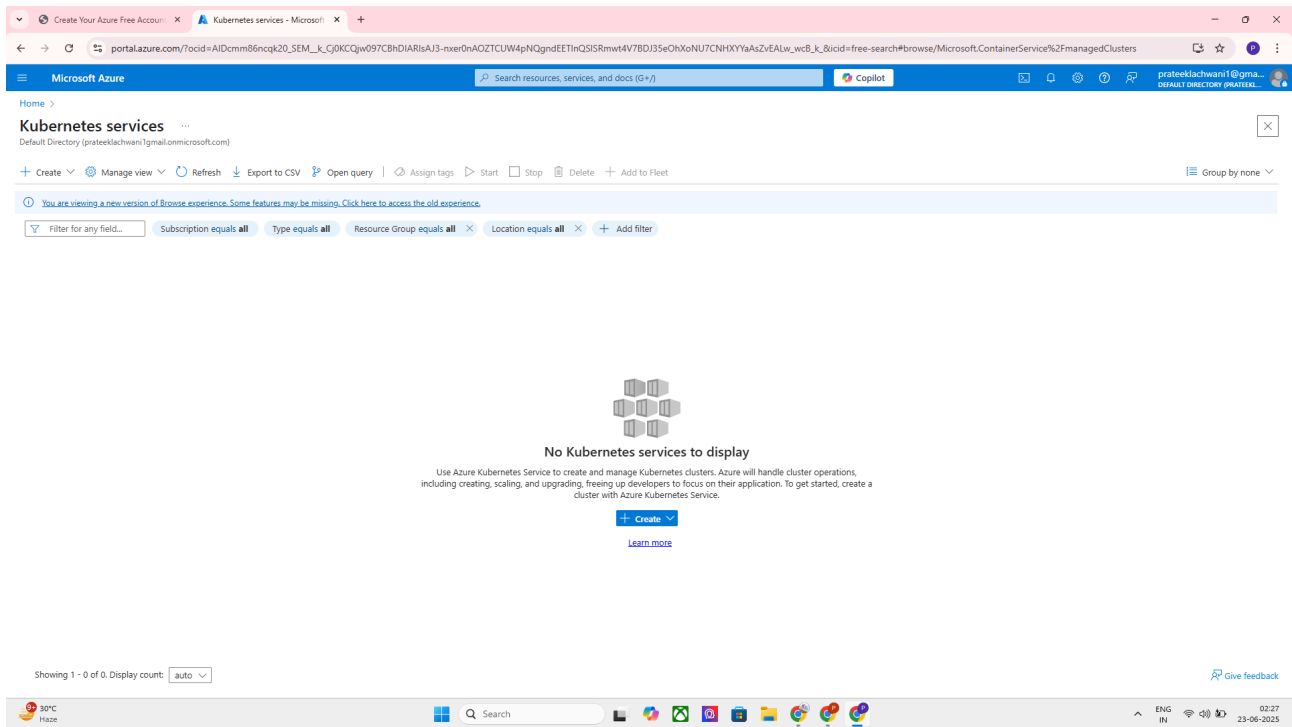


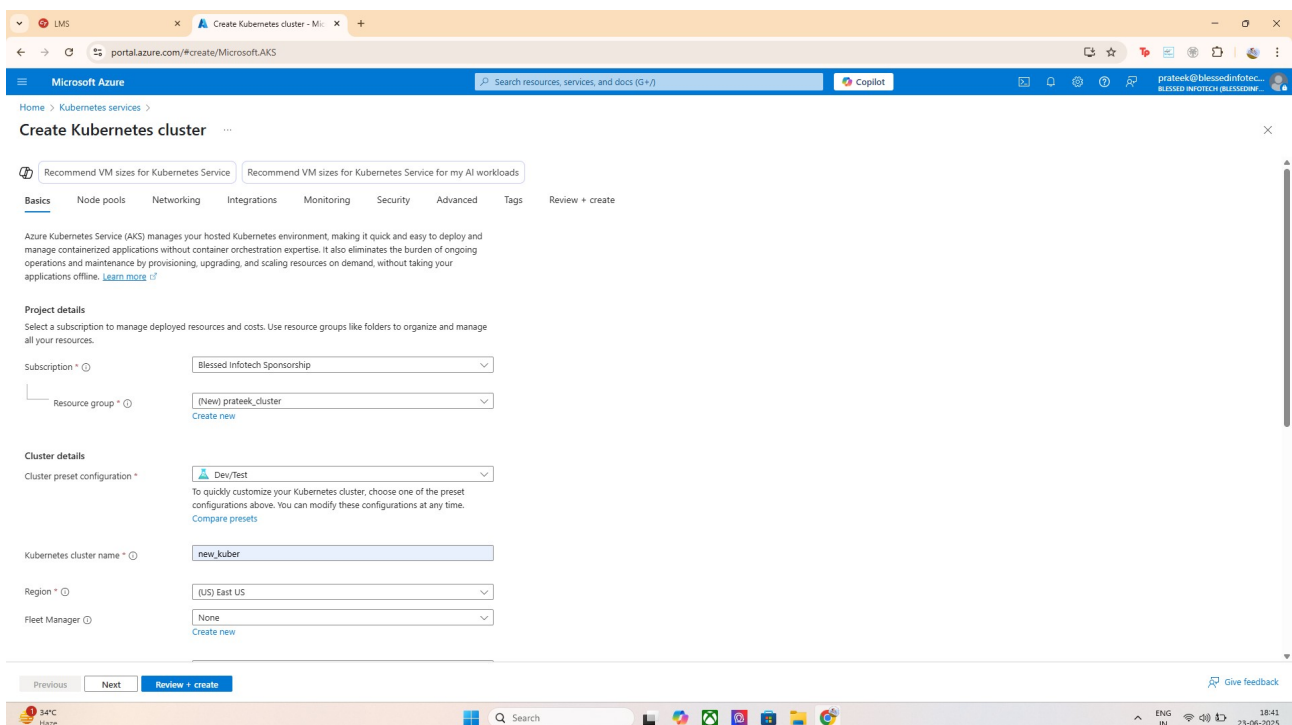
Ques 3 : Deploy an AKS cluster using the portal. Access the dashboard and create roles for multiple users

