API Groups

→ Kubernetes api paths are grouped into many groups based on their purpose. Some examples are

- → /metrics
- → /healthz
- → /version
- → /api
- → /apis
- → /logs

→ /api and /apis are responsible for cluster functionality

→ /logs can be used with third party log aggregator

→ /metrics and /healthz to monitor cluster

/api and /apis

→ /api is the core group

→ /apis is the named group

→ core group is where all the core fun. exists such as namespace, pods, resource controllers, events, endpoints, nodes etc.

→ named group api's are more organized and all the newer features will be part of /apis group

→ /apps, /extensions, /networking.k8s.io, /storage.k8s.io, /authentication.k8s.io, /certificates.k8s.io etc fall under named api group

→ /apps include Deploy, replicasets, statefulsets.

→ other groups also have different resources under them

→ each resources can be operated with many actions like get, put, post, delete, watch

→ All the resources groups can be listed using curl http://(ip):6443 -k to the apiserver. You may also need to authenticate using client key, client cert and ca cert.

→ Another way is to use

```
kubectl proxy
```

So any future curl requests can be forwarded to the proxy rather than the api server. The proxy server uses the authentication items for default kubeconfig

→ now we can curl to

```
curl http://localhost:8001 -k
```

where the proxy is running