deploy SpringBoot WebAPI to AWS EKS

1. Prerequisites

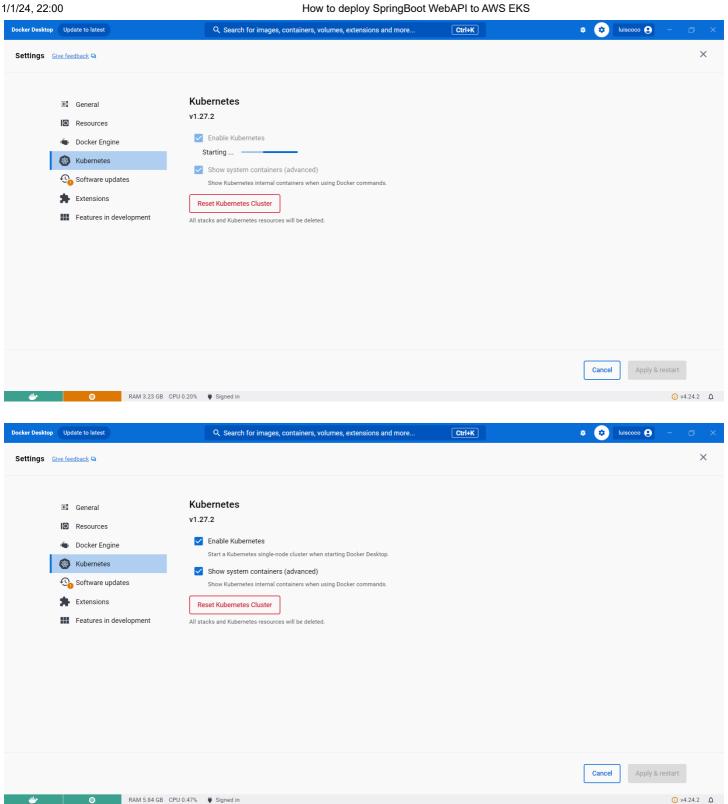
1.1. Install and run Docker Desktop

https://docs.docker.com/desktop/install/windows-install/

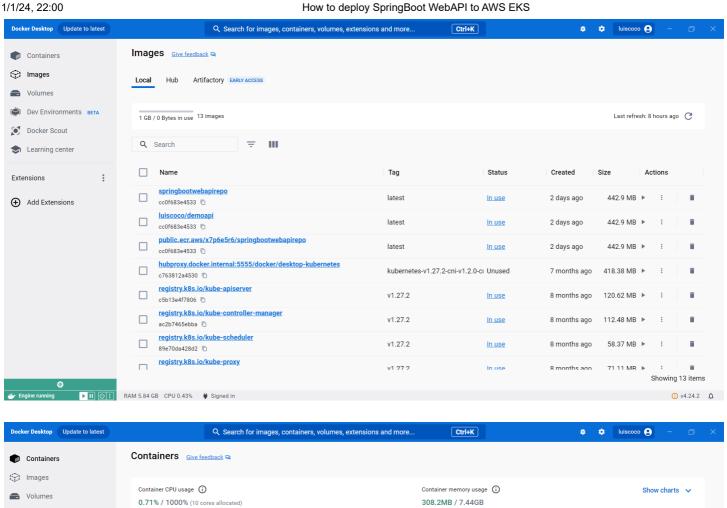
Run Docker Desktop and enable Kubernetes

