

Debugging pods

This guide helps you debug applications that are deployed into Kubernetes and do not behave correctly.

NOTE: This is not a guide for people who want to debug their cluster. For that you should follow the [Troubleshooting Clusters](#) guide.

Diagnosing the state of the pod

This guide is to help users debug applications that are deployed into Kubernetes and not behaving correctly.

1. Check the current state of the pods the following command:

```
$ kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
alertmanager-main-0	6/6	Running	0	3h15m
cluster-monitoring-operator-1234	1/1	Pending	0	3h31m
kube-state-metrics-1234	3/3	Running	6 (3h19m ago)	3h23m

Look at the state of the pods. Are they all Running ? Are there any recent restarts?

2. Continue debugging depending on the state of the pods.
 1. Check pods that are not in the Running status.
 2. Gather more information with the `kubectl describe pods <pod_name>` command.

About the state of the pods

Pods can be observed in the following states:

Table of pod states

State	Description	Reasons
Running	The Pod has been bound to a node, and all of the containers have been created.	No issues observed.
Pending	The pod cannot be scheduled onto a node.	Not enough resources.
Waiting	The pod is scheduled to a worker node, but it cannot run on the machine.	Problems with image.
Terminating	A deletion is issued for the pod, but the control plane is unable to delete the Pod object.	Problems with webhook.

Debugging pods in the pending status

If a pod is stuck in the `Pending` status, it means that it cannot be scheduled onto a node.

Reasons might include the following issues:

- **You do not have enough resources:** You need to delete pods, adjust resource requests, or add new nodes to your cluster.
 - See [Compute Resources document](#) for more information.
- **You are using `hostPort`:** Try using a `Service` object to expose your pod.

