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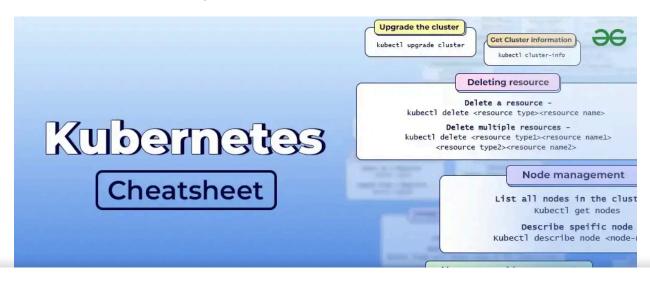
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## **Kubectl Command Cheat Sheet**

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If you are inspired to become a DevOps (**Dev**lopment+**Op**erations)'s Engineer and start your journey as a beginner, or if you're a professional looking to refresh your DevOps knowledge or transition into DevOps, or even if you're a learning geek seeking to expand your knowledge base, then you landed to the right place. Nowadays, Kubernetes (sometimes shortened to K8s with the 8 standing for the number of letters between the "K" and the "s") is a trending technology in the field of DevOps, and having a good understanding of it is crucial.

The **Kubernetes Cheat Sheet** is a comprehensive guide that serves as a quick reference for learning both the basics and advanced commands of Kubernetes. Whether you are a beginner just starting your journey with Kubernetes or an experienced professional with over 5 years of experience, this guide provides all the necessary commands for managing clusters, nodes, namespaces, and more.



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Got It!

**Pre-requisites:** Before moving to the Cheat sheet you should have a basic understanding of What <u>Kubernetes</u> exactly is, what are their uses, and how it helps. and knowledge of <u>EKS</u>, and <u>AKS</u> are additional advantages.

## What is Kubernetes?

Kubernetes is an open-source Container Management tool that automates container deployment, container scaling, and container <u>load balancing</u> (also called a container orchestration tool). It is written in <u>Golang</u> and has a vast community because it was first developed by Google and later donated to CNCF (Cloud Native Computing Foundation). Kubernetes can group 'n' number of containers into one logical unit for managing and deploying them easily. It works brilliantly with all cloud vendors i.e. public, hybrid, and on-premises.

Kubectl (CLI): Kubectl is a command line configuration tool (CLI) for kubernetes used to interact with a master node of Kubernetes. Kubectl has a config file called kubeconfig, this file has the information about the server and authentication information to access the API Server.

## Kubernetes (Kubectl) CheatSheet

Kubernetes CheatSheet servers as a quick reference guide for some commands and operations which are widely used in the kubernetes cluster. In this cheat sheet, Cluster management, node management, namespace management, resource creation, resource viewing and finding, resource deletion, file and directory copying, resource patching, resource scaling, pod management, deployment management, ReplicaSets management, service management, config maps and secrets, networking, storage, stateful sets, monitoring, troubleshooting, and other operations will be covered.

- 1. API Server
- 2. Scheduler
- 3. Controller-Manager
- 4. etcd

#### API Server

Kube API Server interacts with API, its a frontend of the kubernetes control plane. Communication center for developers and other kubernetes components. Receiving queries from multiple clients, including the kubectl command-line tool, the API server serves as the front-end interface for the Kubernetes control plane, coordinating cluster-wide operations.

#### Scheduler

The scheduler watches the pods and assigns the pods to run on specific hosts. A new pod does not have a specific node assigned when it is formed, whether by a user, a deployment controller, or a replication controller. The scheduler chooses a suitable node for the pod to run on after assessing the resource needs of the pod, such as CPU and memory usage, as well as any restrictions or affinity/antiaffinity rules supplied.

## Controller-Manager

The controller manager runs the controllers in the background which run different tasks in the kubernetes cluster. Performs cluster-level functions (Replication, Tracking worker nodes, Handling failures).

#### etcd

etcd is a simple distributed key-value store. kubernetes uses etcd as its database to store all cluster data. Some of the data stored in etcd is job scheduling information, pods, state information and etc.

Worker nodes are the node where the application actually runs in a kubernetes cluster, it is also known as a minion. These worker nodes are controlled by the master node using Kublet processes.