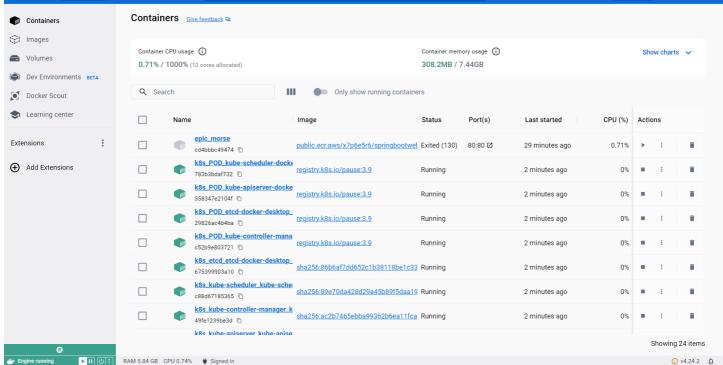


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1.2. Install eksctl:

choco install eksctl

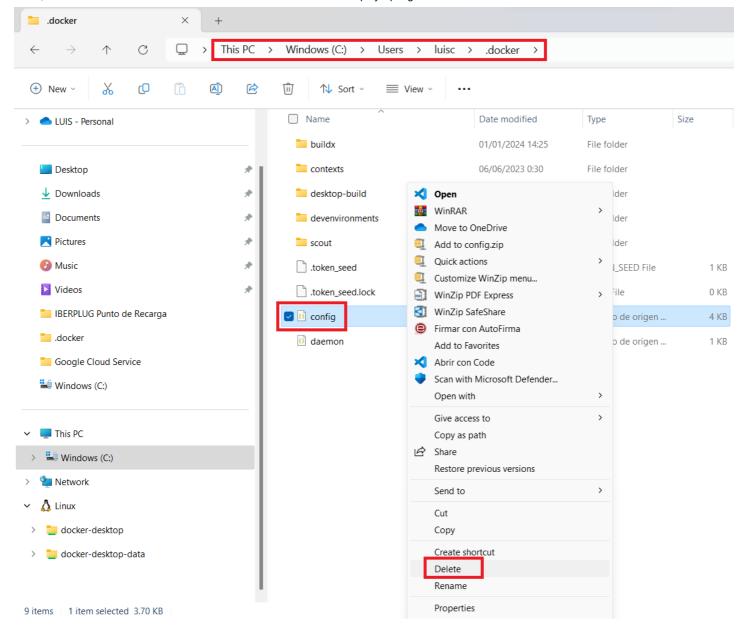
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```
:\>choco install eksctl
Installing the following packages:
By installing, you accept licenses for the packages.
Progress: Downloading eksctl 0.167.0... 100%
eksctl package files install completed. Performing other installation steps.
 he package eksctl wants to run 'chocolateyInstall.ps1'.
lote: If you don't run this script, the installation will fail.
lote: To confirm automatically next time, use '-y' or consider:
choco feature enable -n allowGlobalConfirmation
Do you want to run the script?([Y]es/[A]ll - yes to all/[N]o/[P]rint):
 Oo you want to run the script?([Y]es/[A]ll - yes to all/[N]o/[P]rint): yes
eksctl is going to be installed in 'C:\ProgramData\chocolatey\lib\eksctl\tools'
 ownloading eksctl 64 bit
  from 'https://github.com/eksctl-io/eksctl/releases/download/v0.167.0/eksctl_Windows_amd64.zip'
 Progress: 100% - Completed download of C:\Users\luisc\AppData\Local\Temp\chocolatey\eksctl\0.167.0\eksctl_Windows_amd64.zip (33.71 MB).
 extracting C:\Users\luisc\AppData\Local\Temp\chocolatey\eksctl\0.167.0\eksctl_Windows_amd64.zip to C:\ProgramData\chocolatey\lib\eksctl\tools...
:\ProgramData\chocolatey\lib\eksctl\tools
 ShimGen has successfully created a shim for eksctl.exe
 The install of eksctl was successful
  Software installed to 'C:\ProgramData\chocolatey\lib\eksctl\tools'
 hocolatey installed 1/1 packages.
See the log for details (C:\ProgramData\chocolatey\logs\chocolatey.log).
```

1.3. Run Docker

Delete the config.json file in this location: C:\Users\luisc.docker\config.json

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Run the command:

docker login

