

# Kubernetes StatefulSet for Databases



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# How to deploy pods into Kubernetes ?

## 1. Creating simple Pod object

Is not backed by scaleset, not recommended, only for troubleshooting.

## 2. Creating DaemonSet

Deploys one or multiple pods in each node of the cluster.

## 3. Creating Deployment object

Creates N number of replicas, scales using HPA.

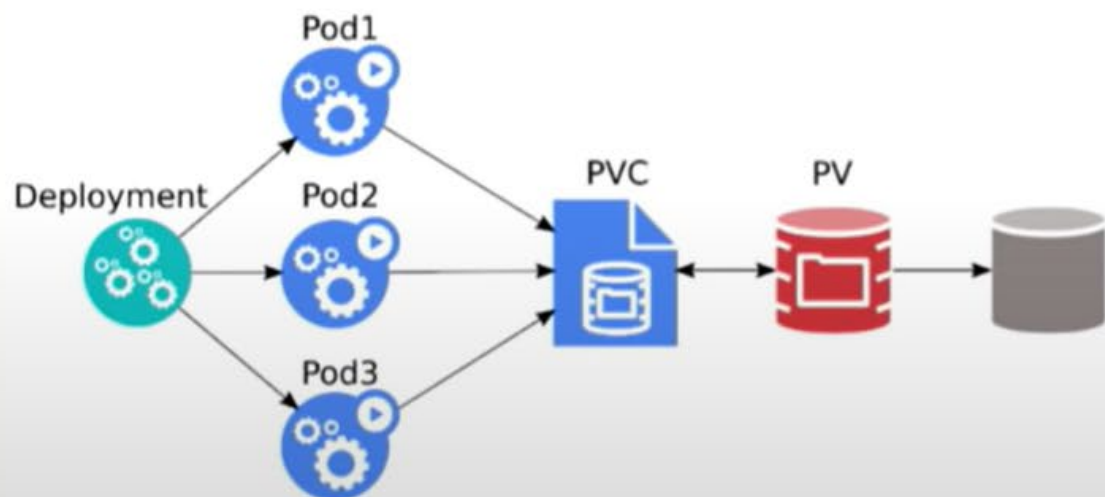
## 4. Creating StatefulSet

Creates N number of replicas for pods and persistent volumes.

# Higher Level Workloads

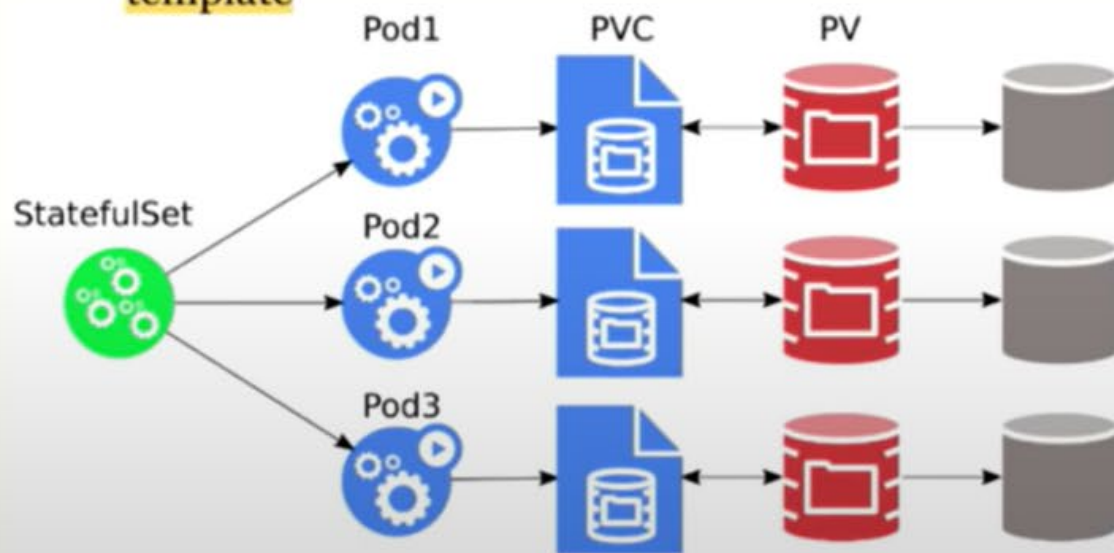
## Deployments

- Runs X replicas of a single Pod template
- When a pod is deleted, Deployment automatically creates a new one
- Scalable up and down
- All pods share the same PVC



## Statefulset

- Runs X replicas of a single Pod template
- When a pod is deleted, StatefulSet automatically creates a new one
- Each pod has a stable identity
- Scalable up and down
- Each pod gets its own PVC(s) from a PVC template



# StatefulSet definition

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: db-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: mssql-service
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: mssql
  persistentVolumeClaimRetentionPolicy:
    whenDeleted: Delete # Retain
    whenScaled: Delete
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: mssql
```

```
spec:
  terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
  hostname: mssqlinst
  securityContext:
    fsGroup: 10001
  containers:
    - name: mssql
      image: mcr.microsoft.com/mssql/server:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 1433
      volumeMounts:
        - name: data
          mountPath: /var/opt/mssql
  volumeClaimTemplates:
    - metadata:
        name: data
      spec:
        accessModes: [ "ReadWriteOnce" ]
        resources:
          requests:
            storage: 1Gi
        storageClassName: managed-csi # default
```

