

Getting Started with Kubernetes on AWS

Brought to you by the AWS Cloud Support Team

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1/77

1

Welcome and thank you!

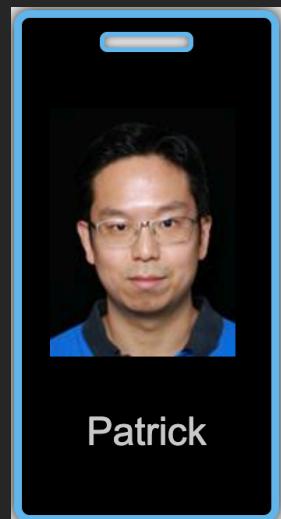
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2/77

2

1

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3/77

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Instructors



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4

2

Instructors



Omar



Milind



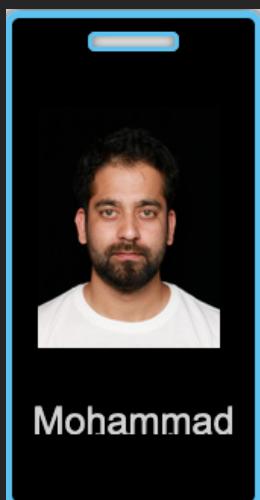
Iftekhar

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4/77

5

Instructors



Mohammad

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5/77

6

3

What is Cloud Support Engineering?

- Cloud Support Engineers are the front line of AWS' technical support
- Multiple teams, each with specific focus areas.
- What do we do? A surprising amount:
 - Customer interactions
 - Training
 - Learning is part of the job
 - Hiring

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6/77

7

What do we do as Cloud Support Engineers - Deployment

- We assist customers to develop services and technologies built on top of AWS Cloud Platform.
 - ECS and EKS (container orchestration)
 - CloudFormation, Elastic Beanstalk, OpsWorks (Automating operations with Chef)
 - CodeDeploy, CodePipeline, CodeCommit (Implementing CI/CD pipelines on AWS)
- Apart from working on a broad spectrum of technical issues, we also work actively:
 - Coaching and mentoring new hires.
 - Developing and delivering trainings
 - Recruiting, interviewing and participating on the hiring process.

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8



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9

Day 1

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9/77

10

5

Agenda

- Introduction to Containers and Docker
- Kubernetes and EKS
- Environment Setup
 - Exploring and Deploying
- Exploring the cluster with kubectl
- Deploying an application with Kubernetes

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11

Before we get started

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12

Setting up AWS Account and Environment



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12/77

13

Login into your AWS Account

1. Navigate to: <https://dashboard.eventengine.run/login>
2. Enter the team hash provided to you on arrival.
3. Click the AWS Console button.
4. Click the Open AWS Console button to log in to the account.
5. Optionally, credentials are provided for CLI access.

Note

The account will be deactivated at the end of the Event.

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14

Setting up the environment

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15

Launching your Lab Environment

1. Cloud9 - this will be where you'll be performing the labs throughout the sessions.

Follow the steps provided in the README.md to setup your environment

<https://github.com/aws-els-cpt/eks>



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15/77

16

Containers and Docker

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16/77

17

Container Overview

- What is a container?

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17/77

18

Container Overview

- What is a container?
- What is Docker? what benefits does it provide?

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19

Container Overview

- What is a container?
- What is Docker? what benefits does it provide?
 - Consistent environment

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19/77

20

10

Container Overview

- What is a container?
- What is Docker? what benefits does it provide?
 - Consistent environment
 - Portability of code, runtime, system tools, system libraries, etc.

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20/77

21

Container Overview

- What is a container?
- What is Docker? what benefits does it provide?
 - Consistent environment
 - Portability of code, runtime, system tools, system libraries, etc.
 - Version control

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21/77

22

Container Overview

- What is a container?
- What is Docker? what benefits does it provide?
 - Consistent environment
 - Portability of code, runtime, system tools, system libraries, etc.
 - Version control
 - Lightweight

