



- 1. kubectl apply:
- Apply a configuration to a resource by file name or stdin.
- Example: kubectl apply -f <filename>
- 2. kubectl create:
- Create a resource from a file or from stdin.
- Example: kubectl create -f <filename>



- 3. kubectl get:
- List one or more resources.
- Example: kubectl get pods
- 4. kubectl describe:
- Show details of a specific resource or group of resources.
- Example: kubectl describe pod <pod-name>



- 5. kubectl delete:
- Delete resources by file name, stdin, resource, and names, or by resources and label selector.
- Example: kubectl delete pod <pod-name>
- 6. kubectl edit:
- Edit a resource from the default editor.
- Example: kubectl edit deployment <deployment-name>



- 7. kubectl get events:
- List events in the cluster.
- Example: kubectl get events





Cluster Management

- 8. kubectl config:
- Modify kubeconfig files.
- Example: kubectl config view
- 9. kubectl cluster-info:
- Display cluster information.
- Example: kubectl cluster-info



Cluster Management

10. kubectl top:

Display Resource

(CPU/Memory/Storage) usage.

Example: kubectl top pods





Namespace Management

- 11. kubectl get namespaces:
- List all namespaces.
- Example: kubectl get namespaces
- 12. kubectl create namespace:
- Create a new namespace.
- Example: kubectl create namespace < namespace namespace > namespace < names



Namespace Management

- 13. kubectl delete namespace:
- Delete a namespace.
- Example: kubectl delete

namespace < namespace - name >





Pod Management

- 14. kubectl logs:
- Print the logs for a container in a pool.
- Example: kubectl logs <pod-name>
- 15. kubectl exec:
- Execute a command in a container.
- Example: kubectl exec –it <pod-name> -- /bin/bash



Pod Management

- 16. kubectl port-forward:
- Forward one or more local ports to a pod.
- Example: kubectl port forward <pod-
 - name> <local-port>:<pod-port>





Deployment Management

- 17. kubectl scale:
- Scale a deployment, replica set, replication controller, or stateful set.
- Example: kubectl scale deployment <deployment-name> --replicas=3
- 18. kubectl rollout:
- Manage the rollout of a resource.
- Example: kubectl rollout restart deployment <deployment-name>



Deployment Management

- 19. kubectl rollout status:
- Show the status of the rollout.
- Example: kubectl rollout status deployment
 - <deployment-name>





Job Management

- 20. kubectl get jobs:
- List jobs in the cluster.
- Example: kubectl get jobs
- 21. kubectl create job:
- Create a job.
- Example: kubectl create a job <job-name> -- image=<image-name>





Service Management

- 22. kubectl get services:
- List all service.
- Example: kubectl get services
- 23. kubectl expose:
- Expose a resource as a new Kubernetes service.
- Example: kubectl expose deployment <deployment-name> -- port=80
 - target-port=8080





Configuration Management

- 24. kubectl apply -k:
- Apply a kustomization directory.
- Example: kubectl apply –k <directory>
- 25. kubectl kustomize:
- Build a kustomization target target from a directory or a remote URL.
- Example: kubectl kustomize <directory>





Troubleshooting

- 26. kubectl get events:
- List events in the cluster.
- Example: kubectl get events
- 27. kubectl describe node:
- Show details of a specific node.
- Example: kubectl describe node <node-name>



Troubleshooting

- 28. kubectl debug:
- Create debugging sessions for workloads and nodes.
- Example: kubectl debug pod/<pod-name>





Extended Commands

29. kubectl plugin:

- List all available plugin commands.
- Example: kubectl plugin list

30. kubectl version:

- Display the Kubernetes version running on the client and server.
- Example: kubectl version