PersistentVolume (PV) and PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC)

Persistent Volumes

A PersistentVolume (PV) is a storage resource in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator or dynamically provisioned using Storage Classes.

Static Provisioning:

A cluster administrator creates several PVs. They carry the details of the real storage, which is available for use by cluster users.

awsElasticBlockStore:

Before you can use an EBS volume with a Pod, you need to create it. aws ec2 create-volume \--availability-zone=eu-west-1a \--size=100 \--volumetype=gp2PersistentVolume spec:

Here,

apiVersion: v1

gcePersistentDisk: ~ kind: PersistentVolume

metadata:

name: test-volume

spec:

accessModes:

- ReadWriteOnce awsElasticBlockStore:

fsType: ext4 volumeID: ∼ capacity: storage: 100Gi storageClassName: ebs-disk

Before creating a PersistentVolume, you must create the PD. gcloud beta compute disks create --size=200GB my-data-disk \--region us-central1 \ --replica-zones us-central1-a,us-central1-b

PersistentVolume spec:

apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolume

metadata:

name: test-volume

spec:

accessModes:

- ReadWriteOnce

capacity:

storage: 200Gi gcePersistentDisk: fsType: ext4

pdName: my-data-disk storageClassName: gcp-disk

Check persistent Volumes

kubectl get pv

NAME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES RECLAIM POLICY STATUS CLAIM STORAGECLASS REASON AGE

test-volume 200Gi RWO Delete Available gcp-disk 6s

azureDisk:

Before creating a PersistentVolume, you must create a virtual disk in Azure.

PersistentVolume spec:

apiVersion: v1

```
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
name: test-volume
spec:
accessModes:
- ReadWriteOnce
azureDisk:
diskName: test.vhd
diskURI: "https://someaccount.blob.microsoft.net/vhds/test.vhd"
capacity:
storage: 500Gi
storageClassName: azure-disk
```

azureFile:

You will need to create a Kubernetes secret that holds both the account name and key. kubectl create secret generic azure-secret \ — from-literal=azurestorageaccountname=< ... > \ — from-literal=azurestorageaccountkey=< ... >

Before creating a PersistentVolume, create Azure Files share.

PersistentVolume spec:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
name: sample-storage
spec:
accessModes:
- ReadWriteMany
azureFile:
readOnly: false
secretName: azure-secret
shareName: k8stest
capacity:
storage: 10Gi
persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain
storageClassName: azure-file-share
```

NFS:

Before creating a PersistentVolume, You will need NFS server details.

PersistentVolume spec:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
name: nfs
spec:
accessModes:
- ReadWriteMany
capacity:
storage: 1Mi
nfs:
path: /
server: nfs-server.mydomain.com
storageClassName: nfs
```

Dynamic Provisioning:

When none of the static PVs match a user's PersistentVolumeClaim, the cluster may try to dynamically provision a volume, especially for the PVC.

This provisioning is based on StorageClasses, the PVC must request a storage class and the administrator must have created and configured that class for dynamic provisioning to occur.

StorageClasses:

Volume implementations are configured through StorageClass resources.

If you set up a Kubernetes cluster on GCP, AWS, Azure, or any other cloud platform, a default StorageClass creates for you which uses the standard persistent disk type.

List storage class:

AWS:

kubectl get storageclass NAME PROVISIONER AGE default (default) kubernetes.io/aws-ebs 3d

GCP:

kubectl get storageclass NAME PROVISIONER AGE standard (default) kubernetes.io/gce-pd 3d

StorageClass Configuration:

apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1

kind: StorageClass

metadata:

name: standard

provisioner: kubernetes.io/aws-ebs

reclaimPolicy: Retain

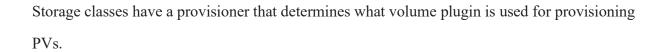
volumeBindingMode: Immediate

Capacity:

Generally, a PV will have a specific storage capacity. This is set using the PV's capacity attribute.

Currently, storage size is the only resource that can be set or requested.

Provisioner:



Reclaim Policy:

It can be either Delete or Retain. Default is Delete.

Volume Binding Mode:

The volumeBindingMode field controls when volume binding and dynamic provisioning should occur. Immediate is default and specifying the WaitForFirstConsumer mode.