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22/77

23

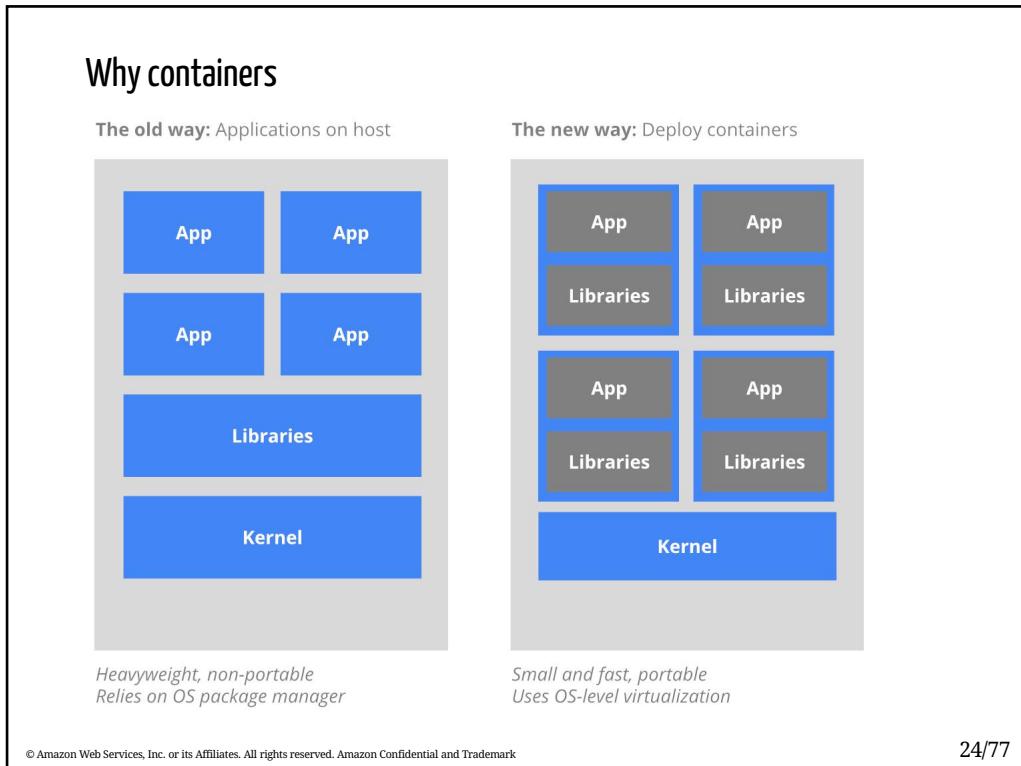
Container Overview

- What is a container?
- What is Docker? what benefits does it provide?
 - Consistent environment
 - Portability of code, runtime, system tools, system libraries, etc.
 - Version control
 - Lightweight
 - Microservices

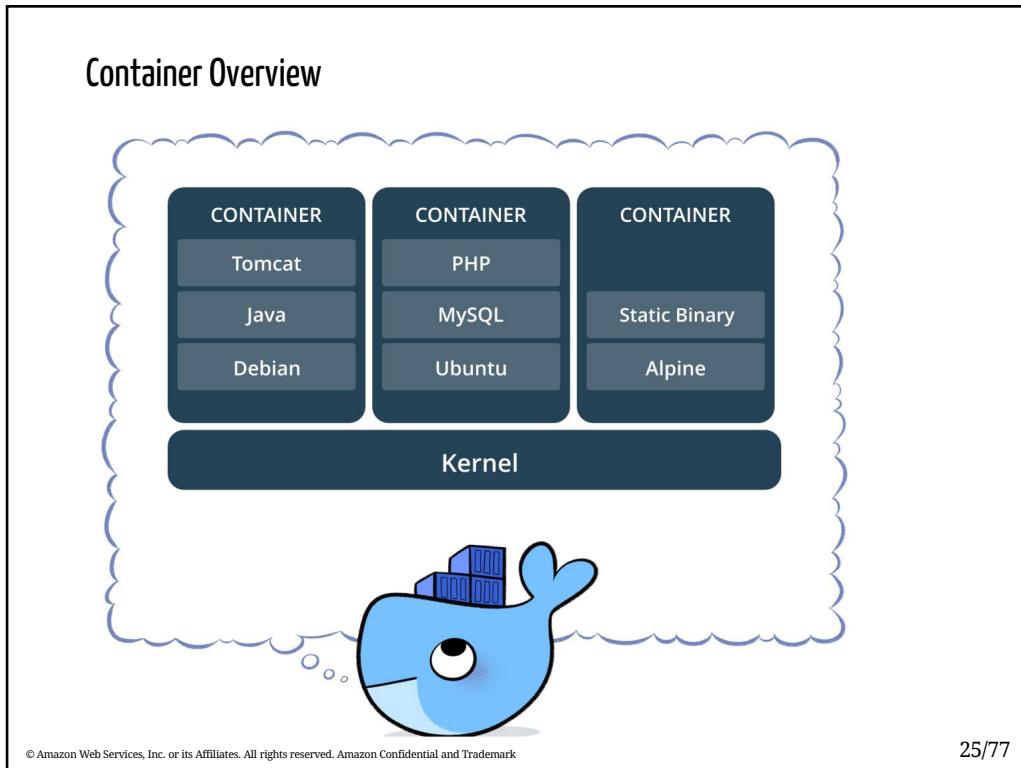
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23/77

