

Exercise 8.3: Creating a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC)

Before Pods can take advantage of the new PV we need to create a **Persistent Volume Claim (PVC)**.

1. Begin by determining if any currently exist.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pvc
```

```
No resources found in default namespace.
```

2. Create a YAML file for the new pvc.

```
student@cp:~$ vim pvc.yaml
```

YAML

pvc.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
3 metadata:
4   name: pvc-one
5 spec:
6   accessModes:
7     - ReadWriteMany
8   resources:
9     requests:
10      storage: 200Mi
```

3. Create and verify the new pvc is bound. Note that the size is 1Gi, even though 200Mi was suggested. Only a volume of at least that size could be used.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f pvc.yaml
```

```
persistentvolumeclaim/pvc-one created
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pvc
```

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY	ACCESSMODES	STORAGECLASS	AGE
pvc-one	Bound	pvvol-1	1Gi	RWX		4s

4. Look at the status of the pv again, to determine if it is in use. It should show a status of Bound.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pv
```

NAME	CAPACITY	ACCESSMODES	RECLAIMPOLICY	STATUS	CLAIM
pvvol-1	1Gi	RWX	Retain	Bound	default/pvc-one

5. Create a new deployment to use the pvc. We will copy and edit an existing deployment yaml file. We will change the deployment name then add a volumeMounts section under containers and a volumes section to the general spec. The name used must match in both places, whatever name you use. The `claimName` must match an existing pvc. As shown in the following example. The `volumes` line is the same indent as `containers` and `dnsPolicy`.

```
student@cp:~$ cp first.yaml nfs-pod.yaml
```

```
student@cp:~$ vim nfs-pod.yaml
```

YAML
nfs-pod.yaml

```

1  apiVersion: apps/v1
2  kind: Deployment
3  metadata:
4    annotations:
5      deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: "1"
6    generation: 1
7    labels:
8      run: nginx
9    name: nginx-nfs          #<-- Edit name
10   namespace: default
11  spec:
12   replicas: 1
13   selector:
14     matchLabels:
15       run: nginx
16   strategy:
17     rollingUpdate:
18       maxSurge: 1
19       maxUnavailable: 1
20     type: RollingUpdate
21   template:
22     metadata:
23       creationTimestamp: null
24     labels:
25       run: nginx
26   spec:
27     containers:
28     - image: nginx
29       imagePullPolicy: Always
30       name: nginx
31       volumeMounts:          #<-- Add these three lines
32       - name: nfs-vol
33         mountPath: /opt
34       ports:
35       - containerPort: 80
36         protocol: TCP
37       resources: {}
38       terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
39       terminationMessagePolicy: File
40     volumes:                  #<-- Add these four lines
41     - name: nfs-vol
42       persistentVolumeClaim:
43         claimName: pvc-one
44     dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
45     restartPolicy: Always
46     schedulerName: default-scheduler
47     securityContext: {}
48     terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30

```

6. Create the pod using the newly edited file.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f nfs-pod.yaml
```

```
deployment.apps/nginx-nfs created
```

7. Look at the details of the pod. You may see the daemonset pods running as well.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-nfs-1054709768-s8g28	1/1	Running	0	3m

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl describe pod nginx-nfs-1054709768-s8g28
```

```
Name:          nginx-nfs-1054709768-s8g28
Namespace:     default
Priority:       0
Node:          worker/10.128.0.5

<output_omitted>

Mounts:
  /opt from nfs-vol (rw)

<output_omitted>

Volumes:
  nfs-vol:
    Type:          PersistentVolumeClaim (a reference to a PersistentV...
    ClaimName:      pvc-one
    ReadOnly:       false
  <output_omitted>
```

8. View the status of the PVC. It should show as bound.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pvc
```

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY	ACCESS MODES	STORAGECLASS	AGE
pvc-one	Bound	pvvol-1	1Gi	RWX		2m