SOLN:

GO TO AZURE KUBERNETES CONTAINER SERVICES AND CREATE ONE :



MAKE SURE TO VERIFY THE CONFIGURATIONS :



SET THE NODE PODS AND THE CONTAINER VM CONFIGURATION AS PER THE ZONE :

The screenshot shows the 'Create Kubernetes cluster' page in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Node pools' tab. The page is titled 'Create Kubernetes cluster' and has a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Kubernetes services > Create Kubernetes cluster'. Below the title, there are two tabs: 'Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service' and 'Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service for my AI workloads'. The 'Node pools' tab is selected, and it shows a table with one node pool named 'admin' in 'System' mode, using 'Standard_D2as_v6' node size, 'Ubuntu' OS SKU, with a count of '1 - 20' and '1' available node. Below the table, there are sections for 'Enable virtual nodes' (disabled) and 'Node pool OS disk encryption' (set to 'Default Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key'). At the bottom, there are 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Review + create' buttons. The page is viewed in a browser window with the URL 'portal.azure.com/#create/MicrosoftAKS'.

Microsoft Azure

Home > Kubernetes services > Create Kubernetes cluster

Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service | Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service for my AI workloads

Basics | **Node pools** | Networking | Integrations | Monitoring | Security | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

Node pools

In addition to the required primary node pool configured on the Basics tab, you can also add optional node pools to handle a variety of workloads. [Learn more](#)

+ Add node pool | Delete

Name	Mode	Node size	OS SKU	Node count	Availability
admin	System	Standard_D2as_v6 ...	Ubuntu	1 - 20	1

Enable virtual nodes

Virtual nodes allow burstable scaling backed by serverless Azure Container instances. [Learn more](#)

Enable virtual nodes ☐

Node pool OS disk encryption

By default, all disks in AKS are encrypted at rest with Microsoft-managed keys. For additional control over encryption, you can supply your own keys using a disk encryption set backed by an Azure Key Vault. The disk encryption set will be used to encrypt the OS disks for all node pools in the cluster. [Learn more](#)

Encryption type: (Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key

Previous | Next | **Review + create**

Give feedback

34°C Haze

Search

ENG IN 18:41 23-06-2025

REVIEW AND CREATE A KUBERNETES CLUSTER

The screenshot shows the 'Create Kubernetes cluster' page in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Review + create' tab. The page is titled 'Create Kubernetes cluster' and has a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Kubernetes services > Create Kubernetes cluster'. Below the title, there are two tabs: 'Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service' and 'Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service for my AI workloads'. The 'Review + create' tab is selected, and it shows a summary of the cluster configuration. The 'Basics' section includes 'Subscription' (Blessed Infotech Sponsorship), 'Resource group' (prateek_cluster), 'Region' (East US), 'Kubernetes cluster name' (new_kuber), 'Kubernetes version' (1.31.9), 'Automatic upgrade' (patch), 'Automatic upgrade scheduler' (Every week on Sunday (recommended)), 'Node security channel type' (NodeImage), and 'Security channel scheduler' (Every week on Sunday (recommended)). The 'Node pools' section shows 'Node pools' (1) and 'Enable virtual nodes' (Disabled). The 'Access' section shows 'Resource identity' (System-assigned managed identity), 'Local accounts' (Enabled), 'Authentication and Authorization' (Local accounts with Kubernetes RBAC), and 'Encryption type' (Default Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key). At the bottom, there are 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Create' buttons. The page is viewed in a browser window with the URL 'portal.azure.com/#create/MicrosoftAKS'.

Microsoft Azure

Home > Kubernetes services > Create Kubernetes cluster

Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service | Recommend VM sizes for Kubernetes Service for my AI workloads

Basics | Node pools | Networking | Integrations | Monitoring | Security | Advanced | Tags | **Review + create**

[View automation template](#)

Basics

Subscription: Blessed Infotech Sponsorship

Resource group: prateek_cluster

Region: East US

Kubernetes cluster name: new_kuber

Kubernetes version: 1.31.9

Automatic upgrade: patch

Automatic upgrade scheduler: Every week on Sunday (recommended)

Node security channel type: NodeImage

Security channel scheduler: Every week on Sunday (recommended)

Node pools

Node pools: 1

Enable virtual nodes: Disabled

Access

Resource identity: System-assigned managed identity

Local accounts: Enabled

Authentication and Authorization: Local accounts with Kubernetes RBAC

Encryption type: (Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key

Previous | Next | **Create**

Give feedback

34°C Haze

Search

ENG IN 18:44 23-06-2025

VERIFY THE DEPLOYMENT:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The main heading is "microsoft.aks-1750684408444 | Overview". Below this, there's a search bar and a list of actions: Delete, Cancel, Redeploy, Download, and Refresh. The deployment status is "Your deployment is complete". The deployment details show the name "microsoft.aks-1750684408444", subscription "Blessed Infotech Sponsorship", and resource group "prateek_cluster". The start time is "6/23/2025, 6:44:45 PM" and the correlation ID is "bb4ba7ed-c3b2-436e-8519-175a87724774". The next steps section is empty. The sidebar on the right contains several tiles: "Cost Management", "Microsoft Defender for Cloud", "Free Microsoft tutorials", and "Work with an expert".