24

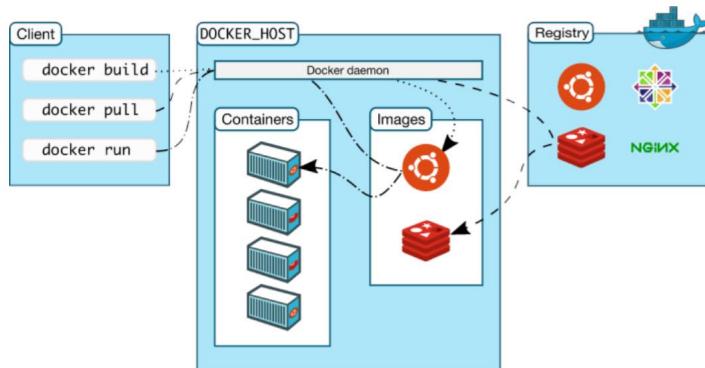


25



26

Container Lifecycle



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27

Docker commands - pull

Pull an image from an image registry

```
Admin:~/environment $ 
```

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28

Docker commands - run

Running a container from an image

```
Admin:~/environment $ 
```

The `-p` flag maps a port from the host to the container

The `-d` flag runs the container in the background - detached

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29

Let's docker

[Lab 1: Building & Running a Docker Image](#)

<https://github.com/aws-els-cpt/eks/tree/master/labs/01-docker>

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30

Dockerfile

Dockerfile contains a list of instructions to build a container image

labs/01-docker/Dockerfile

```
tee Dockerfile ×  
external > labs > 01-docker > Dockerfile  
1  FROM python:3.6  
2  
3  COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt  
4  
5  RUN pip install --no-cache -r requirements.txt  
6  
7  EXPOSE 5000  
8  
9  CMD ["python", "server.py"]  
10  
11 COPY . .  
12
```

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31

Docker build

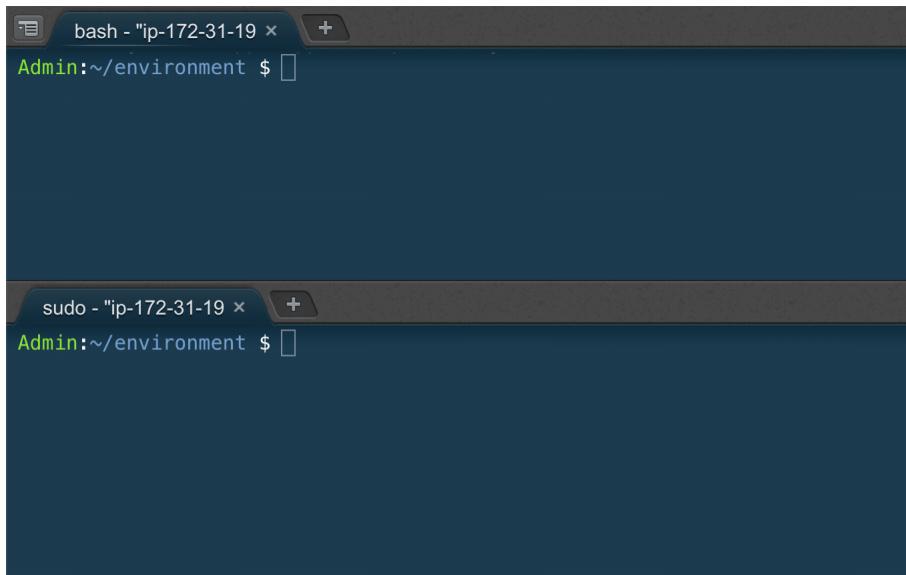
Admin:~/environment/python-app \$ █

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31/77

32

Docker run



The screenshot shows a terminal window with two tabs. The top tab is titled 'bash - "ip-172-31-19 x"' and the bottom tab is titled 'sudo - "ip-172-31-19 x"'. Both tabs show the prompt 'Admin:~/environment \$' followed by a cursor. The background of the terminal is dark blue.

