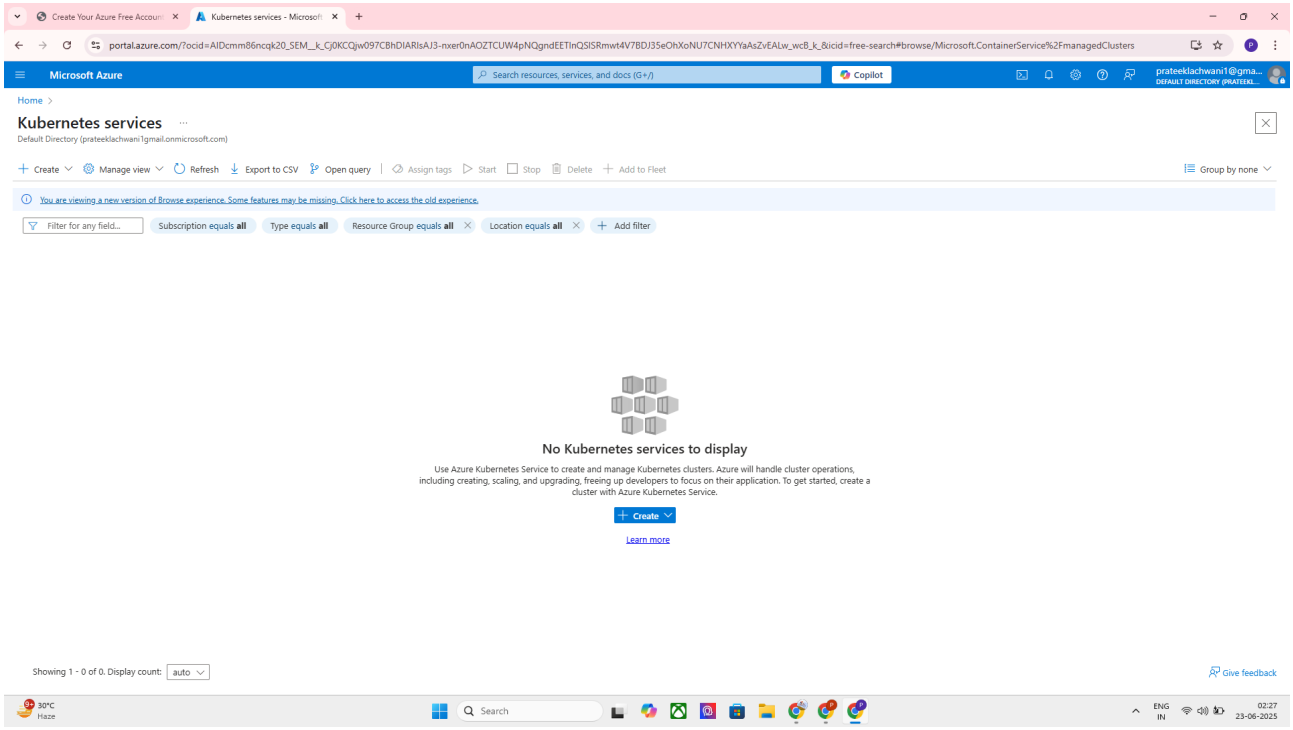
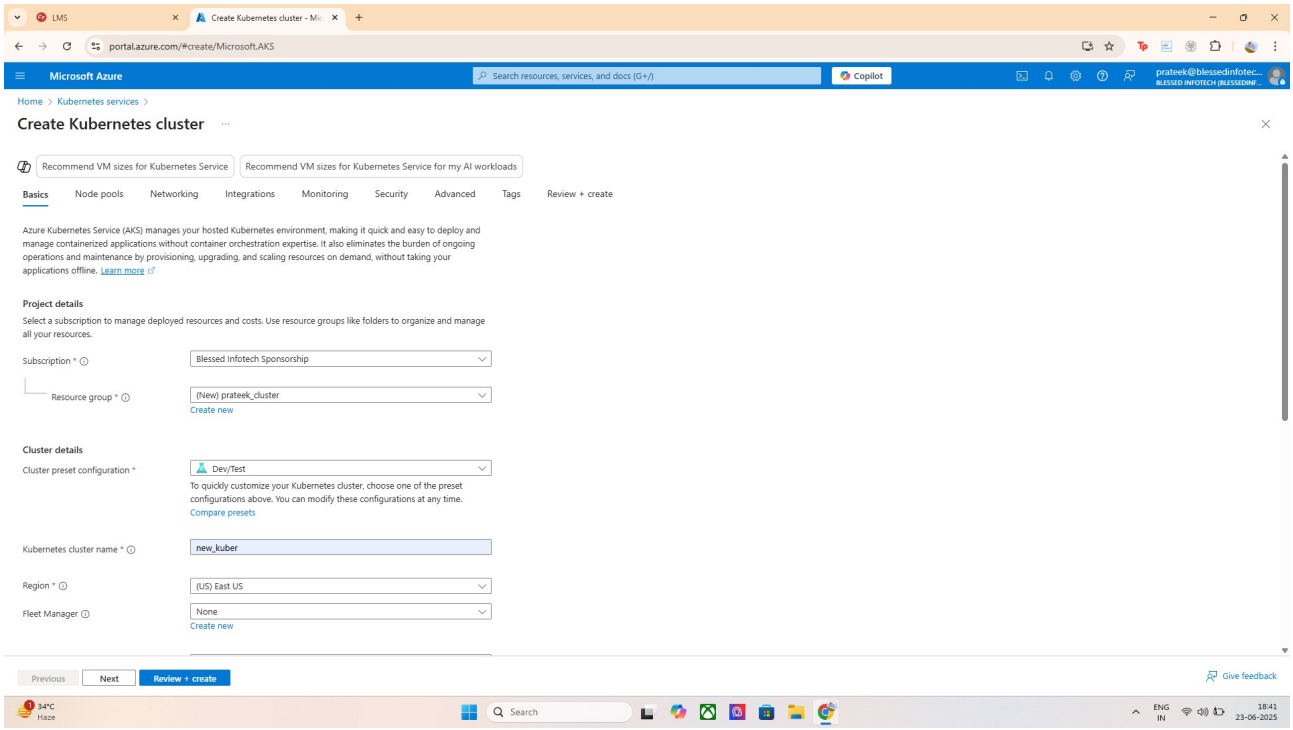
Ques 3 : **Deploy an AKS cluster using the portal. Access the dashboard and create roles for multiple users**

SOLN:

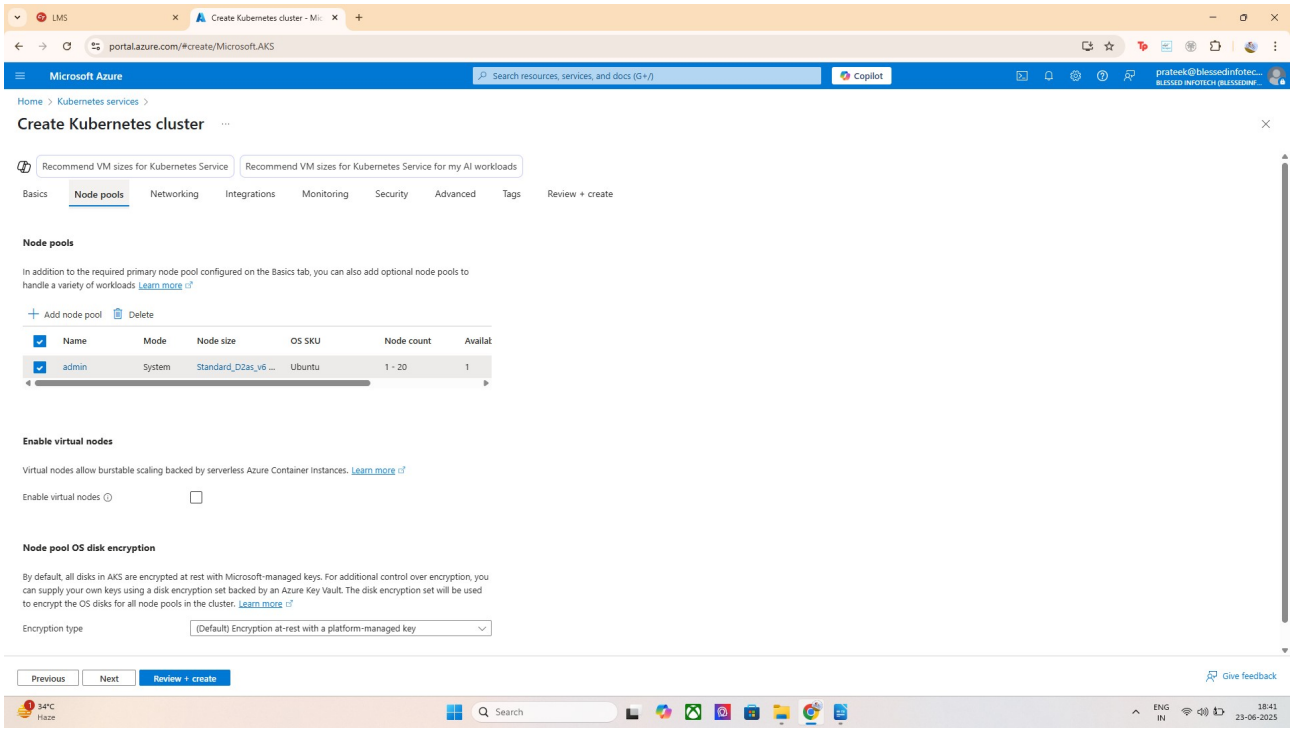
GO TO AZURE KUBERNETES CONTAINER SERVICES AND CREATE ONE :



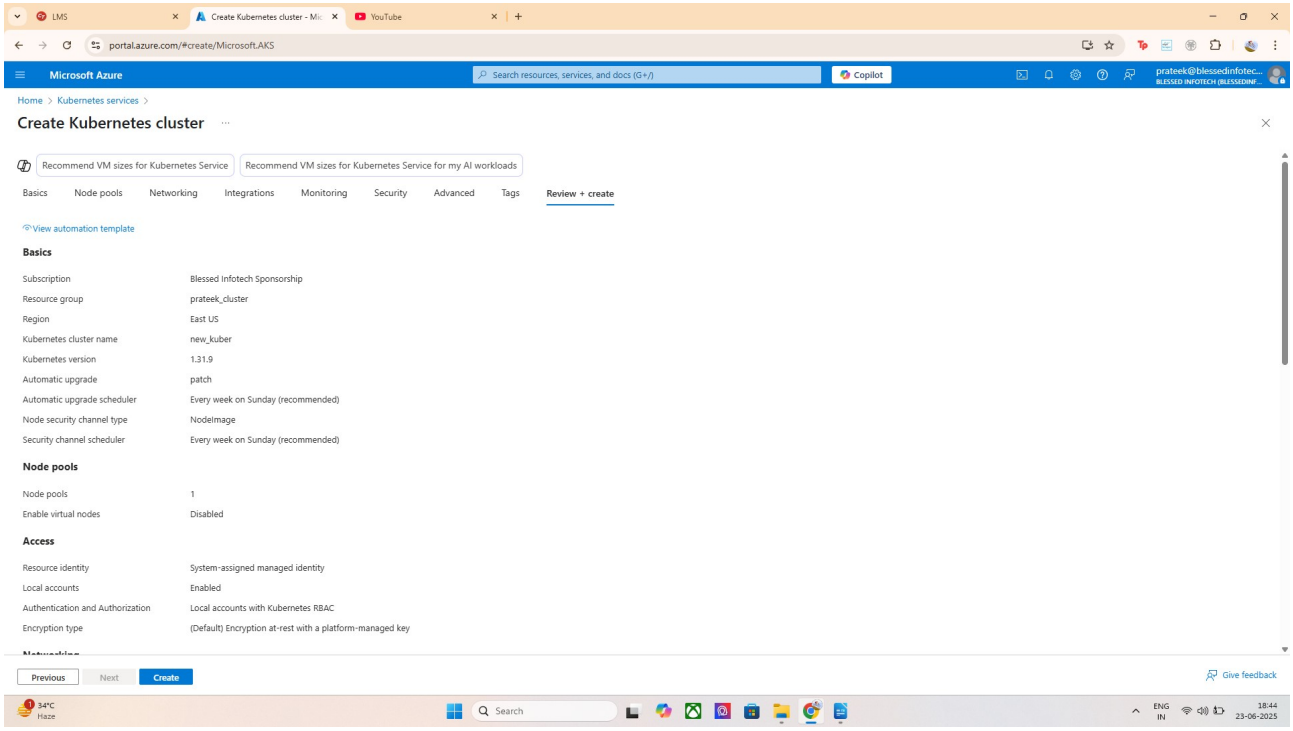
MAKE SURE TO VERIFY THE CONFIGURATIONS :



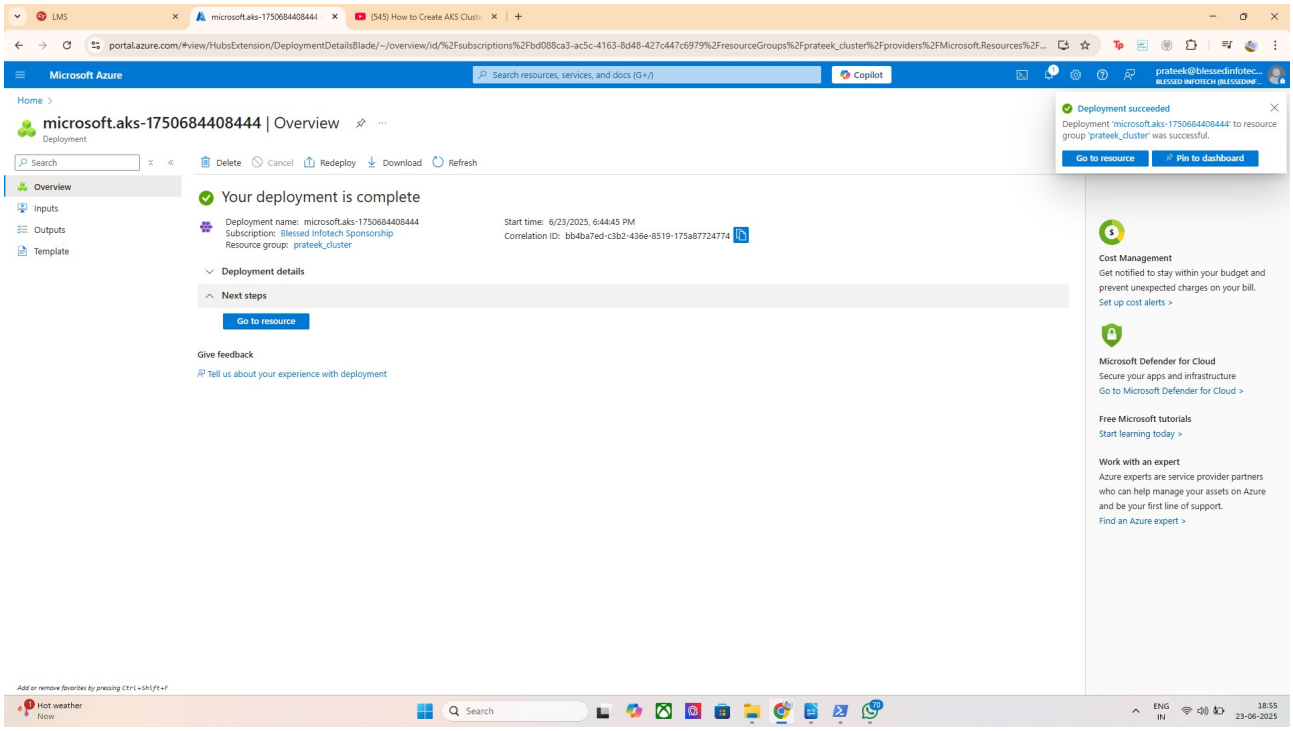
SET THE NODE PODS AND THE CONTAINER VM CONFIGURATION AS PER THE ZONE :