CREATED AND ACCESSED THE NEW_CLUSTER

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for a new Kubernetes cluster named "new_kuber". The main heading is "new_kuber | Overview". Below this, there's a search bar and a list of actions: Create, Connect, Start, Stop, Delete, Refresh, Open in mobile, and Give feedback. The cluster status is "Running". The essential information section shows the resource group "prateek_cluster", power state "Running", cluster operation status "Succeeded", subscription "Blessed Infotech Sponsorship", location "East US", subscription ID "bd088ca3-ac5c-4163-8d48-427c447c6979", and fleet manager "Click here to assign". The node pools section shows "1 node pool" with Kubernetes version "1.31.9" and node size "Standard_D2as_v6". The upgrades section shows "1.31.9" for the Kubernetes version and "Every week on Sunday (recommended)" for the automatic upgrade scheduler. The networking section shows the API server address "new-dns-cluster-nwgdj060.hcp.eastus.azure.azmk8s.io", network configuration "Azure CNI Overlay", pod CIDR "10.244.0.0/16", service CIDR "10.0.0.0/16", DNS service IP "10.0.0.10", Cilium dataplane "Not enabled", network policy "None", load balancer "Standard", private cluster "Not enabled", authorized IP ranges "Not enabled", and application gateway ingress controller "Not enabled".

COMMAND USED : az configure --defaults group=prateek_cluster
az aks get-credentials --name new_kuber
kubectl config current-context
kubectl get nodes

az configure --defaults group=prateek_cluster

► Sets the default Azure resource group to prateek_cluster for future az commands.

- az aks get-credentials --name new_kuber
► Downloads the kubeconfig for the new_kuber AKS cluster and merges it into your local ~/.kube/config.
- kubectl config current-context
► Verifies that your kubectl is now set to use the new_kuber cluster.
- kubectl get nodes
► Lists all nodes in the cluster, confirming that the cluster is running and ready.

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> az configure --defaults group=prateek_cluster
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> az aks get-credentials --name new_kuber
Merged "new_kuber" as current context in C:\Users\prate\kube\config
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl config current-context
new_kuber
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE      VERSION
aks-admin-29647696-vmss000000      Ready    <none>    13m      v1.31.9
aks-admin-29647696-vmss000001      Ready    <none>    6m11s    v1.31.9
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

COMMAND USED : kubectl get deployments
kubectl get pods

Explanation (for your DevOps project report)

1. kubectl get deployments

► Lists all Kubernetes deployments in the current namespace (defaults to default).

✂ Output: “No resources found in default namespace” — means no deployments exist there yet.

2. kubectl get pods

► Lists all pods in the default namespace.

✂ Output: “No resources found” — confirms no running workloads currently exist in default.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get deployments
No resources found in default namespace.
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get pods
No resources found in default namespace.
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl create deployment myfrontend --image=prateek2004/my-frontend:latest --replicas=1
deployment.apps/myfrontend created
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> kubectl get deployments
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
myfrontend    1/1     1            1           17s
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

LETS CREATE A DEPLOYMENT AROUND MY FRONTEND

COMMAND USED :

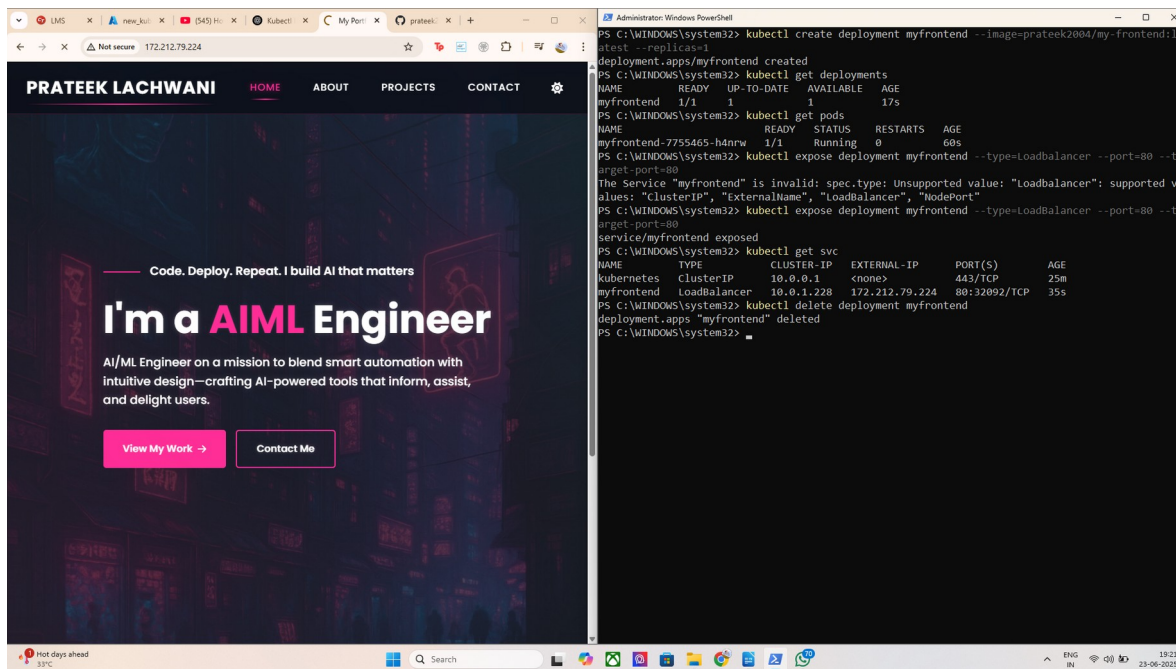
```
kubectl create deployment myfrontend --image=prateek2004/my-frontend:latest --replicas=1
kubectl get deployments
kubectl get pods
kubectl expose deployment myfrontend --type=LoadBalancer --port=80 --target-port=80
kubectl get svc
```

