* Containers Problems

Both Linux Containers & Docker containers isolate the application from the host.
Faster, Reliable, Efficient, light-weight and scalable

But Not easily scalable
① Containers could not communicate with each other
② Containers had to be deployed appropriately
③ Containers had to be managed carefully
④ Auto scaling was not possible
⑤ Distributing traffic was still challenging

* What is Minikube

Is a tool that lets you run K8S locally. It runs a single-node K8S cluster on your personal computer.

* What is kubectl

. The kubectl command line tool lets you Control K8S cluster.

Sudo kubectl config get-clusters
Sudo kubectl config delete-cluter
(deleting from config file)

* Contexts

Sudo kubectl config get-Contexts

→ ~~In K8S is a object which contains the set of access~~ parameters for your cluster. It consists of cluster name-space and user triple. It allows you to quickly switch between different sets of cluster configuration

sudo kubectl config current-context

* set a particular context

sudo kubectl config set-context context1 --cluster=cluster1 --user=user1 --namespace=namespace1

* namespaces

k8s uses namespaces to organise objects in the cluster.

* switch to another context

sudo kubectl config use-context context1 ⟹ current-context

* Delete a context

sudo kubectl config delete_context context1

sudo kubectl config get-context

* Fetch a list of all the namespaces in cluster

sudo kubectl get namespace

* Create a namespace

sudo kubectl create namespace namespace2

* Delete a namespace

sudo kubectl delete namespace namespace2