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32/77

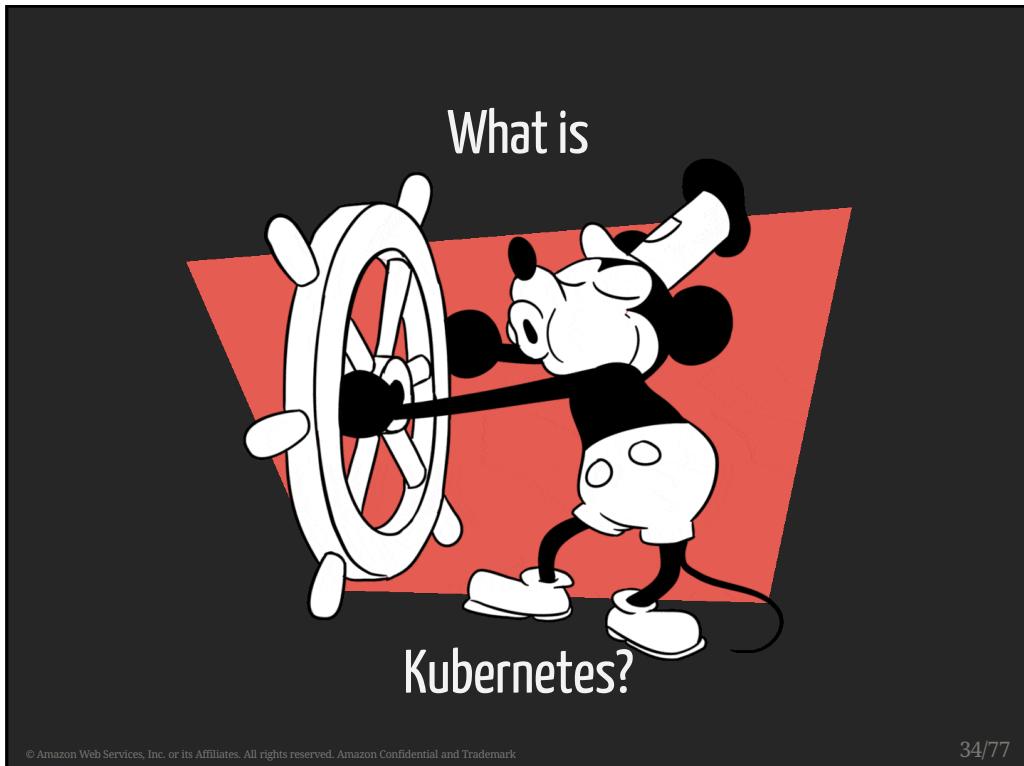
33

Before we move on, any questions?

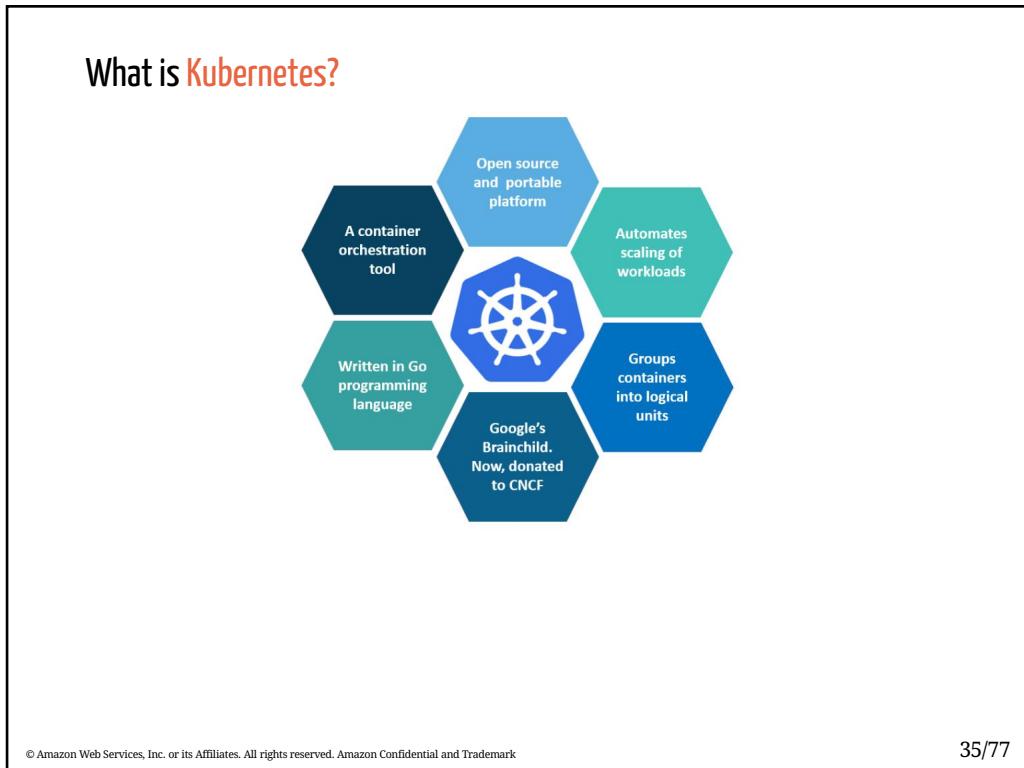
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34



35



36

Why Kubernetes?

