

Abbreviations	
configmaps	cm
daemonsets	ds
endpoints	ep
event	ev
namespaces	ns
nodes	no
pods	po
replicasets	rs
serviceaccount	sa
services	svc

Creating Objects	
kubectl create -f ./my-manifest.yaml	create resource(s)
kubectl create -f ./my1.yaml -f ./my2.yaml	create from multiple files
kubectl create -f ./dir	create resource(s) in all manifest files in dir
kubectl create -f https://git.io/vPieo	create resource(s) from url
kubectl run nginx -image=nginx	start a single instance of nginx
kubectl explain pods,svc	get the documentation for pod and svc manifests

Creating Objects (cont)	
cat <<EOF kubectl create -f -	Create
apiVersion: v1 kind: Secret	a
metadata: name: mysecret type:	secret
Opaque data: password: \$(echo "s33msi4" base64) username:	with several
\$(echo "jane" base64) EOF	keys

Scaling Resources	
kubectl scale --replicas=3 rs/foo	Scale a replicaset named 'foo' to 3
kubectl scale --replicas=3 -f foo.yaml	Scale a resource specified in "foo.yaml" to 3

Viewing, Finding Resources	
kubectl get services	List all services in the namespace
kubectl get pods --all-namespaces	List all pods in all namespaces
kubectl get pods -o wide	List all pods in the namespace, with more details
kubectl get deployment my-dep	List a particular deployment
kubectl describe nodes my-node	Describe nodes
kubectl describe pods my-pod	Describe pods

Editing Resources	
kubectl edit svc/docker-registry	Edit the service named docker-registry

Interacting with running Pods	
kubectl logs my-pod	dump pod logs (stdout)
kubectl logs -f my-pod	stream pod logs (stdout)
kubectl run -i --tty busybox --image=busybox -- sh	Run pod as interactive shell
kubectl attach my-pod -i	Attach to Running Container
kubectl port-forward my-pod 5000:6000	Forward port 6000 of Pod to your to 5000 on your local machine
kubectl exec my-pod -- ls /	Run command in existing pod (1 container case)
kubectl exec my-pod -c my-container -- ls /	Run command in existing pod (multi-container case)



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Interacting with Nodes and Cluster

kubectl cordons my-node	Mark my-node as unschedulable
kubectl drain my-node	Drain my-node in preparation for maintenance
kubectl uncordon my-node	Mark my-node as schedulable
kubectl cluster-info	Display addresses of the master and services

Kubectl AutoComplete

```
source <(kubectl completion
bash)
```

Updating Resources

kubectl rolling-update frontend-v1 -f frontend-v2.json	Rolling update pods of frontend-v1
cat pod.json kubectl replace -f -	Replace a pod based on the JSON passed into stdin
kubectl expose rc nginx --port=80 --target-port=8000	Create a service for a replicated nginx, which serves on port 80 and connects to the containers on port 8000

Updating Resources (cont)

kubectl get pod mypod -o yaml sed 's/(image: myimage\):.*\$/1:v4/' kubectl replace -f -	Update a single-container pod's image version (tag) to v4
kubectl autoscale deployment foo --min=2 - -max=10	Auto scale a deployment "foo"

Deleting Resources

kubectl delete -f ./pod.json	Delete a pod using the type and name specified in pod.json
kubectl delete pod,service baz foo	Delete pods and services with same names "baz" and "foo"

Kubectl Context and Configuration

kubectl config view	Show Merged kubeconfig settings.
kubectl config current-context	Display the current-context
kubectl config use-context my-cluster-name	set the default context to my-cluster-name

Kubectl Context and Configuration (cont)

kubectl config set-credentials kubeuser/foo.kubernetes.com --username=kubeuser --password=kubeuser	add a new cluster to your kubeconfig that supports basic auth
--	---

Formatting output

-o=custom-columns=<spec>	Print a table using a comma separated list of custom columns
-o=custom-columns-file=<filename>	Print a table using the custom columns template in the <filename> file
-o=json	Output a JSON formatted API object
-o=name	Print only the resource name and nothing else
-o=wide	Output in the plain-text format with any additional information, and for pods, the node name is included
-o=yaml	Output a YAML formatted API object



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