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Kubernetes yaml cheat sheet 2019 pdf printable template

This is particularly useful when a faulty node is identified, and needs to be isolated for investigation:kubectl cordon Cordonning can also be undone by using the uncordon command:kubectl uncordon Draining There may be scenarios where a faulty node has been identified and will need maintenance or to be decommissioned - what would be the safest way to evict all workloads to another node before removing the faulty node from service? By default this is set to Always, which means it will start back up again rather than the pod being deleted. Deployments A deployment is an object that manages a replicated application, making sure to automatically replace any instances that fail or become unresponsive. A good example of this would be using the cluster-autoscaler. Because of its complexities and nuances, there's a lot of ground to cover with Kubernetes. Pods are generally queried using the kubectl get pods command. The drain command safely evicts all of your pods by terminating them gracefully, while only leaving node-critical workloads such as networking and logging components:kubectl drain --delete-local-data --ignore-daemonsetsIn the majority of cases the flags --delete-local-data and --ignore-daemonsets would need to be specified, to remove pods which makes use of a node's local storage (emptyDir), as well as ignoring any daemonset replicas currently running within a node. You can specify the Service type using the --type flag, for example: kubectl expose pod/deployment name --port x --target-port x --type= Showing labels The --show-labels flag can be used in order to find out which service defined corresponds to the set of pods, which becomes particularly useful when you're dealing with multiple services within a namespace: kubectl get services --show-labels 3. What if you just want to quickly deploy a pod into kubernetes quickly without any YAML declaration?Kubectl provides the run subcommand to quickly provision a pod:kubectl run --image= --restart=NeverThe flag --restart=Never is used to provide kubectl in knowing the restart policy of the workload. You can then create an Ingress resource to expose this Service externally, or alternatively directly create a Service with type LoadBalancer, which instructs Kubernetes to create an external load balancer via your Cloud Provider. 6. Here are some examples which will help your productivity in using Kubernetes: Listing all available API resources Forgotten if a command exists within kubectl, or wondering if there was a short name available for a command? A Service exposed via ClusterIP is only accessible by workloads running within the Kubernetes Cluster. Creating a secret without a YAML manifest As Kubernetes secrets are generally used for sensitive information such as passwords or information consumed by pods via runtime, they are often created manually via kubectl. That's where services come in, as an abstract way of exposing your application without modifying the workload, but while still providing load-balancing, DNS names and IP allocations.Here are a few quick commands to create a service without any YAML declaration: Creating a service without a YAML manifest Similarly to the command for creating pods without a YAML manifest in the section above, kubectl provides the expose command to create a service when given a resource name and its container port, as well as being able to define the port number in which you want your service to be exposed at: kubectl expose pod/deployment --port 80 --target-port 8080The example above expects that the target deployment is listening on a non-privileged port 8080 (>= 1024), otherwise the Pod would need to run privileged (e.g. as a root user).By default, a service with a type ClusterIP is defined when no type is specifically defined. Viewing your deployment's rollout history Any updates to a deployment, such as a configuration or replica change, will trigger the concept of a rollout. Though this may be useful to view a list of all pods running on your cluster or a namespace, the command itself doesn't provide much flexibility without the use of flags. Useful flags and commands for (almost) all resources We've covered snippets of ways in which popular Kubernetes objects can be queried via kubectl, however some flags and commands can be used globally and are resource agnostic. If you're just starting out, read through our Guide to Kubernetes. Here's a quick command to achieve this: kubectl logs -c --tail= -fn the example above, -f can be defined to stream or follow the output of logs in real time, and --tail can be used to display the most recent number of lines of your output. the next time you're put in a situation where you have to, try using this one-liner to decode your secret keys:kubectl get secret -o jsonpath="{.data.