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36/77

37

Why Kubernetes?



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38

19

Why Kubernetes?

- Containers are a good way to bundle and run your applications.
- Containers paved the way to build cloud native systems, in which services are implemented using small clouds of containers.
- It manages thousands of containers that run the applications and ensure that there is no downtime.
- Kubernetes is an online, self-healing system. Self-Healing Systems



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38/77

39

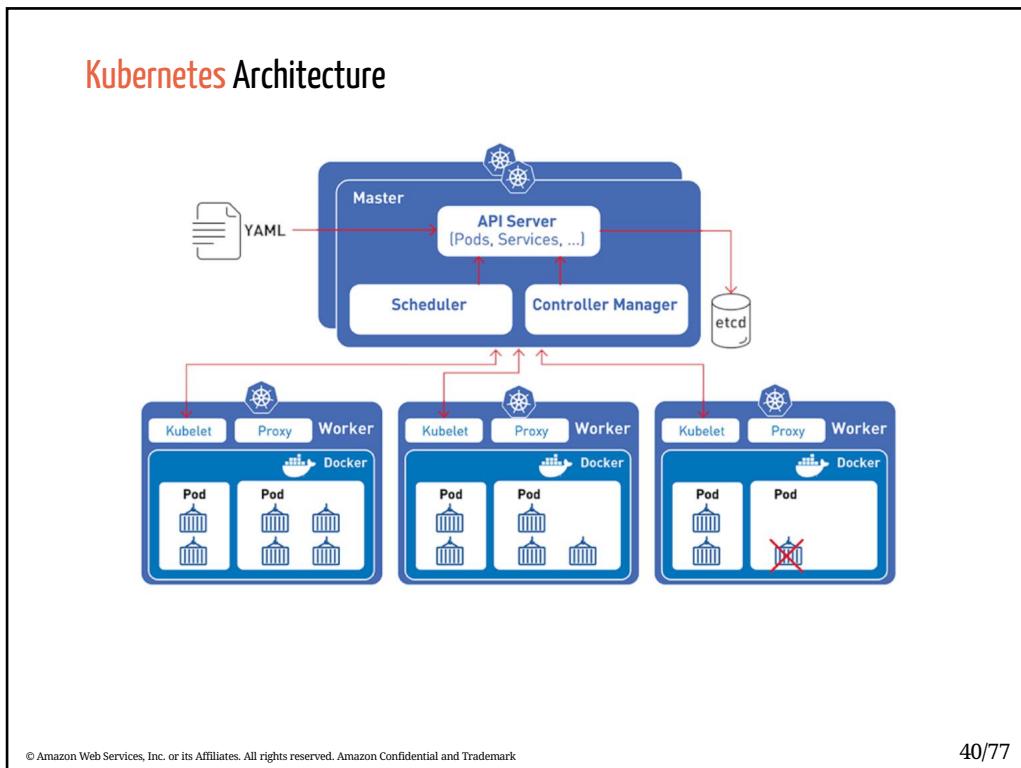
Key capabilities were missing !

- Resource Utilization
- Using multiple containers with shared resources
- Monitoring running containers
- Handling dead containers
- Autoscaling container instances to handle load
- Making the container services easily accessible Connecting containers to a variety of external data sources

