# eksctl EKS cluster CLI

**START HERE**

`eksctl create cluster -f <file>`
Create from config

`eksctl create cluster --dry-run`
Print generated config

`eksctl get cluster`
List clusters

`eksctl delete cluster -f <file> --wait`
Tear it down

`eksctl get nodegroup --cluster <name>`
List node groups

`eksctl scale nodegroup --cluster <name> --name <ng> --nodes <n>`
Resize nodes

`eksctl utils write-kubeconfig --cluster <name>`
Connect kubectl

`eksctl upgrade cluster -f <file> --approve`
Upgrade control plane

**AWS account + region** default region from AWS CLI config
**CloudFormation stacks** eksctl-<cluster>-cluster, -nodegroup-<ng>
**EKS control plane + VPC** managed by AWS
**Node groups** managed (default) or self-managed

What eksctl creates

## CONCEPTS

eksctl turns each cluster into CloudFormation stacks; a cluster and each node group are separate stacks you can inspect in AWS.

Pass a ClusterConfig file (-f) instead of long flag lists: it is reviewable, repeatable and works for create, upgrade and delete.

## CREATE CLUSTER

`eksctl create cluster`
Default cluster: 2 managed m5.large nodes

`eksctl create cluster -f <file>`
Create from a ClusterConfig file

`--name <name> --region <region>`
Name and region of the cluster

`--version <k8s-version>`
Kubernetes version of the control plane

## CREATE CLUSTER (cont.)

`--dry-run`
Print the ClusterConfig, create nothing
*Options that cannot be written to a config file are rejected together with --dry-run.*

## CLUSTERCONFIG FILE

**Minimal cluster.yaml**

```
apiVersion: eksctl.io/v1alpha5
kind: ClusterConfig
metadata:
  name: <name>
  region: <region>
managedNodeGroups:
  - name: ng-1
    instanceType: m5.large
    desiredCapacity: 3
    minSize: 1
    maxSize: 5
```

`managedNodeGroups: / nodeGroups:`
Managed vs self-managed groups

Cluster and node group names: letters, digits and hyphens, starting with a letter, at most 128 characters.

## CLUSTERCONFIG FILE (cont.)

Use eksctl create cluster --dry-run to generate a full config with all defaults filled in, then edit it.

## INSPECT CLUSTERS

`eksctl get cluster`
List clusters in the region

`eksctl version`
Show the eksctl version

`eksctl utils nodegroup-health --cluster <name> --name <ng>`
Health issues of a managed group

## NODE GROUPS

`eksctl get nodegroup --cluster <name>`
List node groups

`eksctl create nodegroup --cluster <name> --name <ng>`
Add a node group

`eksctl scale nodegroup --cluster <name> --name <ng> --nodes <n>`
Change desired size

## NODE GROUPS (cont.)

`eksctl upgrade nodegroup --cluster <name> --name <ng>`
Roll a managed group to the cluster version

`eksctl delete nodegroup --cluster <name> --name <ng> --approve`
Delete a node group
*Without --approve the command only shows a plan.*

## KUBECONFIG

`eksctl utils write-kubeconfig --cluster <name>`
Add the cluster to your kubeconfig

create cluster already adds the context to $KUBECONFIG or ~/.kube/config; write-kubeconfig is for a fresh machine or teammate.

## UPGRADES

`eksctl upgrade cluster --name <name>`
Preview the control-plane upgrade

## UPGRADES (cont.)

`--version <k8s-version> --approve`
Apply the upgrade, one minor step
*Only the current version or one minor version higher is allowed.*

`eksctl upgrade cluster -f <file> --approve`
Upgrade using metadata.version

Upgrade order: control plane, then node groups, then the default add-ons.

## IAM AND ADD-ONS

`eksctl utils associate-iam-oidc-provider --cluster <name> --approve`
Enable the OIDC provider for IRSA

`eksctl create iamserviceaccount --cluster <name> --name <sa> --namespace <ns> --attach-policy-arn <arn>`
Bind an IAM role to a service account

## IAM AND ADD-ONS (cont.)

`eksctl get addon --cluster <name>`
List installed add-ons

`eksctl create addon --cluster <name> --name <addon>`
Install an EKS add-on

## DELETE CLUSTER

`eksctl delete cluster --name <name> --wait`
Delete and report errors
*Without --wait only the CloudFormation delete is issued; failures stay hidden.*

`eksctl delete cluster -f <file> --wait`
Delete the cluster from its config

Deletion is destructive: load balancers, volumes or ENIs created by workloads can block it. Remove them first, or delete the leftover CloudFormation stacks by hand.