}" 5. Creating pods without a YAML manifest The most common way to deploy pods into Kubernetes clusters are through .yaml files provided to kubectl. Storing confidential information in a Secret is safer and more flexible than putting it verbatim in a pod definition or in a container image. Since declaring secrets via YAML would require you to base64 encode your secret values, the following way lets you create a secret object via kubectl by passing your secret values as plaintext:kubectl create secret generic --from-literal==Alternatively, you can also pass in a file with plaintext to kubectl:kubectl create secret generic --from-file=./file.txt Querying secret values via the CLI Base64 decoding values can be a bit of a nuisance when trying to find out your secrets in plaintext. This is particularly useful in keeping deployment definitions within the cluster, as well as downscaling non-production workloads during out-of-hours to save on resource costs. 2. This is particularly useful for debugging workloads which may have failed, or viewing a more detailed status of a particular resource:kubectl describe [pod | service | deployment | etc.] Outputting as JSON/YAML Although describing a resource can be useful in knowing its state, events and its basic configuration, outputting a resource via YAML or JSON will show it's full configuration:kubectl get [-o yaml | -o json] The --dry-run flag The --dry-run flag is helpful during deployment of an application to ensure that your kubernetes resource to be deployed will be valid. In relation to cost savings, you could also consider using cluster auto-scalers to automatically scale your cluster nodes proportionally to your workload's CPU and memory usage. api-resources will output all available API resources which kubectl will accept, as well as displaying their shortnames, and if they're namespace dependant:kubectl api-resources The --all-namespaces flag Kubectl provides an easy way of querying a Kubernetes object within all namespaces of your cluster with the --all-namespaces flag:kubectl get --all-namespaces flag:kubectl get --all-namespaces One example of using this flag would be to list all pods in all namespaces in your cluster, or to query if there are any pods which aren't in a "Running" state kubectl get pods --all-namespaces | grep -v Running Describe The describe subcommand can be used to find out a detailed description of a selected resource, as events, and controllers related to such resource. If you're a true beginner or a bit more seasoned, you can find handfuls of Kubernetes or Kubectl cheat sheets out in the world. Secrets Secrets let you store and manage sensitive information such as passwords, OAuth tokens, and ssh keys. This means that your ReplicaSet will still be existent within your cluster, however will not provision any pods. While there are several advantages to deploying workloads this way (one of which being able to provide a single source of truth when coupled with version control systems such as git), there may be scenarios when a pod will need to be created for debugging or testing purposes, without committing to your source of truth. Deployments help make sure that one (or more) instance of your application is available to serve user requests. This means that the deployment's ReplicaSet will trigger an update to the pods that it controls with its newly defined configuration.A quick way to find out whether if a rollout has been successful is by using the rollout status subcommand:kubectl rollout status deployment You can also use rollout restart to restart your rolling update:kubectl rollout restart deployment In order to find out the history of rolling updates which have happened to a particular deployment rollout history can help you out:kubectl rollout history deployment Lastly, the undo subcommand is helpful when you need to roll back your deployment to a previously deployed revision (or a particular revision): kubectl rollout undo deploy --to-revision= 4. A cheat sheet is designed to be a helpful reference tool during your journey with Kubernetes. Creating a deployment without a YAML manifest Similarly to pods, kubectl provides a useful subcommand which allows you to create a deployment quickly via the CLI by specifying the deployment name, as well as the image name:kubectl create deployment --image= Scale your deployments to a defined number of replicas As mentioned earlier, deployment objects manages replicas of pods via ReplicaSets, therefore within a deployment you can quickly scale up or down a set of identical pods:kubectl scale deployment --replicas=Note that you can also scale your deployment to 0 replicas. Nodes A physical or virtual machine depending on your cluster, nodes are responsible for running your workloads by leveraging its computational power and memory. Cordonning and Uncordonning nodes We can instruct Kubernetes to stop allocating new workloads to a particular node. Here are some short commands which will help you with interaction with pods: Running shell (or any command) to a running container Kubernetes provides the functionality of executing commands within running containers and pods:For example, if your command requires additional arguments to be passed to it, this needs to be separated via a double-dash as follows:kubectl exec -ti -- ls -lahAlternatively, specify a certain container within a pod using -c to identify your container of choice: kubectl exec -ti -c pod.yamlEnvironment variables will also be injected into the YAML output from within the cluster when using the flag with kubectl create:kubectl create -f file.yaml -o yaml --dry-run More on Kubernetes These commands and short-cuts are a great, quick reference when you're stuck or need a refresher.

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