Summary

- You can use either the web console or the `kubectl` or `oc` commands to manage the RHOCP cluster.
- An RHOCP cluster can be managed from the web console or by using the `kubectl` or `oc` command-line interfaces (CLI).
- Use the `--help` option on any command to view detailed information about the command.
- Projects provide isolation between your application resources.
- Token authentication is the only guaranteed method to work with any RHOCP cluster, because enterprise SSO might replace the login form of the web console.
- All administrative tasks require creating, viewing, and changing the API resources.
- Kubernetes provides YAML- and JSON-formatted output options, which are ideal for parsing or scripting.
- Operators provide the means of monitoring applications, performing health checks, managing over-the-air (OTA) updates, and ensuring that applications remain in your specified state.
- The RHOCP web console incorporates useful graphs to visualize cluster and resource analytics.
- The RHOCP web console provides an interface for executing Prometheus queries, visualizing metrics, and configuring alerts.
- The monitoring stack is based on the Prometheus project, and it is configured to monitor the core RHOCP cluster components, by default.
- RHOCP provides the ability to view logs in running containers and pods to ease troubleshooting.
- You can use the `oc adm must-gather` command to collect resource definitions and service logs from your cluster.