Pods are ephemeral

Data loss hone ka chance hai due toh ephemeral nature of pod.

Data ka loss bachane ke lie, humne pv aur pvc ka concept laya..

PV cluster ke level pr ek storage resource hai jaise storage pool ya disk

PVC user ya pod ka request hota hai storage ke lie aur ye pv se bind hota hai.

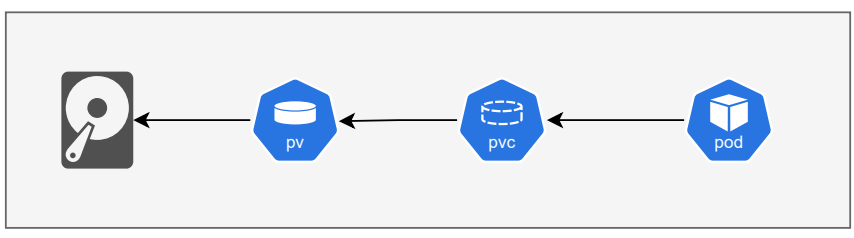
Steps:

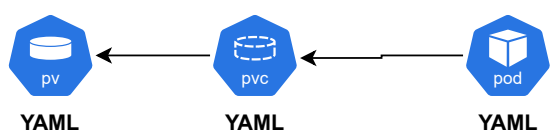
Step 1 - First the user with admin rights on cluster will create PV.

Step 2 - Developer will create PVC, which will have request of storage required.

Step 3 - PVC will be bound to PV.

Step 4 - Pod PVC ko use karta hai.





PV banane ke 2 tarike

- Static Provisioning
- Dynamic Provisioning

Docker Volume

Volume

nginx-container

main_bhoot_hu.txt

Mount Path

Kubernetes Volume

- **Ephemeral volume**
  - Aisa volume jo pod ki jivan shaily se link hota hai...
  - pod
    - docker nginx-container /dhondhu
    - Volume
    - docker nginx-container /home
- **Persistent volumes** ✓
  - Aisa volume jo pod ki jivan shaily se alg hota hai...
  - pod
    - docker nginx-container

Google Drive

Volume

Types of Volume - jo apni yaml me jate hai

- awsElasticBlockStore (deprecated)
- azureDisk (deprecated)
- azureFile (deprecated)
- cephfs (removed)
- cinder (deprecated)
- configMap
- downwardAPI
- emptyDir
- fc (fibre channel)
- gcePersistentDisk (deprecated)
- gitRepo (deprecated)
- glusterfs (removed)
- hostPath
- nfs
- nfs
- persistentVolumeClaim

`.spec.volumes`

`.spec.containers[*].volumeMounts`

emptyDir -(Home Work)