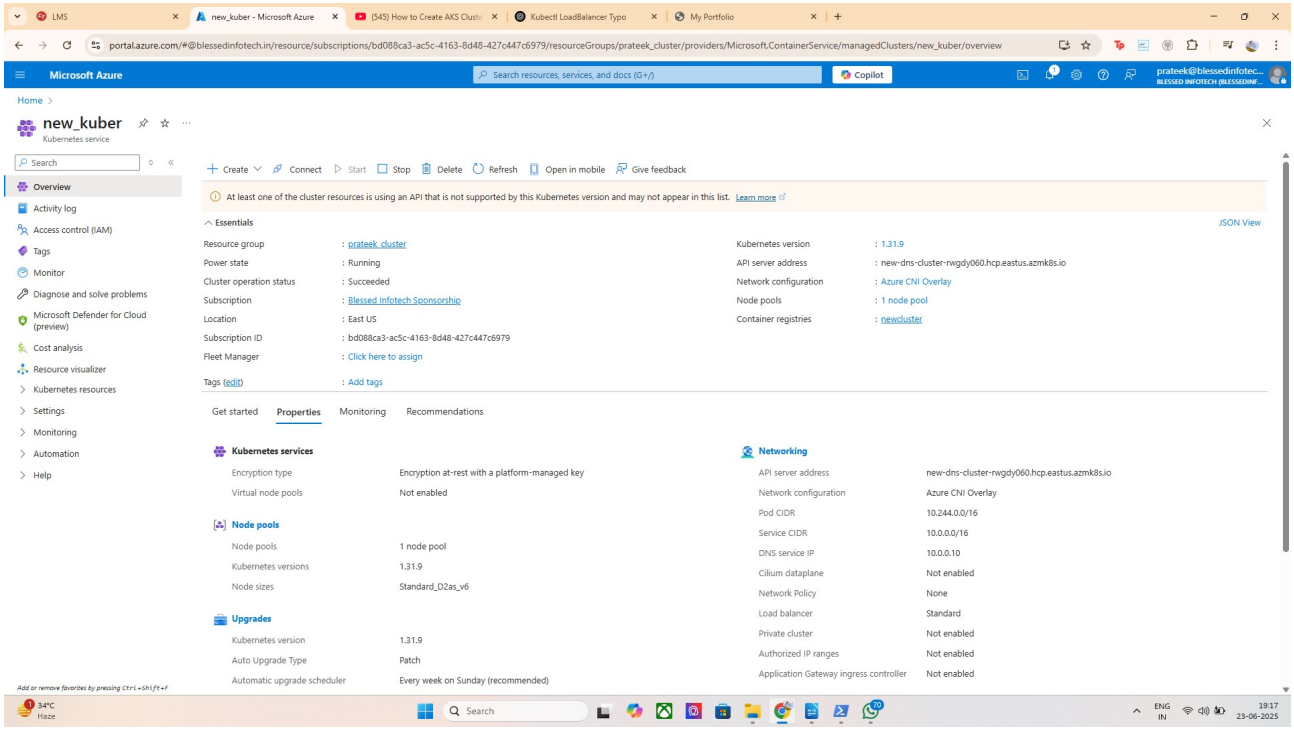
REVEIW AND CREATE A KUBERNETES CLUSTER



VERIFY THE DEPLOYMENT:



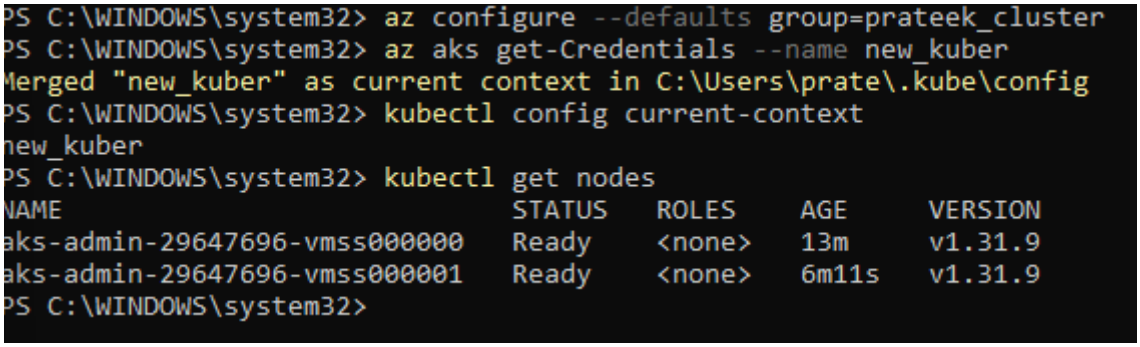
CREATED AND ACCESSED THE NEW_CLUSTER



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.

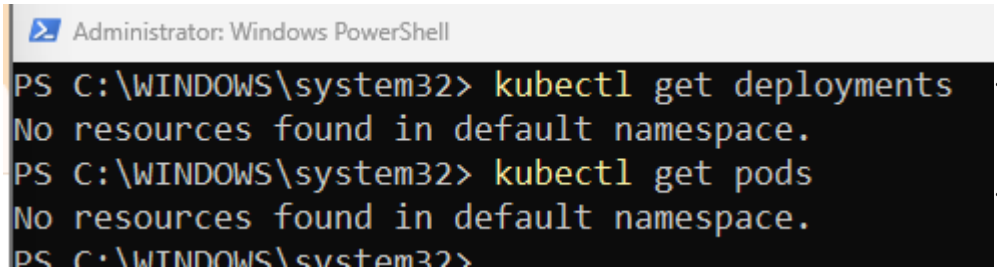
- `az aks get-credentials --name new_kuber`
  ➤ Downloads the kubeconfig for the `new_kuber` AKS cluster and merges it into your local `~/.kube/config`.
- `kubectl config current-context`
  ➤ Verifies that your `kubectl` is now set to use the `new_kuber` cluster.
- `kubectl get nodes`
  ➤ Lists all nodes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