Explanation (3–4 lines for your report)

A custom frontend container was deployed to the AKS cluster using `kubectl create deployment` with a public Docker image.

It was then exposed via a `LoadBalancer` service to make it accessible externally.

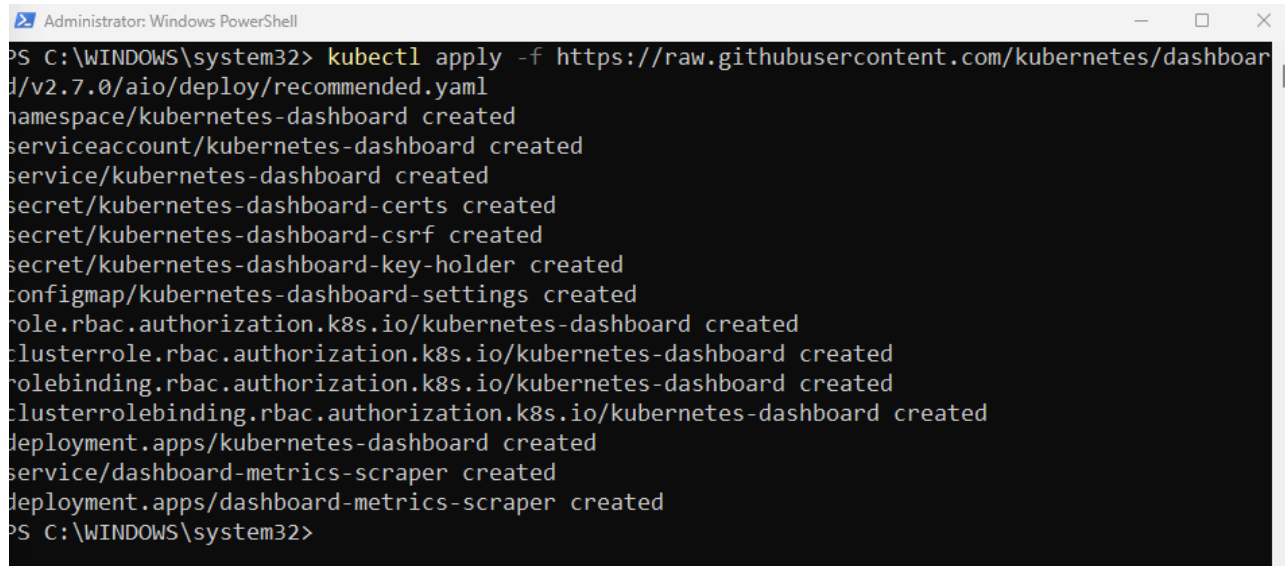
The external IP **172.212.79.224** allowed public access to the app.