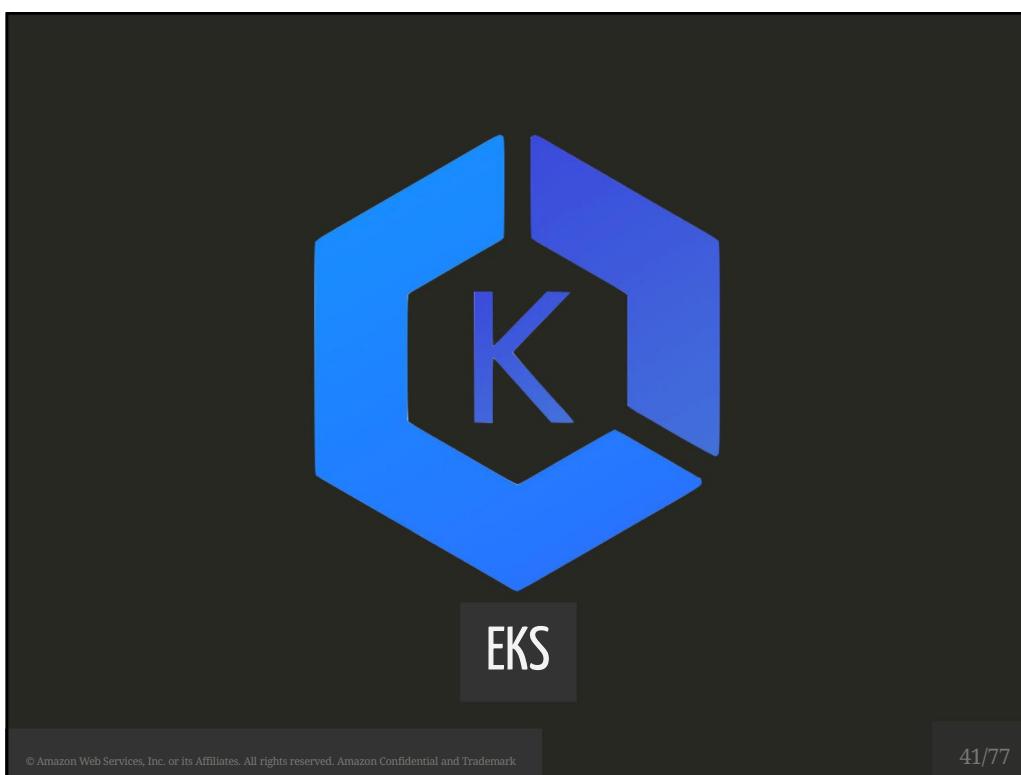
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39/77

40



41



42

What is EKS?

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42/77

43

What is EKS?

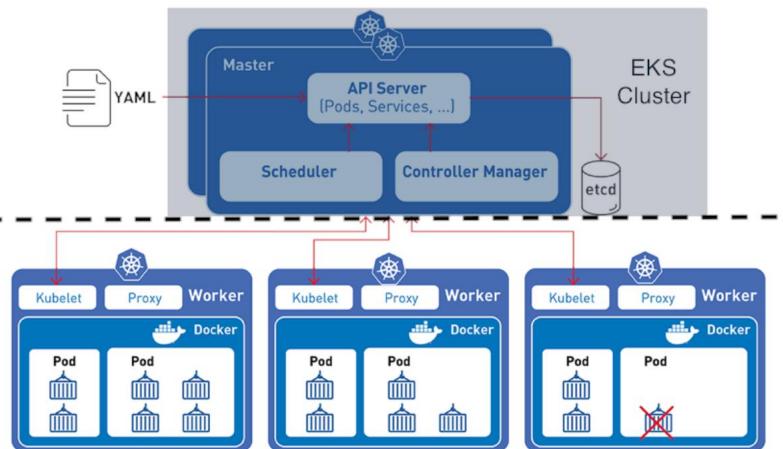
- EKS is the **managed** version of Kubernetes offered by AWS
- EKS launches and maintains the Control Plane for you with **high available** components
- EKS offers integration with other AWS services such as VPC and IAM. These integrations are **open source** projects built with the community
- EKS takes care of upgrades and patching
- EKS is based on vanilla Kubernetes

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44

What is EKS?



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45

Launching a Kubernetes Cluster / EKS

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46

Creating a Cluster

For this we'll use `eksctl` to create an EKS cluster and Worker Nodes:

```
eksctl create cluster --version 1.19 --node-type t3.medium --name eks
```

This command is also available on the [GitHub page](#)

The EKS Cluster will take approximately 15 minutes to create

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47

Let's take a break while that runs, see you in
10 minutes...

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48

24

Let's talk about kubectl

- Is a powerful tool used to create objects and interact with the Kubernetes API.
- Everything contained in Kubernetes is represented by a RESTful resource.
(Kubernetes objects)
- Each Kubernetes object exists at a unique HTTP path; for example, <https://your-k8s.com/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/my-pod>
- The kubectl command makes HTTP requests to these URLs to access the Kubernetes objects that reside at these paths.