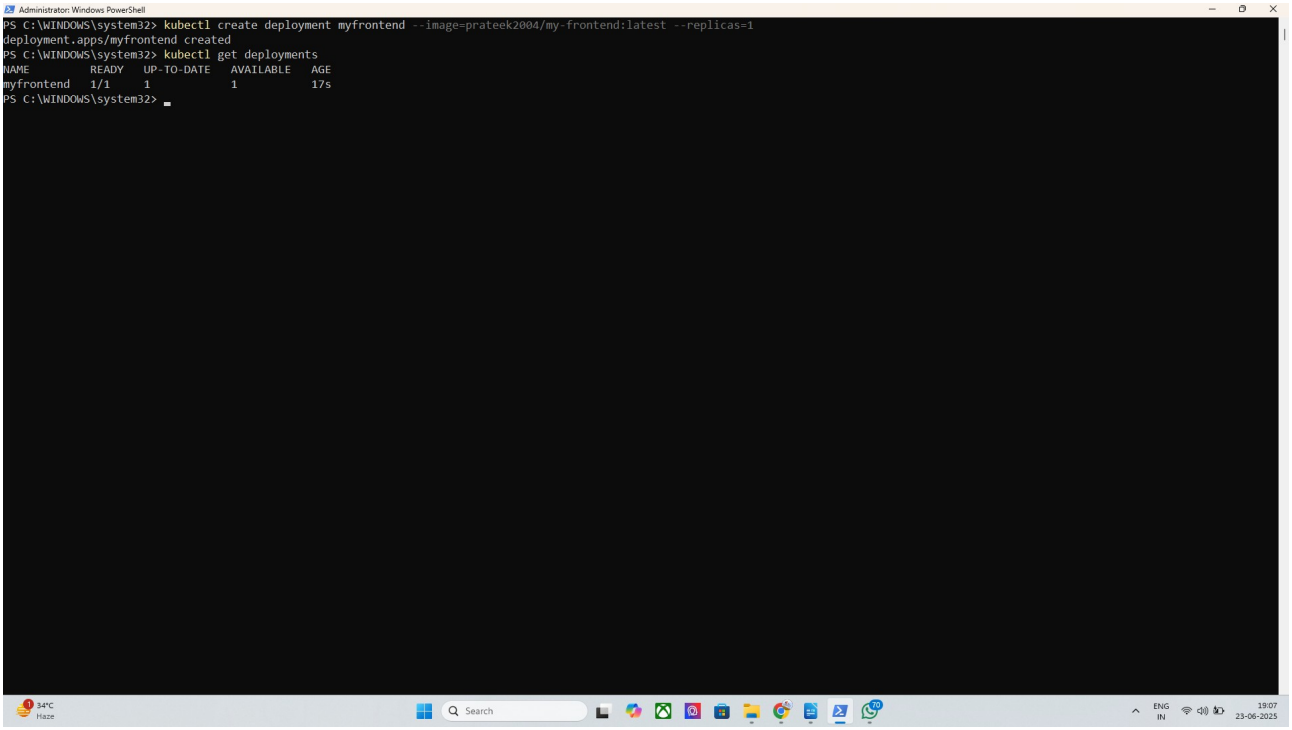


COMMAND USED : kubectl get deployments
kubectl get pods

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`.





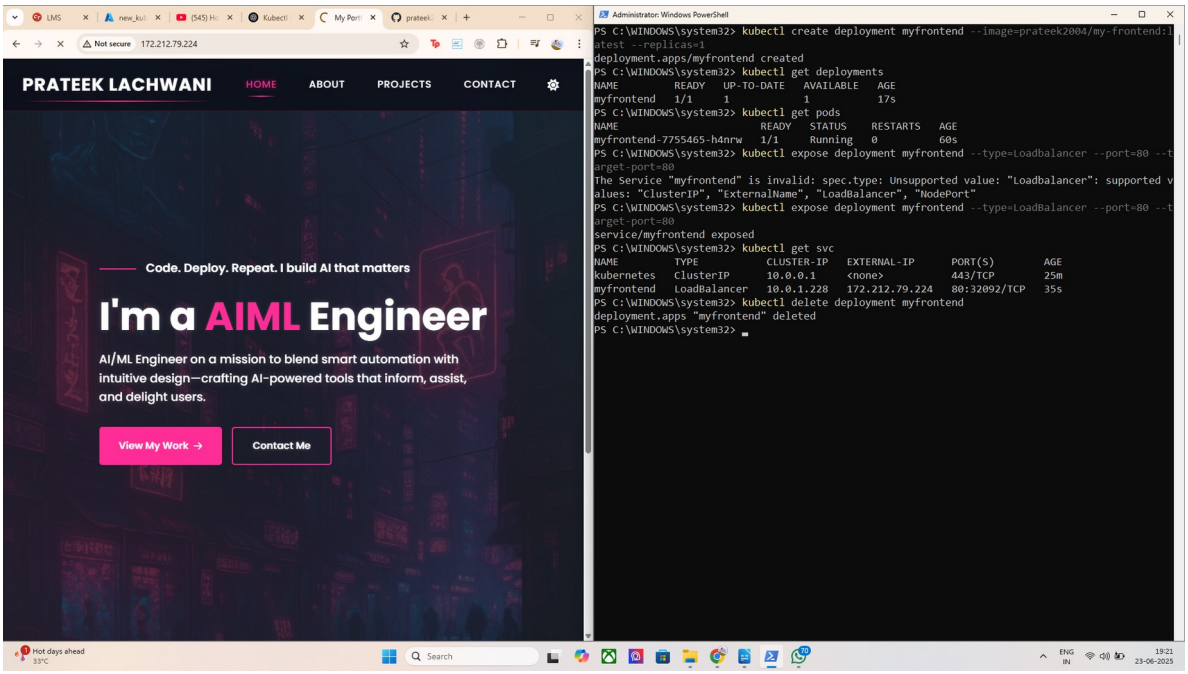
LETS CREATE A DEPLOYMENT AROUND MY FRONTEND

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)

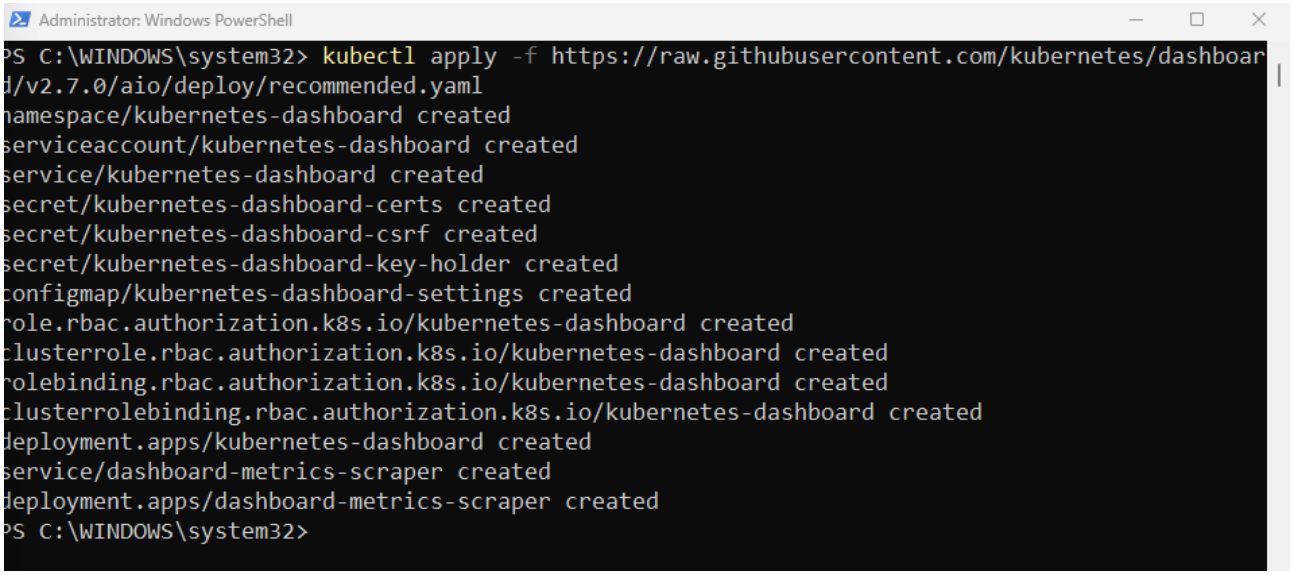
A custom frontend container was deployed to the AKS cluster using `kubectl create deployment` with a public Docker image.
It was then exposed via a `LoadBalancer` service to make it accessible externally.
The external IP **`172.212.79.224`** allowed public access to the app.