CONFIGURE THE DASHBOARD TO THE TERMINAL

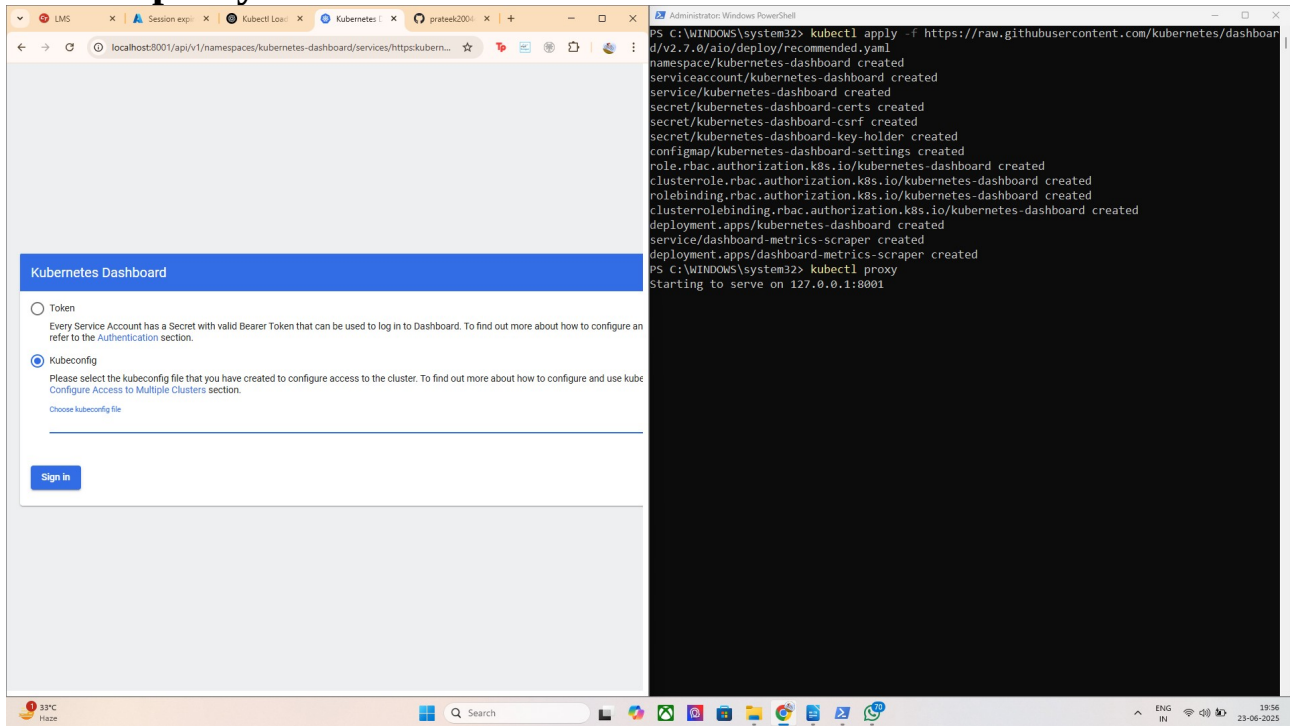
COMMAND USED :

`kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/dashboard/v2.7.0/aio/deploy/recommended.yaml`



command to access the dashboard

kubectl proxy

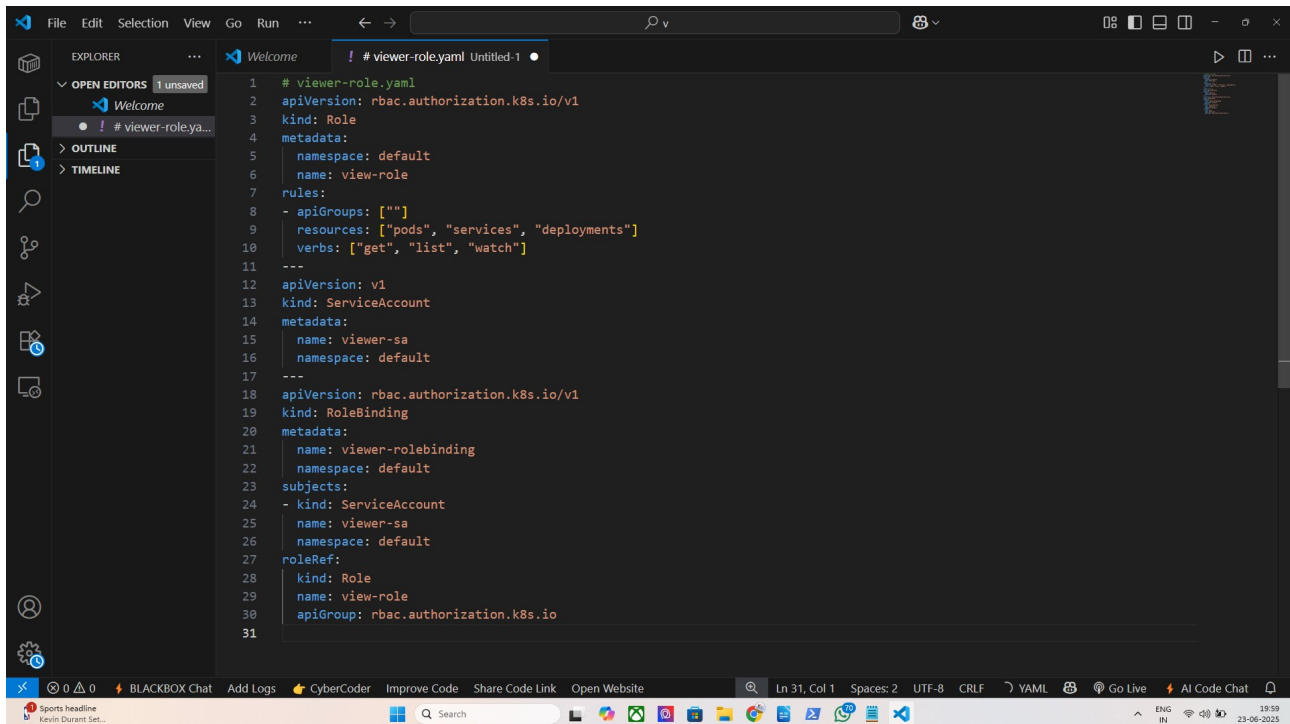


PART B

Lets Create Service Accounts & Roles for Users

Create YAMLS for the following:

a. Viewer (Read-only access):



```
1 # viewer-role.yaml
2 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
3 kind: Role
4 metadata:
5   namespace: default
6   name: view-role
7 rules:
8 - apiGroups: [""]
9   resources: ["pods", "services", "deployments"]
10  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
11 ---
12 apiVersion: v1
13 kind: ServiceAccount
14 metadata:
15   name: viewer-sa
16   namespace: default
17 ---
18 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
19 kind: RoleBinding
20 metadata:
21   name: viewer-rolebinding
22   namespace: default
23 subjects:
24 - kind: ServiceAccount
25   name: viewer-sa
26   namespace: default
27 roleRef:
28   kind: Role
29   name: view-role
30   apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
31
```