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49

Let's check our new Cluster

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50

25

Let's check our new Cluster

1 - Head to the EKS service in the AWS Web Console

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51

Let's check our new Cluster

1 - Head to the EKS service in the AWS Web Console

2 - Select the 'eks' cluster and check what options are available

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51/77

52

Checking your EKS cluster

- Listing clusters with eksctl

```
eksctl get clusters
```

EKS > Clusters > eks

eks

Overview Workloads Configuration

Cluster configuration info

Kubernetes version info Platform version info

1.19 eks.4

Details Compute Networking Add-ons Authentication Logging Update history Tags

API server endpoint https://D04145AFBA3894908ED8EDB97DD9CB5C.gr7.eu-central-1.eks.amazonaws.com

OpenID Connect provider URL https://oidc.eks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/id/D04145AFBA3894908ED8EDB97DD9CB5C

Cluster ARN arn:aws:eks:eu-central-1:909606877169:cluster/eks

Cluster IAM Role ARN arn:aws:iam::909606877169:role/eksctl-eks-cluster-ServiceRole-TQQQEQCYCDP

Creation time May 11th 2021 at 3:46 PM

Certificate authority LS0L5L1CR4UJTBDRWJUJU2JZQPFURSDHL5RCK1J5UJ1ekNDQWMZDF5LSUJZB20CQLURJTJuJ3Pxa20HOXw+QkFRtQZBREfVfWTVINd0VRURWUVEFExgXwcnR0SmwKV2015GRHvnpnQjRVRFJxJeE1EVXhNVEV6TIRJMU1Wb1NEVE14TURVd09UR0xpOVEkX

Secrets encryption

Secrets encryption Disabled

KMS Key ID -

Enable

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53

Successfully Create and Connect to EKS Cluster



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53/77

54

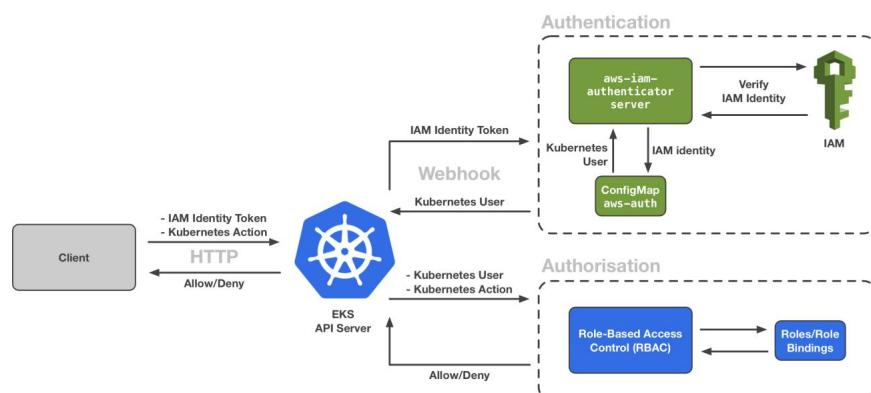
Connecting to your K8s/EKS Cluster

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55

kubectl - Authentication



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56

configmap - Authentication

Check to see if you have already applied the `aws-authConfigMap`.

```
kubectl describe configmap -n kube-system aws-auth
```

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57

configmap - Authentication

Example ConfigMap:

```
# Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be ignored,
# and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving this file will be
# reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: v1
data:
mapRoles: |
  - rolearn: arn:aws:iam::555555555555:role/devel-worker-nodes-NodeInstanceRole-74RF4UBDUKL6
    username: system:node:{{EC2PrivateDNSName}}
    groups:
      - system:bootstrappers
      - system:nodes
mapUsers: |
  - userarn: arn:aws:iam::555555555555:user/admin
    username: admin
    groups:
      - system:masters
  - userarn: arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/ops-user
    username: ops-user
    groups:
      - system:masters
```

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57/77

58

29

kubectl configuration - eksctl

```
sampaig@88e9fe4f024f ~ $ kubectl config view --minify
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
    certificate-authority-data: DATA+OMITTED
    server: https://FB3BE0A3D86329FE4161BFAEE8AD55DB.sk1.eu-west-1.eks.amazonaws.com
    name: eks.eu-west-1.eksctl.io
contexts:
- context:
    cluster: eks.eu-west-1.eksctl.io
    user: gustavo.sampaio@eks.eu-west-1.eksctl.io
    name: gustavo.sampaio@eks.eu-west-1.eksctl.io
    current-context: gustavo.sampaio
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: gustavo.sampaio@eks.eu-west-1.eksctl.io
  user:
    exec:
      apiVersion: client.authentication.k8s.io/v1alpha1
      args:
        - token
        - -i
        - eks
      command: aws-iam-authenticator
      env:
        - name: AWS_STS_REGIONAL_ENDPOINTS
          value: regional
        - name: AWS_DEFAULT_REGION
          value: eu-west-1
```

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58/77

59

Before we move on, any questions?