```
PROBLEMS (2) OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS AZURE

PS C:\SpringBoot WebAPI> docker login
Log in with your Docker ID or email address to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com/ to create one.
You can log in with your password or a Personal Access Token (PAT). Using a limited-scope PAT grants better security and is required for organizations using SSO. Learn more a thttps://docs.docker.com/go/access-tokens/

Username: luiscocoenriquez@hotmail.com
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in C:\Users\luisc\.docker\config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
PS C:\SpringBoot WebAPI>
```

Delete the letter "s" in the word "credsStore"

```
{
    "auths": {
        "https://index.docker.io/v1/": {}
},
```

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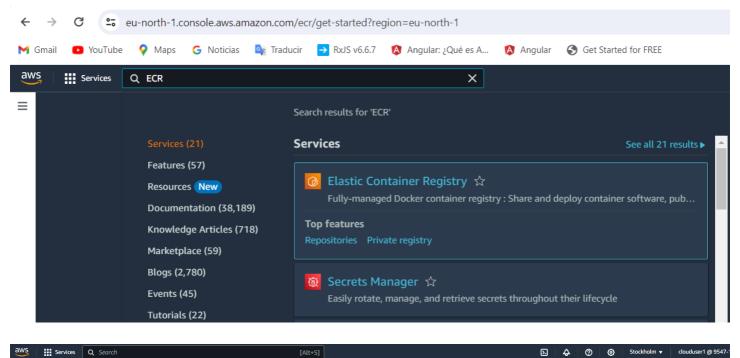
```
"credsStore": "wincred"
}
```

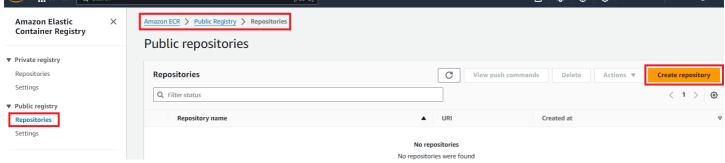
This is the new config.json file