Save it as veiwer_role.yaml

and in the terminal change directory to the created path
and run command : `kubectl apply -f viewer-access.yaml`

Get the Token to Log In

command used : `kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard describe secret $(kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard get secret | findstr viewer)`


```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\> kubectl apply -f viewer-role.yaml
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/view-role created
serviceaccount/viewer-sa created
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/viewer-rolebinding created
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\> kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard describe secret $(kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard get secret | findstr viewer)
Name:          kubernetes-dashboard-certs
Namespace:     kubernetes-dashboard
Labels:        k8s-app=kubernetes-dashboard
Annotations:    <none>

Type: Opaque

Data
====
Name:          kubernetes-dashboard-csrf
Namespace:     kubernetes-dashboard
Labels:        k8s-app=kubernetes-dashboard
Annotations:    <none>

Type: Opaque

Data
====
csrf: 256 bytes

Name:          kubernetes-dashboard-key-holder
Namespace:     kubernetes-dashboard
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:    <none>

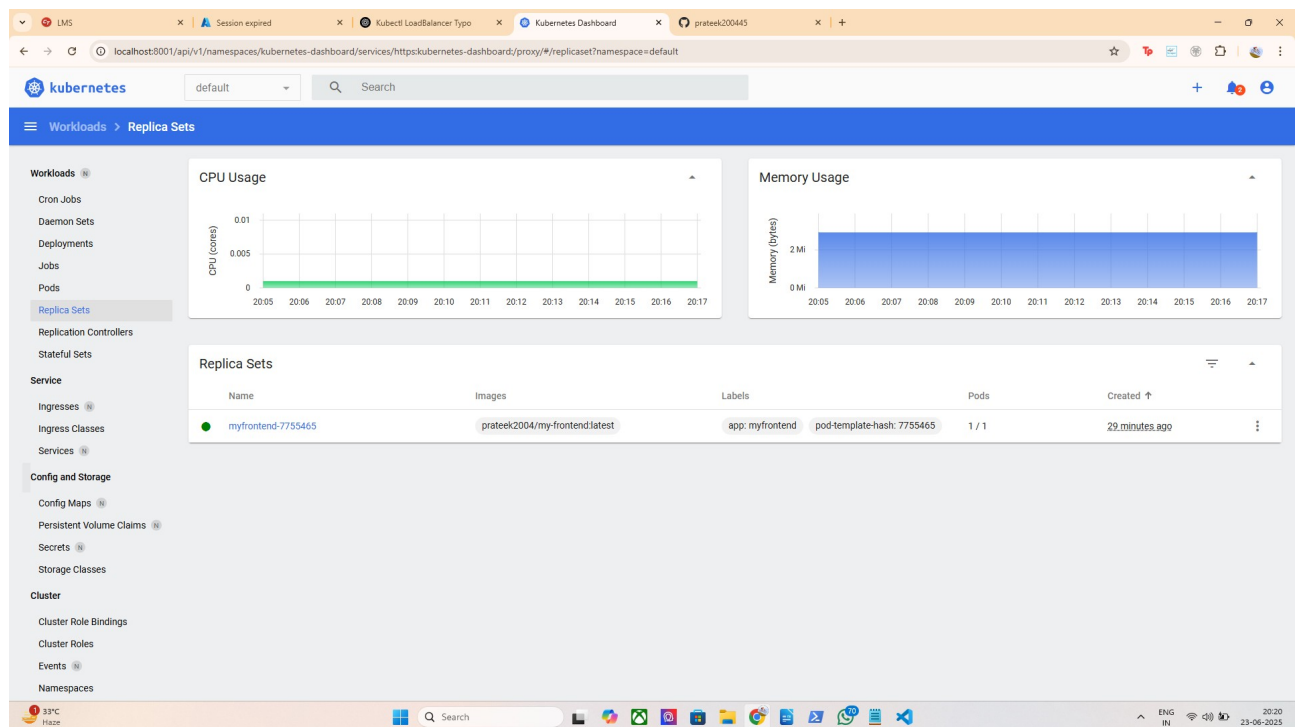
Type: Opaque

Data
====
priv: 1679 bytes
pub:  459 bytes
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\>
```

```
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\> kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard describe secret viewer-token
Name:          viewer-token
Namespace:     kubernetes-dashboard
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:    kubernetes.io/service-account.name: viewer