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60

30

Pod

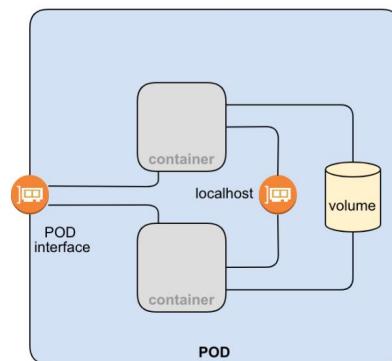
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60/77

61

What is a Pod?

- The smallest building block of Kubernetes
- A Pod encapsulates the container(s) and resources needed to run the application
- A unit of deployment

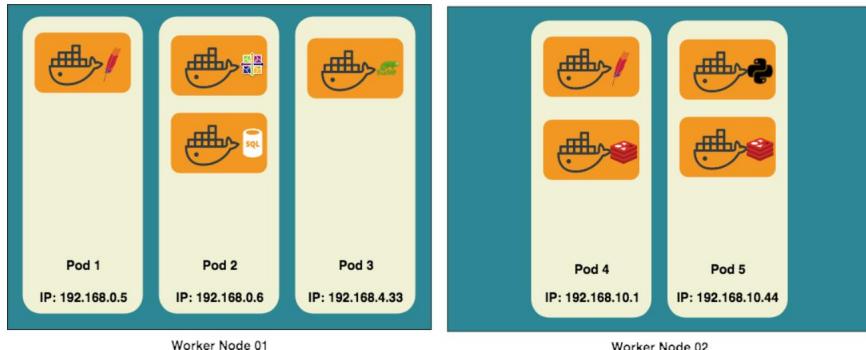


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61/77

62

What is a Pod?



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63

Creating Pods in Kubernetes

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64

Let's kubectl

Lab 2: Introduction to Pods

<https://github.com/aws-els-cpt/eks/tree/master/labs/02-pods>

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64/77

65

Lab 2: Define a Pod

Pod definition

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: web-server
spec:
  containers:
    - name: container1
      image: nginx
```

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65/77

66

Lab 2: Creating a Pod

Send the definition to the cluster:

```
$ kubectl apply -f pod.yaml
pod/web-server created
```

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66/77

67

Lab 2: Check the Pod

List and describe the Pod

```
# View the deployed pod
$ kubectl get pods
NAME                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
web-server            1/1     Running   0          10s

# See details of the pod
$ kubectl describe pod web-server
Name:                 web-server
Namespace:            default
Priority:             0
PriorityClassName:   <none>
Node:                 ip-10-0-100-30.eu-north-1.compute.internal/10.0.100.30
Start Time:           Fri, 27 Sep 2019 15:55:35 +0200
Labels:               <none>
[...]
```

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67/77

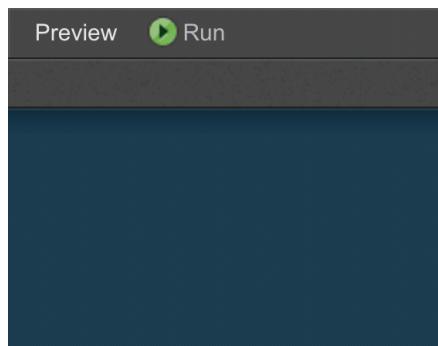
68

Lab 2: Check the Pod

Create a tunnel and connect to your Pod

```
kubectl port-forward pod/web-server 8080:80 &  
curl localhost:8080
```

Or, connect using a browser and Cloud9



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68/77

69

Lab 2: Clean up

We ran the port-forward in the background, lets clean it up before we move on

In the Cloud9 terminal to bring it back to the foreground:

```
fg  
# Hit Ctrl + C to kill the port-forward
```

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70

Working with Pods

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71

Lab 3: Working with Pods

Check the logs

```
$ kubectl logs web-server
```

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71/77

72

Lab 3: Working with Pods

Check the logs

```
$ kubectl logs web-server
```

Connect

```
# run one command  
kubectl exec web-server cat /etc/hostname  
  
# run with console connected to pod  
kubectl exec -it web-server -- bash
```

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72/77

73

Lab 3: Working with Pods

Check the logs

```
$ kubectl logs web-server
```

Connect

```
# run one command  
kubectl exec web-server cat /etc/hostname  
  
# run with console connected to pod  
kubectl exec -it web-server -- bash
```

You can delete it: But keep it for now!

```
kubectl delete pod web-server  
# OR  
kubectl delete -f labs/01_pod.yaml
```

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73/77

74

Let's kubectl

Lab 3: Playing around with our Pod

<https://github.com/aws-els-cpt/eks/tree/master/labs/03-more-pods>

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74/77

75

End of Day 1

Questions?

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76/77

76

38

Thank you!

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77/77

77