CONFIGURE THE DASHBOARD TO THE TERMINAL

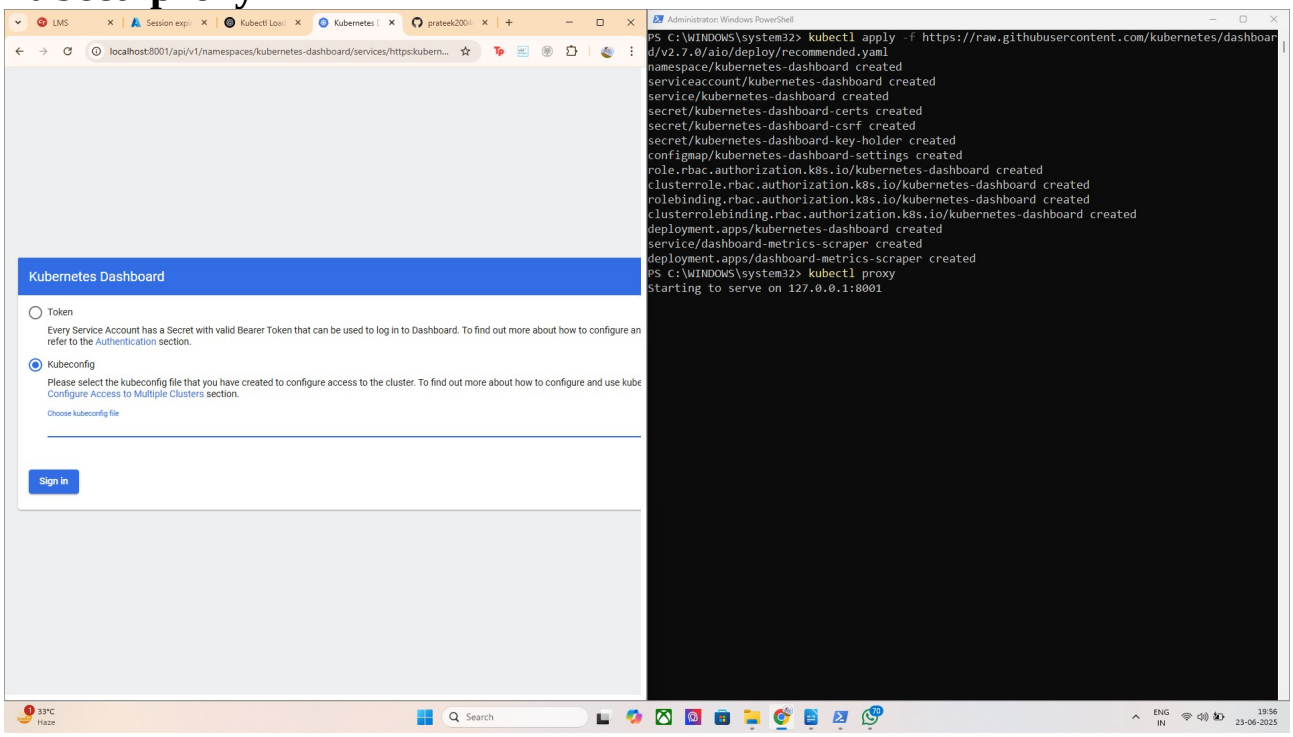
COMMAND USED :

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



command to access the dashboard

kubectl proxy

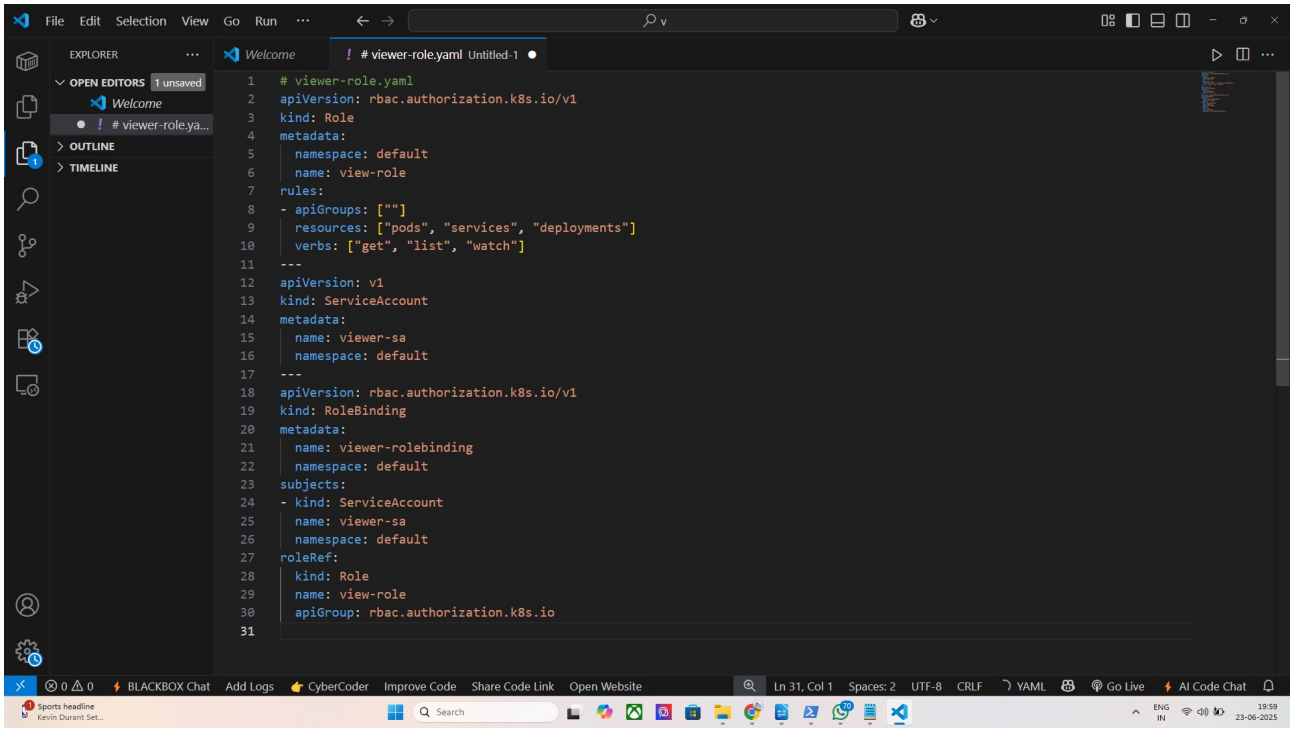


PART B

Lets Create Service Accounts & Roles for Users

Create YAMLs for the following:

a. Viewer (Read-only access):



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)

