Kubectl Cheat Sheet

by [deleted] via cheatography.com/44122/cs/13074/

Viewing / Accessing resources

`kubectl get --all- nam espaces {resou rce _type}`	Get resource from all namespaces
`kubectl describe {resou rce _type}`	Describes the given resources
`kubectl rollin g-u pdate {pod_name}`	Performs a rolling update for a given pod
`kubectl scale --repl icas=3 {resou rce _ty pe} /{r eso urc e_name}`	Scale given resource
`kubectl proxy`	Proxy the api server API to your local machine on port 8001
`kubectl port-f orward {pod_name} {local _po rt} :{r emo te _ port}`	Forward the pod port to your local port

Creating /editing objects

Resource types (cont)

`deploy ments`	A Deployment controller provides declarative updates for Pods and ReplicaSets.
`ingresses`	An Ingress is a collection of rules that allow inbound connections to reach the cluster services.
`jobs`	A job creates one or more pods and ensures that a specified number of them successfully terminate.
`namespaces`	Kubernetes supports multiple virtual clusters backed by the same physical cluster. These virtual clusters are called namespaces.
`nodes`	Nodes are the physical cluster nodes.
`persis ten tvo lum ecl aims`	A PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a request for storage by a user.
`persis ten tvo lumes`	A PersistentVolume (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator.
`pods`	A Pod is the basic building block of Kubernetes–the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that you create or deploy.
`replic asets`	A ReplicaSet ensures that a specified number of pod replicas are running at any one time.
`cronjob`	A Cron Job manages time based Jobs.
`secrets`	Objects of type secret are intended to hold sensitive information.
`services`	A Kubernetes Service is an abstraction which defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them.

`kubectl apply -f ./my-m ani fes t.yaml`	Apply a config-uration to a resource by filename or stdin. Also overrides the existing configura-tion.
`kubectl create -f ./my-m ani fes t.yaml`	Create resource(s)
`kubectl create -f ./dir`	Create resource(s) in all manifest files in dir
`kubectl create -f https: //g it.i o/ vP ieo`	Create from url
`kubectl run nginx --imag e=nginx`	Start a single instance of nginx
`kubectl replace --force -f ./pod.json`	Force replace, delete and then re-create the resource. Will cause a service outage.
`kubectl edit svc/do cke r-r egistry`	Edit the service named docker-re-gistry

Resource types	
`configmaps`	ConfigMaps allow you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content to keep containerized applications portable.
`daemonsets`	A DaemonSet ensures that all (or some) Nodes run a copy of a Pod.

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