```
{
    "auths": {
        "https://index.docker.io/v1/": {}
    },
    "credStore": "wincred"
}
```

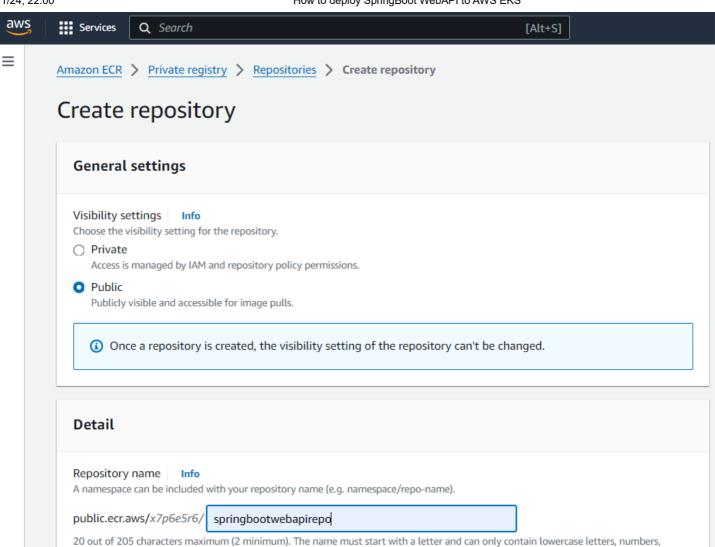
2. Create AWS ECR public repo

We navigate to AWS ECR and we create a new public repo



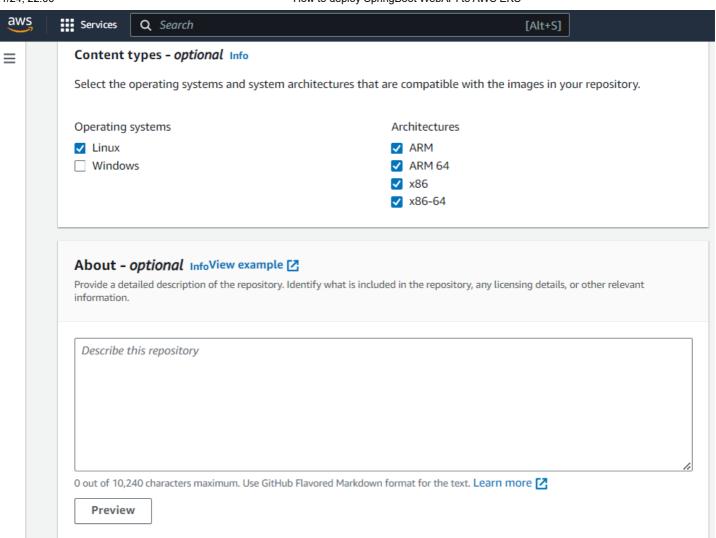


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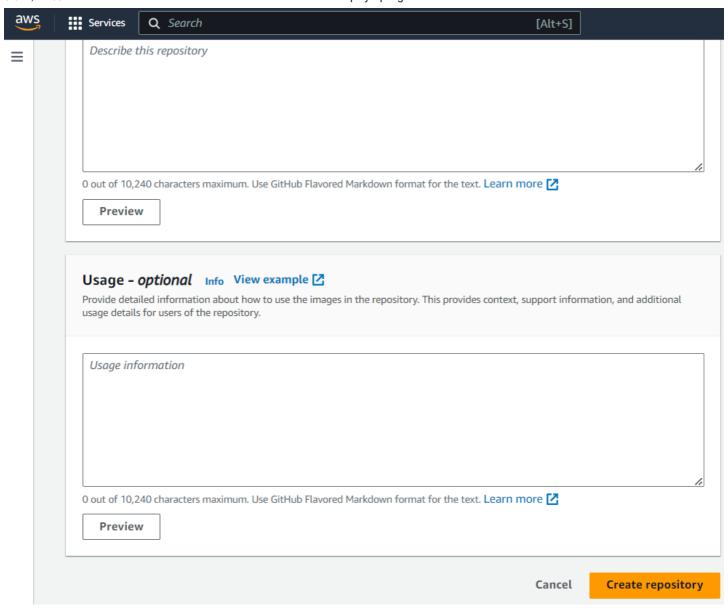


hyphens, underscores, periods and forward slashes.

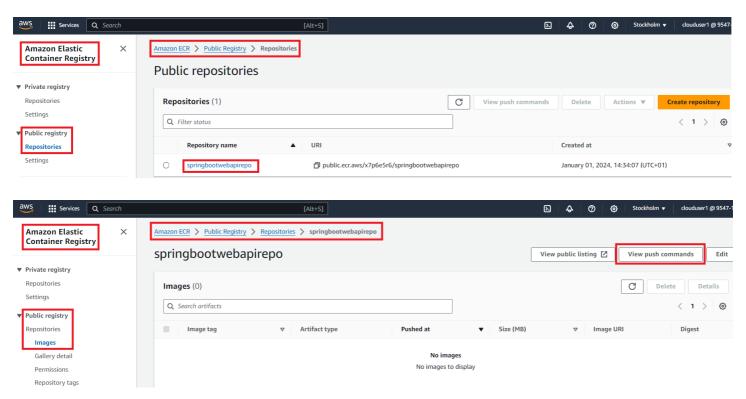
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We click on the repo and we upload the application docker image



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These are the commnads we have to execute in VSCode Terminal Window

Push commands for springbootwebapirepo Make sure that you have the latest version of the AWS CLI and Docker installed. For more information, see Getting Started with Amazon ECR [7]. Use the following steps to authenticate and push an image to your repository. For additional registry authentication methods, including the Amazon ECR credential helper, see Registry Authentication [2]. Retrieve an authentication token and authenticate your Docker client to your registry. Use the AWS CLI: aws ecr-public get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6 Note: If you receive an error using the AWS CLI, make sure that you have the latest version of the AWS CLI and Docker installed. 2. Build your Docker image using the following command. For information on building a Docker file from scratch see the instructions here . You can skip this step if your image is already built: docker build -t springbootwebapirepo . 3. After the build completes, tag your image so you can push the image to this repository: docker tag springbootwebapirepo:latest public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest 4. Run the following command to push this image to your newly created AWS repository: docker push public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest Close aws ecr-public get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-TERMINAL > powershel PS C:\SpringBoot WebAPI> aws ecr-public get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6 WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in C:\Users\luisc\.docker\config.json. Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

3. Create a Docker image and push it to Docker Desktop

This is the Dockerfile

PS C:\SpringBoot WebAPI>

Login Succeeded