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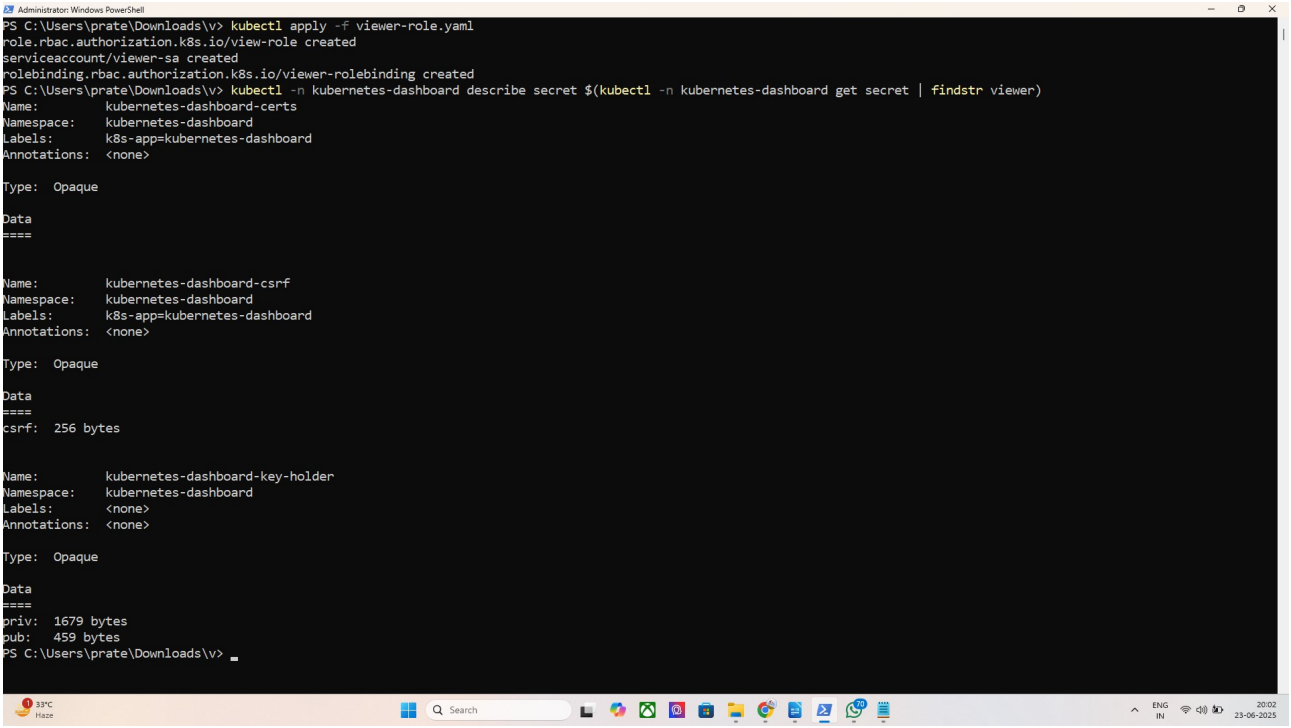
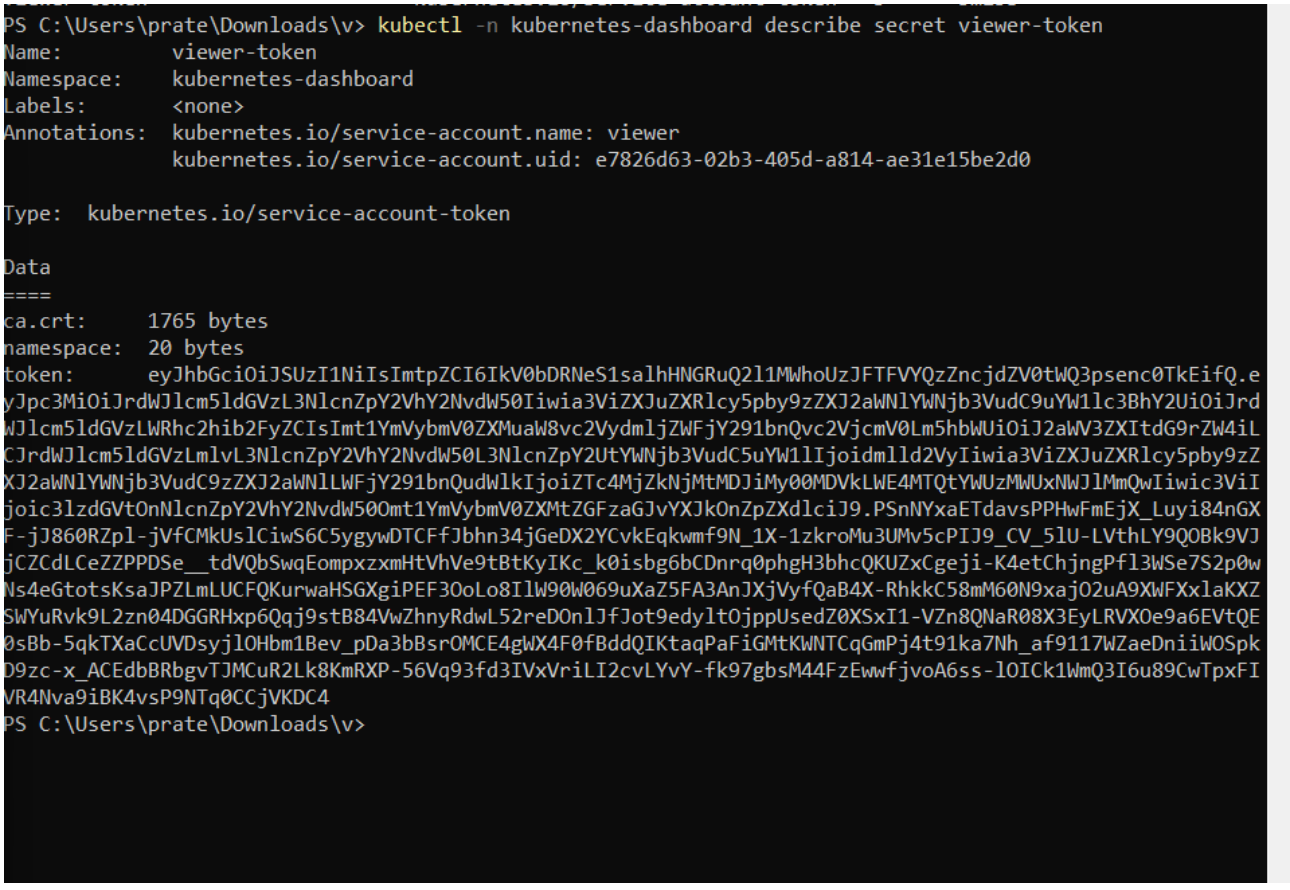
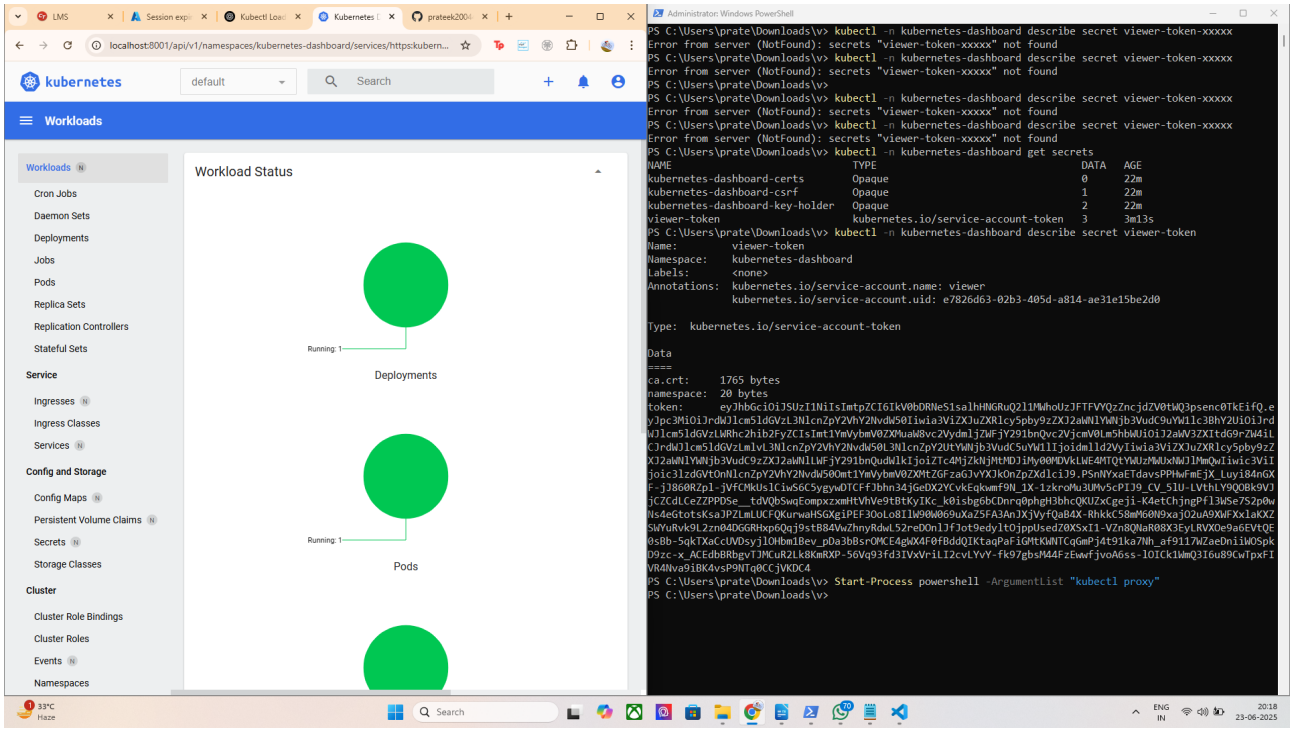
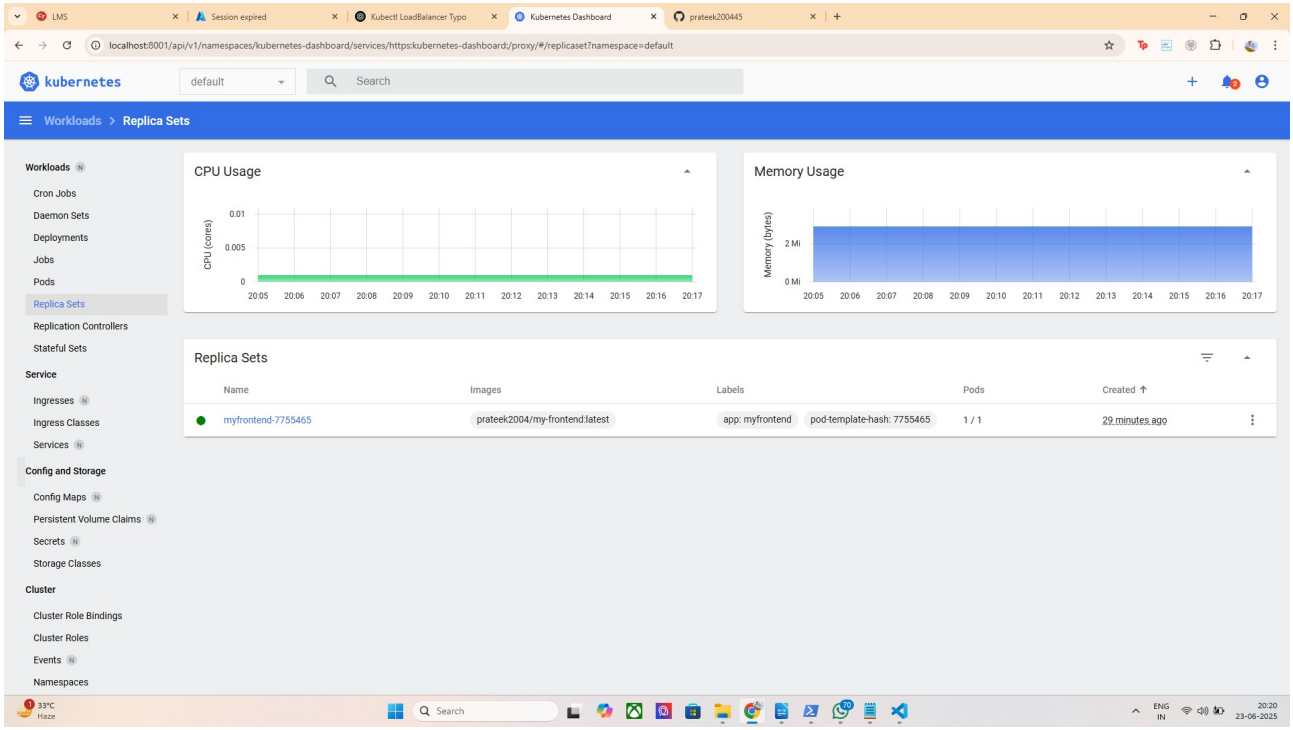