- 1. kubelet
- 2. kube-Proxy
- 3. Container runtime

#### Kubelet

The main node agent, known as Kubelet, operates on each node and reads the container manifests to make sure that the containers are active and in good condition. It ensures that pods of containers are operating. Containers that weren't made by Kubernetes are not managed by the kubelet.

### Kube-Proxy

By managing network rules on the host and managing connections, kube-proxy supports the kubernetes service abstraction. On nodes, Kube-proxy keeps track of network rules. Network connectivity to your pod is permitted by these network rules from both inside and outside of your cluster. Having a network proxy and load balancer for the service on a single worker node is beneficial to us.

#### Container Runtime

To process commands from the master server to run containers, each node needs a container runtime, such as Docker, containerd, or another container runtime.

## **Kubernetes (Kubectl) Commands**

## For Cluster Management

Command	Description
kubectl cluster-infokubectl	Get cluster information.
kubectl get nodes	Views all the nodes present in the cluster.

## For Node Management

Command	Description
kubectl get nodes	List all nodes in the cluster.
kubectl describe node <node- name&gt;</node- 	Describe a specific node.
kubectl drain <node-name></node-name>	Drain a node for maintenance.
kubectl uncordon <node-name></node-name>	Uncordon a node after maintenance.
kubectl label node <node_name> <key>=<value></value></key></node_name>	You can label the node by using key- value pair.
kubectl label node <node_name> <label_key>-</label_key></node_name>	You can remove the label which is already attached to the node.

# For Namespace Management

Command	Description
kubectl describe namespace <namespace- name&gt;</namespace- 	Describe a namespace.
kubectl create namespace <namespace- name&gt;</namespace- 	Create a namespace.
kubectl get namespaces	List all namespaces.
kubectl config set-contextcurrent namespace= <namespace-name></namespace-name>	Switch to a different namespace.
kubectl delete namespace <namespace- name&gt;</namespace- 	Delete a namespace.
kubectl edit namespace <namespace_name></namespace_name>	Edit and update the namespace definition.

# For Creating Resources

Command	Definition
kubectl apply -f <resource- definition.yaml&gt;</resource- 	Create or Update a resource from a YAML file.
kubectl create	Create an object imperatively.
kubectl apply -f https://url-to- resource-definition.yaml	Create a resource by using the URL.

# For Viewing and Finding Resources

Command	Description
kubectl get <resource-type></resource-type>	List all resources of a specific type.
kubectl get <resource-type> -o wide</resource-type>	List all resources with additional details.
kubectl describe <resource-type> <resource-name></resource-name></resource-type>	Describe a specific resource.
kubectl get <resource-type> -l <label- key&gt;=<label-value></label-value></label- </resource-type>	List all resources with a specific label.
kubectl get <resource-type>all- namespaces</resource-type>	List all resources in all namespaces.
<pre>kubectl get <resource-type>sort-by=</resource-type></pre>	List all resources sorted by a specific field.
kubectl get <resource-type> -l <label- selector&gt;</label- </resource-type>	List resources with a specific label selector.
kubectl get <resource-type>field- selector=<field-selector></field-selector></resource-type>	List resources with a specific field selector.
kubectl get <resource-type> -n <namespace></namespace></resource-type>	List all resources in a specific namespace.

## For Deleting Resources

Command	Description
kubectl delete <resource-type> <resource-name></resource-name></resource-type>	Delete a resource.
<pre>kubectl delete <resource-type1> <resource- name1=""> <resource-type2> <resource-name2></resource-name2></resource-type2></resource-></resource-type1></pre>	Delete multiple resources.
kubectl delete <resource-type>all</resource-type>	Delete all resources of a specific type.
kubectl delete -f <resource- definition.yaml&gt;kubectl delete -f https://url- to-resource-definition.yaml</resource- 	Delete the resource by using url.
kubectl delete <resource-type>all -n <namespace></namespace></resource-type>	Delete all resources in a specific namespace.

# For Copying Files and Directories

Command	Description
kubectl cp <local-path> <namespace>/<pod- name&gt;:<container-path></container-path></pod- </namespace></local-path>	Copy files and directories to a container.