```
# Start with a base image containing Java runtime FROM openjdk:11-jdk-slim as build
```

Add Maintainer Info

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```
LABEL maintainer="your_email@example.com"

# Add a volume pointing to /tmp

VOLUME /tmp

# Make port 8080 available to the world outside this container

EXPOSE 80

# The application's jar file

ARG JAR_FILE=target/demoapi-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar

# Add the application's jar to the container

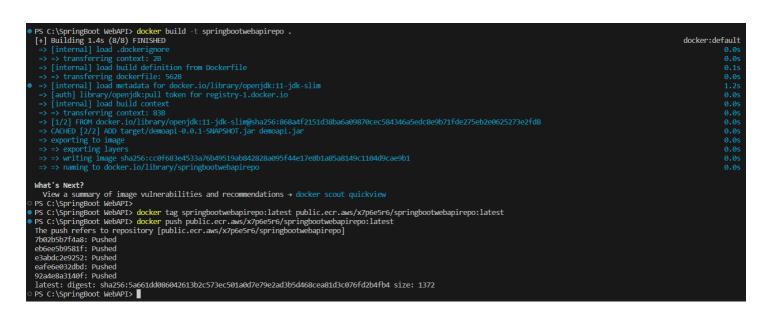
ADD ${JAR_FILE} demoapi.jar

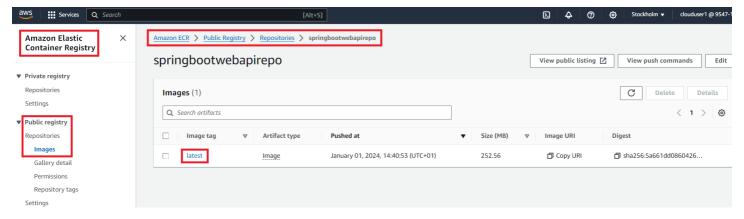
# Run the jar file

ENTRYPOINT ["java","-Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/./urandom","-jar","/demoapi.jar"]
```

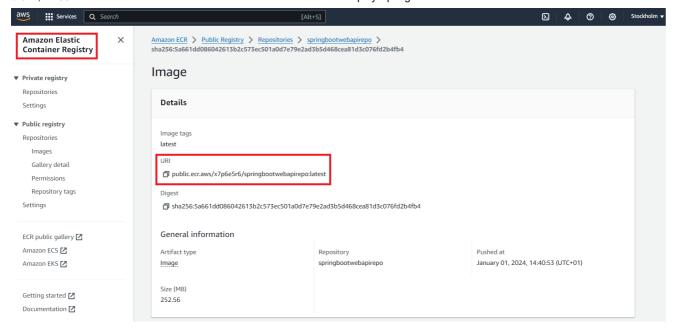
Build the Docker image and push it to AWS ECR with these commands:

```
docker build -t springbootwebapirepo .
docker tag springbootwebapirepo:latest public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest
docker push public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest
```



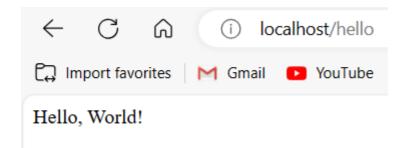


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Run the Docker container with this command:

docker run -p 80:80 public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest



4. Create the AWS EKS cluster

We run this command for creating AWS EKS:

```
eksctl create cluster ^
--name springbootwebapi-cluster ^
--version 1.25 ^--region eu-west-3 ^
--nodegroup-name linux-nodes ^
--node-type t2.micro ^
--nodes 4
```

5. Deploy you application in AWS EKS Elastic Kluster

To deploy your application in AWS Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS), you'll need to create two YAML files: one for the deployment (**deployment.yml**) and one for the service (**service.yml**).

Below are sample YAML files that you can use and modify according to your requirements.

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Deployment YAML (deployment.yml)

This file defines the deployment of your application in the Kubernetes cluster.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: demoapi-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1 # The number of Pods to run
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: demoapi
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: demoapi
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: demoapi
          image: public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

IMPORTANT: pay attention replace set the image name.

See section 3 ... image: public.ecr.aws/x7p6e5r6/springbootwebapirepo:latest ...

Service YAML (service.yml)

This file defines how your application is exposed.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
   name: demoapi-service
spec:
   type: LoadBalancer  # Exposes the service externally using a load balancer
   selector:
    app: demoapi
   ports:
    - protocol: TCP
        port: 80  # The port the load balancer listens on
        targetPort: 80  # The port the container accepts traffic on
```

Deploying to AWS EKS

After creating these files, you can use the kubectl command-line tool to apply these configurations to your EKS cluster:

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Deploy the Application:

```
kubectl apply -f deployment.yml
```

Create the Service

```
kubectl apply -f service.yml
```

Verify the Deployment:

Check the status of the deployment:

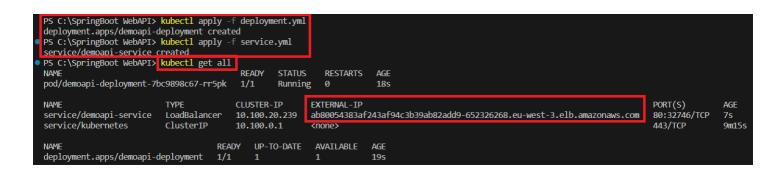
```
kubectl get deployments
```

Check the status of the pods:

```
kubectl get pods
```

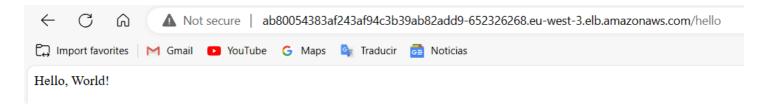
kubectl get service demoapi-service

kubectl get all



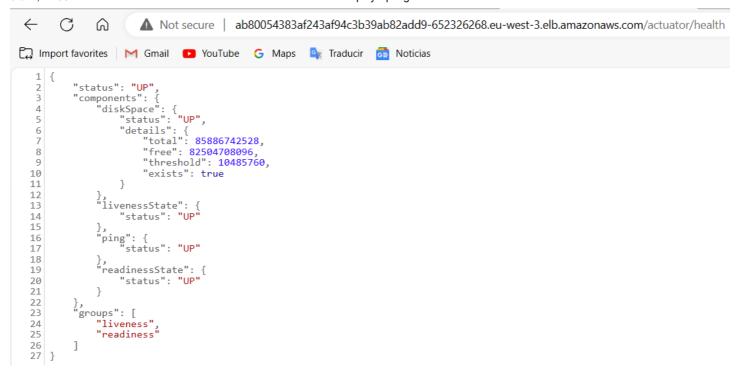
Use the external IP address to access your application in a web browser: http://<EXTERNAL-IP>/hello

http://ab80054383af243af94c3b39ab82add9-652326268.eu-west-3.elb.amazonaws.com/hello



http://ab80054383af243af94c3b39ab82add9-652326268.eu-west-3.elb.amazonaws.com/actuator/health

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