                 kubernetes.io/service-account.uid: e7826d63-02b3-405d-a814-ae31e15be2d0

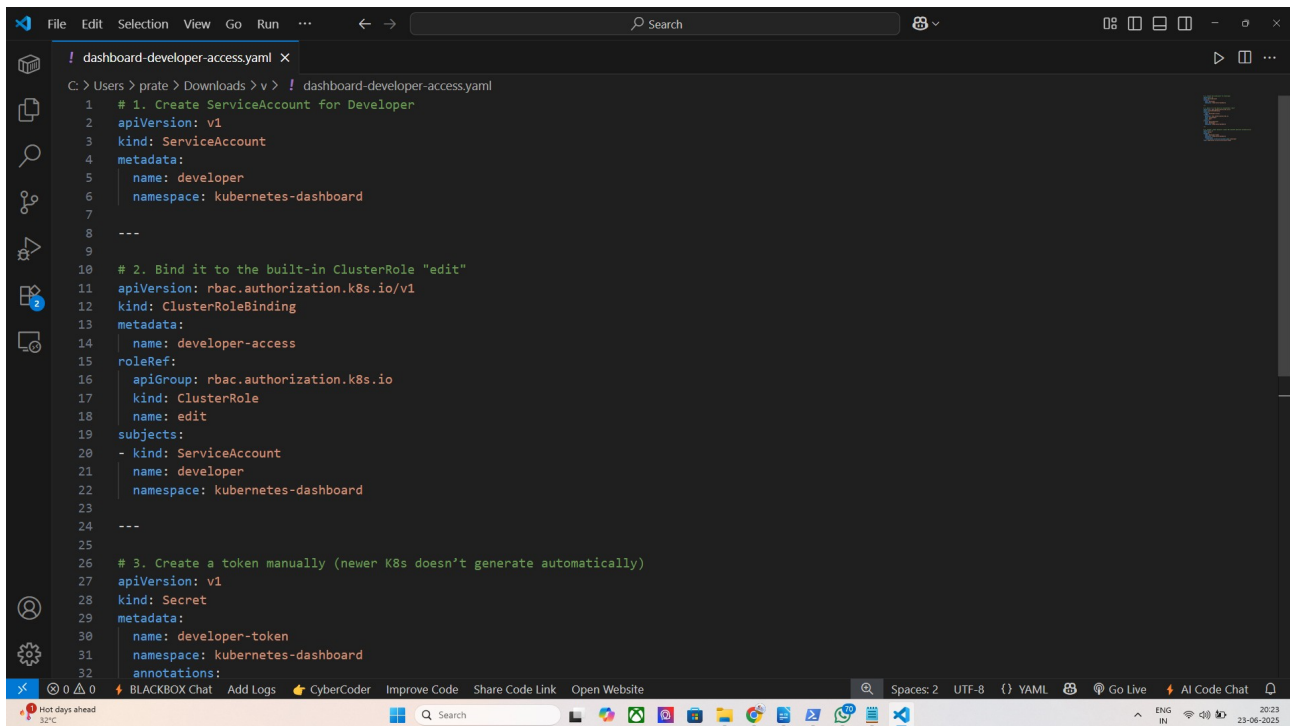
Type: kubernetes.io/service-account-token

Data
====
ca.crt: 1765 bytes
namespace: 20 bytes
token: eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IktV0bDRNeS1salhNGRuQ2l1MWhoUzJFTFVYQzZncjdZV0tWQ3psenc0TkEifQ.e
yJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcm5ldGVzL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJrd
WJlcm5ldGVzLWRhcn2hib2FyZCI6Imt1YmVybmV0ZXMuaW8vc2VydmljZWJyY291bnQvc2VjcmV0Lm5hbWUiOiJ2aWV3ZXItZG9rZW4iL
CJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLm1vL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnZpY2U0YWNjb3VudC5uYW1lIjoidm1ld2VyIiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZ
XJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9zZXJ2aWNlLWFiY291bnQudWlkIjoiaZTc4MjZkNjMtMDJiY00MDVklWE4MTQtYUWUzMWUxNWJlMmQwIiwic3ViI
joic3lzdGVtOnNlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50Omt1YmVybmV0ZXMtZGFzaGJvYXJkOnZpZXdlciJ9.PSnNYxaETdavsPPHwFmEjX_Luyi84nGX
F-jJ860RZp1-jVfCMkUs1CiwS6C5ygywDTCFfJbhn34jGeDX2YCVkEqkwmf9N_1X-1zkroMu3UMv5cPIJ9_CV_51U-LVthLY9Q0Bk9VJ
jCZCdLCEZPPDSe__tdVQbSwqEompzxzmHtVhVe9tBtKyIKc_k0isbg6bCDnrq0phgH3bhcQKUZxCgeji-K4etChjngPf13WSe7S2p0w
Ns4eGtotsKsaJPZLmLUCFQKurwaHSGXgiPEF30oLo8ILw90W069uXaZ5FA3AnJXjVYfQaB4X-RhkkC58mM60N9xaj02uA9XWFX1aKXZ
SwYUrvk9L2zn04DGGRRxp6Qqj9stB84VwZhnyRdwL52reD0n1JfJot9edy1t0jppUsedZ0XSxI1-VZn8QNaR08X3EyLRVX0e9a6EVtQE
0sBb-5qkTXaCcUVDsyj10Hbm1Bev_pDa3bBsR0MCE4gWX4F0fBddQIKtaqPaFiGMtKWNTCqGmPj4t91ka7Nh_af9117WZaeDniiW0Spk
D9zc-x_ACEDbBRbgvTJMCuR2Lk8KmRXP-56Vq93fd3IVxVriLI2cvLYvY-fk97gbsM44fEwwfjvoA6ss-10ICK1WmQ3I6u89CwTpxFI
VR4Nva9iBK4vsP9NTq0CCjVKDC4
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\>
```