Command	Description
	container.
<pre>kubectl cp <namespace>/<pod-name>:     <source-container-path> <destination- namespace="">/<destination-pod-name>:</destination-pod-name></destination-></source-container-path></pod-name></namespace></pre>	Copying files from one container to another within the same pod.
<pre>kubectl cp <namespace>/<source-pod-name>:         <source-container-path> <destination- namespace="">/<destination-pod-name>:         <destination-container-path></destination-container-path></destination-pod-name></destination-></source-container-path></source-pod-name></namespace></pre>	Copying files from one container to another in a different pod.

# For Patching Resources

Command	Description
kubectl patch <resource-type> <resource-name> -p '<patch- document=""></patch-></resource-name></resource-type>	Patch a resource using a JSON or YAML document.
<pre>kubectl patch <resource-type> <resource-name>patch-file=<patch- file=""></patch-></resource-name></resource-type></pre>	Patch a resource using a JSON or YAML file.

# For Scaling Resources

Command	Description
kubectl scale deployment <deployment-name> replicas=<replica-count></replica-count></deployment-name>	Scale a deployment.
kubectl scale statefulset <statefulset-name> replicas=<replica-count></replica-count></statefulset-name>	Scale a statefulset.
kubectl scale replicaset <replicaset-name> replicas=<replica-count></replica-count></replicaset-name>	Scale a replica set.

# For Pod Management

Command	Description
kubectl create -f <pod-definition.yaml></pod-definition.yaml>	Create a pod from a YAML file.
kubectl get pods	List all pods in the cluster.
kubectl describe pod <pod-name></pod-name>	Describe a specific pod.
kubectl logs <pod-name></pod-name>	Get logs from a pod.
kubectl logs -f <pod-name></pod-name>	Stream logs from a pod.
kubectl logs -l <label-key>=<label- value&gt;</label- </label-key>	Get logs with a specific label.

Command	Description
kubectl delete pod <pod-name></pod-name>	Delete a pod.
kubectl create pod <pod-name></pod-name>	Create a pod with the name.
kubectl get pod -n <namespace_name></namespace_name>	List all pods in a namespace.

# For Deployment Management

Command	Description
kubectl create deployment <deployment- name&gt;image=<image-name></image-name></deployment- 	Create a deployment.
kubectl get deployments	List all deployments.
kubectl describe deployment <deployment- name&gt;</deployment- 	Describe a specific deployment.
kubectl scale deployment <deployment- name&gt;replicas=<replica-count></replica-count></deployment- 	Scale a deployment.
kubectl set image deployment/ <deployment- name&gt; <container-name>=<new-image- name&gt;</new-image- </container-name></deployment- 	Update a deployment's image.
kubectl rollout status deployment/ <deployment-name></deployment-name>	Rollout status of a deployment.

Command	Description
kubectl rollout pause deployment/ <deployment-name></deployment-name>	Pause a deployment rollout.
kubectl rollout resume deployment/ <deployment-name></deployment-name>	Resume a deployment rollout.
kubectl rollout undo deployment/ <deployment-name></deployment-name>	Rollback a deployment to the previous revision.
kubectl rollout undo deployment/ <deployment-name>to- revision=<revision-number></revision-number></deployment-name>	Rollback a deployment to a specific revision.
kubectl delete deployment <deployment- name&gt;</deployment- 	Delete deployment name.

# For ReplicaSets Management

Command	Description
kubectl create -f <replicaset-definition.yaml></replicaset-definition.yaml>	Create a ReplicaSet.
kubectl get replicasets	List all ReplicaSets.
kubectl describe replicaset <replicaset-name></replicaset-name>	Describe a specific ReplicaSet.

# For Service Management

Command	Description
<pre>kubectl create service <service-type>   <service-name>tcp=<port></port></service-name></service-type></pre>	Create a service.
kubectl get services	List all services.
<pre>kubectl expose deployment <deployment- name="">port=<port></port></deployment-></pre>	Expose a deployment as a service.
kubectl describe service <service-name></service-name>	Describe a specific service.
kubectl delete service <service-name></service-name>	Delete a service.
kubectl get endpoints <service-name></service-name>	Get information about a service.