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\v> kubectl apply -f viewer-role.yaml
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/view-role created
serviceaccount/viewer-sa created
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/viewer-rolebinding created
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\v> kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard 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\v>
33°C
Haze
Search
ENG
IN
20:02
23-06-2025


PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\v> 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: eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IkV0bDRNeS1salhHNGRuQ2l1MWhoUzJFTFVYQzZncjdZV0tWQ3psenc0TkEifQ.e
yJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcm5ldGVzL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJrd
WJlcm5ldGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZCIsImt1YmVybmV0ZXMuaW8vc2VydmljZWFjY291bnQvc2VjcmV0Lm5hbWUiOiJ2aWV3ZXItdG9rZW4iL
CJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLmlvL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnZpY2UtYWNjb3VudC5uYW1lIjoidmlld2VyIiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZ
XJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9zZXJ2aWNlLWFjY291bnQudWlkIjoiZTc4MjZkNjMtMDJiMy00MDVkLWE4MTQtYWUzMWUxNWJlMmQwIiwic3ViI
joic3lzdGVtOnNlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50Omt1YmVybmV0ZXMtZGFzaGJvYXJkOnZpZXdlciJ9.PSnNYxaETdavsPPHwFmEjX_Luyi84nGX
F-jJ860RZpl-jVfCMkUslCiwS6C5ygywDTCFfJbhn34jGeDX2YCvkEqkwmf9N_1X-1zkroMu3UMv5cPIJ9_CV_5lU-LVthLY9QOBk9VJ
jCZCdLCeZZPPDSe__tdVQbSwqEompxzxmHtVhVe9tBtKyIKc_k0isbg6bCDnrq0phgH3bhcQKUZxCgeji-K4etChjngPfl3WSe7S2p0w
Ns4eGtotsKsaJPZLmLUCFQKurwaHSGXgiPEF3OoLo8IlW90W069uXaZ5FA3AnJXjVyfQaB4X-RhkkC58mM60N9xajO2uA9XWFXxlaKXZ
SWYuRvk9L2zn04DGGRHxp6Qqj9stB84VwZhnyRdwL52reDOnlJfJot9edyltOjppUsedZ0XSxI1-VZn8QNaR08X3EyLRVXOe9a6EVtQE
0sBb-5qkTXaCcUVDsyjlOHbm1Bev_pDa3bBsrOMCE4gWX4F0fBddQIKtaqPaFiGMtKWNTCqGmPj4t91ka7Nh_af9117WZaeDniiWOSpk
D9zc-x_ACEdbBRbgvTJMCuR2Lk8KmRXP-56Vq93fd3IVxVriLI2cvLYvY-fk97gbsM44FzEwwfjvoA6ss-lOICk1WmQ3I6u89CwTpxFI
VR4Nva9iBK4vsP9NTq0CCjVKDC4
PS C:\Users\prate\Downloads\v>

