

Kubectl provides a rich set of actions that can be used to interact, manage, and configure Kubernetes resources. Below is a list of handy kubectl commands used in practice.

Note: In the following commands the following arguments are used:

- **RESOURCE** is the Kubernetes resource type
- **NAME** sets the name of the resource
- **FLAGS** are used to provide extra configuration
- **PARAMS** are used to provide the required configuration to the resource

Create Resources

To create resources, use the following command:

```
kubectl create RESOURCE NAME [FLAGS]
```

Describe Resources

To describe resources, use the following command:

```
kubectl describe RESOURCE NAME
```

Get Resources

To get resources, use the following command, where `-o yaml` instructs that the result should be YAML formatted.

```
kubectl get RESOURCE NAME [-o yaml]
```

Edit Resources

To edit resources, use the following command, where `-o yaml` instructs that the edit should be YAML formatted.

```
kubectl edit RESOURCE NAME [-o yaml]
```

Label Resources

To label resources, use the following command:

```
kubectl label RESOURCE NAME [PARAMS]
```

Port-forward to Resources

To access resources through port-forward, use the following command:

```
kubectl port-forward RESOURCE/NAME [PARAMS]
```

Logs from Resources

To access logs from a resource, use the following command:

```
kubectl logs RESOURCE/NAME [FLAGS]
```

Delete Resources

To delete resources, use the following command:

```
kubectl delete RESOURCE NAME
```

[NEXT](#)