# For Config Maps and Secrets

Command	Description
<pre>kubectl create configmap <config-map-name>     from-file=<path-to-file></path-to-file></config-map-name></pre>	Create a config map from a file.

Command	Description
kubectl get configmaps	List all config maps.
kubectl get secrets	List all secrets.
kubectl describe configmap <config-map- name&gt;</config-map- 	Describe a specific config map.
kubectl describe secret <secret-name></secret-name>	Describe a specific secret.
kubectl delete secret <secret_name></secret_name>	Delete a specific secret.
kubectl delete configmap <config-map-name></config-map-name>	Delete a specific config map.

# For Networking

Command	Description
kubectl port-forward <pod-name> <local- port&gt;:<pod-port></pod-port></local- </pod-name>	Port forward to a pod.
<pre>kubectl expose deployment <deployment- name="">type=NodePortport=<port></port></deployment-></pre>	Expose a deployment as a NodePort service.
kubectl create ingress <ingress-name></ingress-name>	Create an Ingress

Command	Description
kubectl describe ingress <ingress-name></ingress-name>	Get information about an Ingress.
kubectl get ingress <ingress-name> -o jsonpath='{.spec.rules[0].host}'</ingress-name>	Retrieves the most value from the first rule of the specified Ingress resource.

## For Storage

Command	Description
kubectl create -f <persistent- volume-definition.yaml&gt;</persistent- 	Create a PersistentVolume.
kubectl get pv	List all PersistentVolumes.
kubectl describe pv <pv-name></pv-name>	Describe a specific PersistentVolume.
kubectl create -f <persistent- volume-claim-definition.yaml&gt;</persistent- 	Create a PersistentVolumeClaim.
kubectl get pvc	List all PersistentVolumeClaims.
kubectl describe pvc <pvc-name></pvc-name>	Describe a specific PersistentVolumeClaim.

### For StatefulSets

Command	Description
kubectl create -f <statefulset- definition.yaml&gt;</statefulset- 	Create a StatefulSet.
kubectl get statefulsets	List all StatefulSets.
kubectl describe statefulset <statefulset- name&gt;</statefulset- 	Describe a specific StatefulSet.
kubectl scale statefulset <statefulset-name>replicas=<replica-count></replica-count></statefulset-name>	Scale a StatefulSet.

# For Monitoring and Troubleshooting

Command	Description
kubectl get events	Check cluster events.
kubectl get component statuses	Get cluster component statuses.
kubectl top nodes	Get resource utilization of nodes.
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Command	Description
kubectl debug <pod-name> -itimage= <debugging-image></debugging-image></pod-name>	Enable container shell access debugging.

## Miscellaneous

Command	Description
kubectl delete <resource-type> <resource-name></resource-name></resource-type>	Delete a resource.
kubectl describe <resource-type> <resource-name></resource-name></resource-type>	Get detailed information about a resource.
kubectl proxy	Access the Kubernetes dashboard.
kubectl completion <shell-type></shell-type>	Install kubectl completion.

# **Kubectl Output Verbosity and Debugging**

The verbosity of kubernetes can be controlled by using a command which is kubectl verbosity. We can add no **flags** according to our requirements.

## **Related searches**

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Command	Command
kubectl get <resource-type> v=<verbosity-level< th=""><th>By using this command you set the level of verbosity output.</th></verbosity-level<></resource-type>	By using this command you set the level of verbosity output.
kubectl get <resource-type> v=0</resource-type>	Used to be visible to a cluster operator.
kubectl get <resource-type> v=3</resource-type>	You can more information like extended information about changes.
kubectl get <resource-type> v=7</resource-type>	Displays the HTTPS request headers.
kubectl get <resource-type> v=8</resource-type>	Display HTTP request contents.

## Conclusion

The Kubernetes Cheatsheet will help to have a quick reference of the most commonly used in Kubernetes (kuberctl commands). Kubernetes is one of

mentioned in the Cheat Sheet provide a quick reference guide for both beginners and experienced before attending any interviews also.

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