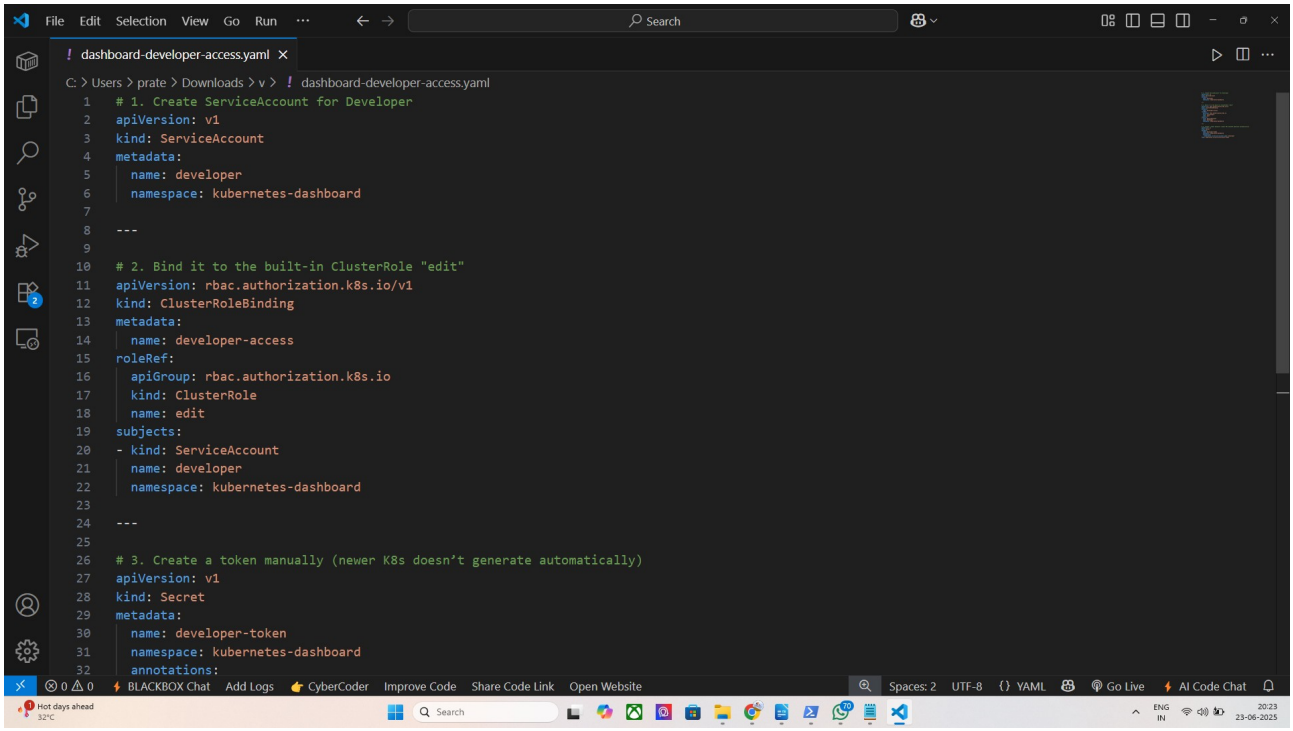
DASHBOARD SUCCESSFULLY ACCESSED USING ONLY VEIWER ROLE

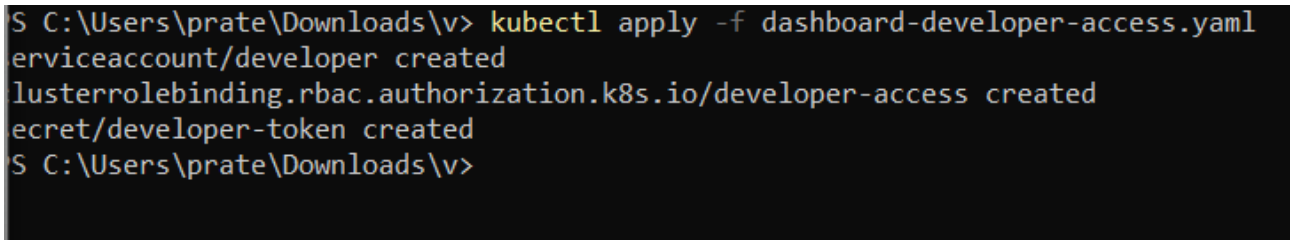


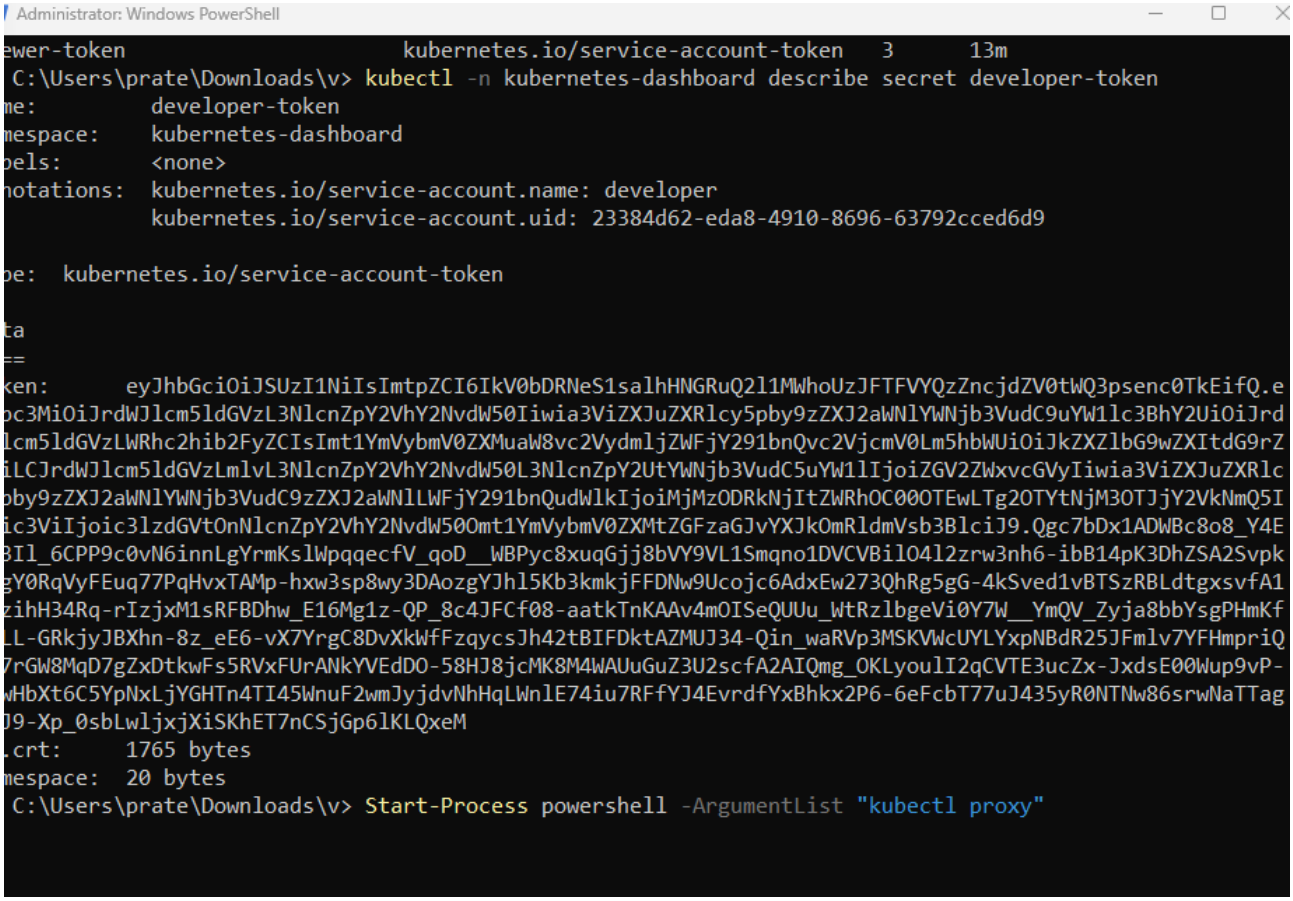


LETS CREATE DASHBOARD FOR DEVELOPER

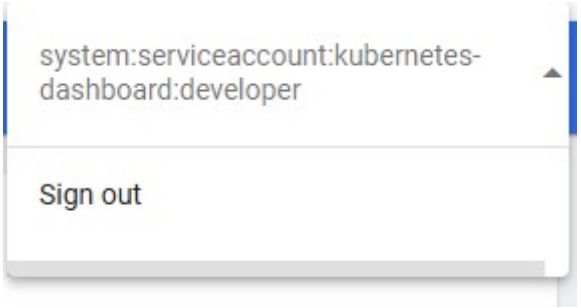
Step-by-Step YAML: `dashboard-developer-access.yaml`







http://localhost:8001/api/v1/namespaces/kubernetes-dashboard/services/https:kubernetes-dashboard:/proxy/



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-frontend:latest`) to deploy a microservice with 1 replica:

```
kubectl create deployment myfrontend --
image=prateek2004/my-frontend: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.