Kubernetes Day-4

Volumes - are used to persist data on the host or external storage so that even if a pod is terminated, the data remains available and is not lost. And for this we need:

PV - Persistent Volume

PVC - Persistent Volume Claim

vi PersistentVolume.yml

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-9-81:~/Kubernetes-Manifest-Files$ cat persistentVolume.yml
kind: PersistentVolume
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
 name: local-pv
 labels:
   app: local
spec:
 capacity:
   storage: 1Gi
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: retain
 storageClassName: local-storage
 hostPath:
   path: /mnt/data
```

PVC (Persistent Volume Claim) — Is used to claim the amount of storage we requested from our host system.

vi PersistentVolumeClaim.yml

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
   name: local-pv
spec:
   accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
   resources:
     requests:
        storage: 1Gi
        storageClassName: local-storage
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-12-22:~/kubernetes-in-one-shot/nginx$ kubectl get pvc
NAME
                     VOLUME
                                            ACCESS MODES
                                                            STORAGECLASS
                                                                             V0
            STATUS
                                 CAPACITY
LUMEATTRIBUTESCLASS
                      AGE
                     local-pv
local-pvc
                                 1Gi
            Bound
                                            RWO
                                                            local-storage
                                                                             <u
                       29s
nset>
```

Services

To make deployment accessible to external world we use services/to expose group of pods to external world we use service.

Type of services

- LoadBalancer: exposes your application to the external world by provisioning cloud provider.
- NodePort: Expose services on a static port on each node in the cluster.
- **Cluster IP:** Exposes the service within the cluster only.
- Ingress Controllers: to manage external access to services in k8s cluster.

• To do Port-forwarding

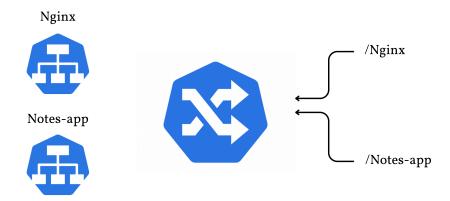
\$ kubectl port-forward service/nginx-service < local-port>:< target-port> -n nginx --address=0.0.0.0

Ingress- Ingress exposes HTTP and HTTPS routes from outside the cluster to services within the cluster.

Is an resource that allows us to manage traffic and routes, it is used to re-route traffic in the cluster Expose multiple services through a single IP address.

Ingress controller — helps us in routing traffic at cluster-level

In the below eg if I say /nginx it should go to nginx and if I say /notes-app it should go to notes-app for that we use ingress



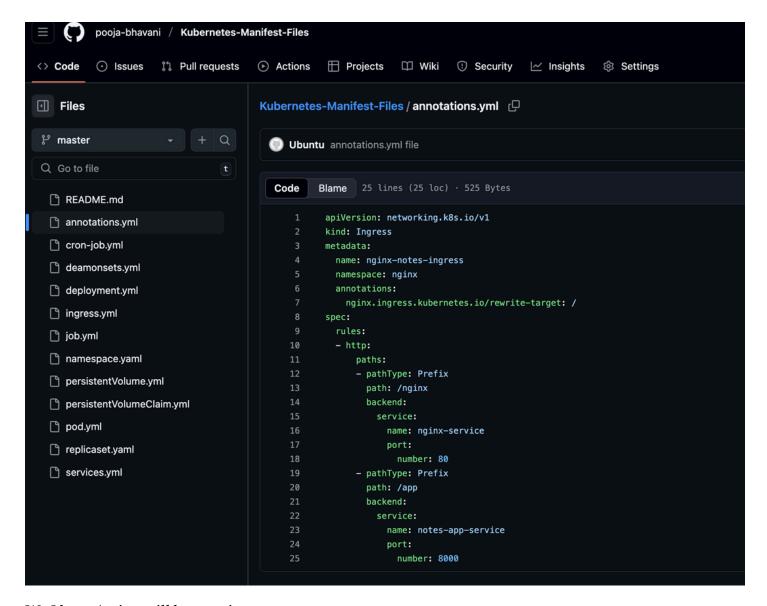
To install nginx ingress controller (install it before yaml file)

kubectl apply -f https://kind.sigs.k8s.io/examples/ingress/deploy-ingress-nginx.yaml
vi ingress.yml

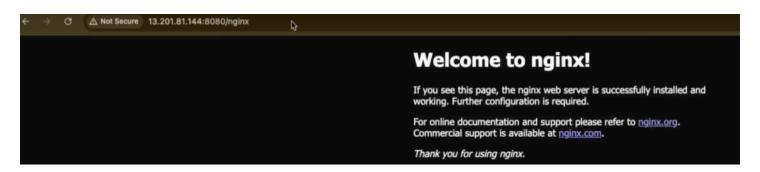
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: nginx-notes-ingress
  namespace: nginx
spec:
  rules:
  - http:
      paths:
      - pathType: Prefix
        path: /nginx
        backend:
          service:
            name: nginx-service
            port:
              number: 80
      - pathType: Prefix
        path: /app
        backend:
          service:
            name: notes-app-service
            port:
              number: 8000
```

Annotations

You can add these Kubernetes annotations to specific Ingress objects to customize their behavior.



We I keep /nginx will be running



If I remove / notes-app will be running