LETS CREATE DASHBOARD FOR DEVELOPER

Step-by-Step YAML: dashboard-developer-access.yaml



```
1 # 1. Create ServiceAccount for Developer
2 apiVersion: v1
3 kind: ServiceAccount
4 metadata:
5   name: developer
6   namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
7 ---
8
9
10 # 2. Bind it to the built-in ClusterRole "edit"
11 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
12 kind: ClusterRoleBinding
13 metadata:
14   name: developer-access
15 roleRef:
16   apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
17   kind: ClusterRole
18   name: edit
19 subjects:
20 - kind: ServiceAccount
21   name: developer
22   namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
23 ---
24
25 # 3. Create a token manually (newer K8s doesn't generate automatically)
26 apiVersion: v1
27 kind: Secret
28 metadata:
29   name: developer-token
30   namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
31   annotations:
```

```
S C:\Users\prate\Downloads\v> kubectl apply -f dashboard-developer-access.yaml
serviceaccount/developer created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/developer-access created
secret/developer-token created
S C:\Users\prate\Downloads\v>
```


TO LEARN MORE ABOUT Real-world use case for **multi-user RBAC in AKS**.

Deploy a sample app (like nginx or your own frontend) and restrict who can see it.

Step 1: Deploy the nginx App in a Separate Namespace

Create dev namespace:

```
kubectl create namespace dev
```

Deploy OWNFRONTEND/NGINX in that namespace:

```
kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx --namespace=dev
```

You can verify:

```
kubectl get pods -n dev
```

Step 2: Restrict Access to dev Namespace

By default, users with the view or edit ClusterRoleBinding have access to all namespaces.

So instead, we'll:

- Remove or not use ClusterRoleBinding
- Use Role + RoleBinding in dev namespace only

Step 3: Configure RBAC to Restrict Access

Create role access only for developer in dev namespace

 dev-namespace-developer-access.yaml:

```
# 1. Role with edit permissions in "dev" namespace
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  namespace: dev
  name: developer-edit
rules:
- apiGroups: ["", "apps", "extensions"]
  resources: ["pods", "services", "deployments", "replicasets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "create", "update", "delete", "watch"]
```

```

---

# 2. Bind developer SA to this Role
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: developer-edit-binding
  namespace: dev
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: developer
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: developer-edit
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

```

Step 4: Restrict viewer From dev Namespace

If you used a ClusterRoleBinding for viewer, it already has access to all namespaces.

To restrict it:

1. **Delete that binding:**

```
kubectl delete clusterrolebinding viewer-access
```

2. Recreate access **only for default namespace:**

viewer-default-access.yaml

```

yaml

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: viewer-read
  namespace: default
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods", "services", "deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]

```

```

---

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: viewer-read-binding
  namespace: default
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: viewer
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: viewer-read

```

```
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

Apply it:

```
kubectl apply -f viewer-default-access.yaml
```

Final Behavior:



User	Namespace Access	Permissions
viewer	default only	Read-only
developer	dev only	Full app management

HENCE ITS SUCCESSFULLY VERIFIED

- Log in as **viewer** → you'll see only `default` resources
- Log in as **developer** → you can manage `nginx/MYFRONTEND` Deploy an AKS cluster using the portal. Access the dashboard and create roles for multiple users

I successfully deployed and exposed a microservice application on AKS using all three service types, completing both:

http://172.212.79.224

-  **Task 4: Microservice deployment on AKS with public access**
-  **Task 5: Service exposure using ClusterIP, NodePort, and LoadBalancer**

Objective:

To deploy a frontend microservice on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) and expose it using all three Kubernetes service types — **ClusterIP**, **NodePort**, and **LoadBalancer**. This validates application hosting, access control, and cloud-native service exposure.

Steps I Followed to Complete the Task:

Step 1: Set Up Access to AKS Cluster

I first connected my terminal to my AKS cluster named new_kuber using Azure CLI:

```
az configure --defaults group=prateek_cluster
az aks get-credentials --name new_kuber
kubectl config current-context
```

Then I verified the nodes were running:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

Step 2: Deploy a Microservice (Custom Frontend)

I used my custom Docker image hosted on Docker Hub (prateek2004/my-frontent:latest) to deploy a microservice with 1 replica:

```
kubectl create deployment myfrontend --  
image=prateek2004/my-frontent:latest --replicas=1
```

To verify the deployment:

```
kubectl get deployments  
kubectl get pods
```

Step 3: Expose the App via LoadBalancer (Public Internet)

To access the application publicly, I exposed it using a **LoadBalancer** service:

```
kubectl expose deployment myfrontend --  
type=LoadBalancer --port=80 --target-port=80  
kubectl get svc
```

Output:

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP
EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	
myfrontend	LoadBalancer	10.0.X.X
172.212.79.224	80:32XXX/TCP	

I then opened the public IP `http://172.212.79.224` in the browser and successfully viewed my personal portfolio web page.

Step 4: Expose the App via ClusterIP (Default Service)

For internal-only service communication (used inside the cluster), I exposed the same deployment as a **ClusterIP**:

```
kubectl expose deployment myfrontend --  
type=ClusterIP --port=80 --target-port=80
```

ClusterIP is the **default** service type and allows internal traffic routing only.

Step 5: Expose the App via NodePort (Node-Level Port Mapping)

To simulate edge routing without cloud load balancing, I exposed the app via **NodePort**:

```
kubectl expose deployment myfrontend --  
type=NodePort --port=80 --target-port=80  
kubectl get svc
```

Sample Output:

```
myfrontend    NodePort    10.0.X.X    <none>  
80:30036/TCP
```

Though direct node IP access may be limited in AKS, this demonstrates how services can be mapped to static ports on every node.