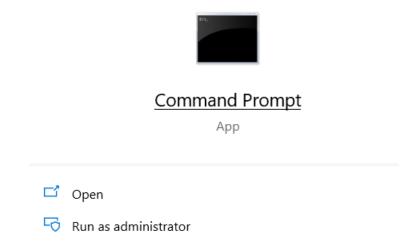
Experiment: Working with K3d and Local Persistent Volumes

Note: Refer to the K3D Getting Started Experiment if you haven't already installed k3d for installation.

Make the local directory that we'll mount into our k3d containers.

For Windows:

Open a command prompt in "Run as administrator" mode



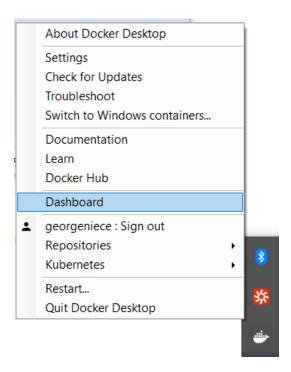
Make the folders that we'll mount into our containers for this experiment

mkdir c:\tmp

mkdir c:\tmp\k3dvol

The following step is only required if you're using a version of K3D prior to the WSL2 update. You can verify by opening the Docker for Desktop. If there is a "File Sharing" under resources then you would still need to do the following, but it is recommended to update your Docker Desktop before proceeding.

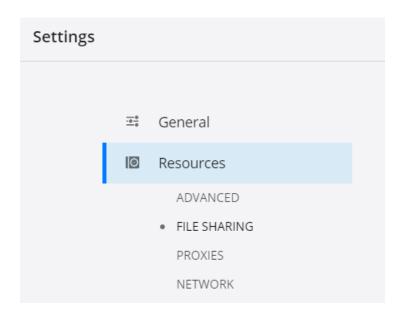
Open Docker for Desktop



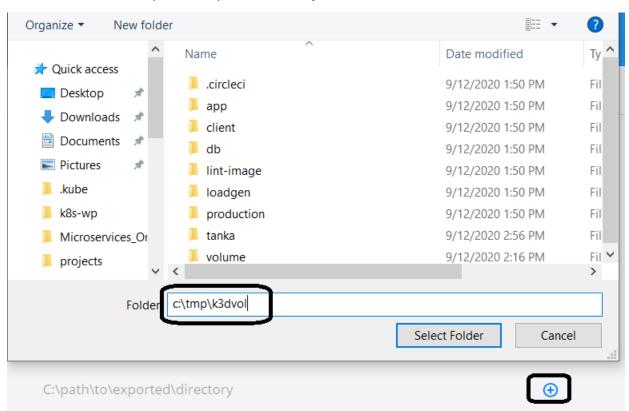
Select the settings icon



Under settings we'll expand the **Resources** and select **FILE SHARING**. From this Settings pane we can select folders that we want to expose as mount points within our Docker containers.

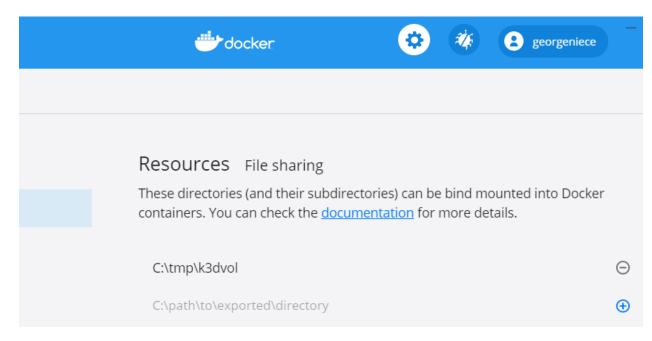


Select the + next to c:\path\to\exported\directory



Enter the folder that we created to be bind mounted into our Docker containers. For this experiment that should be **c:\tmp\k3dvol**, then select **Select Folder**

Close, or minimize, the Docker for Desktop dashboard, noting that our new folder is now available in Docker to be mounted for this experiment.



Create the cluster for this experiment, using the volume option to mount our local folder into each node in the cluster. For this cluster we'll expose port 80 against the load balancer and set our agents to 1. Servers option defaults to 1 when not specified.

For Windows:

\$> k3d cluster create "k3d-cluster" --volume /c/tmp/k3dvol:/tmp/k3dvol --port "80:80@loadbalancer" --agents 2

For MacOS:

\$> mkdir /tmp/k3dvol

\$> k3d cluster create "k3d-cluster" --volume /tmp/k3dvol:/tmp/k3dvol --port "80:80@loadbalancer" --agents 2

Note: If you receive an error ensure that you've created the folder for the Persistent Volume (PV) that we're using a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) for or you'll see an error like the following.

[33mWARN[0m[0000] Failed to stat file/directory/named volume that you're trying to mount: '/tmp/k3dvol' in '/tmp/k3dvol:/tmp/k3dvol' -> Please make sure it exists

If the volume is connected correctly you should see something similar to the following

[33mWARN[0m[0000] No node filter specified [36mINFO[0m[0000] Created network 'k3d-k3d-cluster' [36mINFO[0m[0000] Created volume 'k3d-k3d-cluster-images' [36mINFO[0m[0001] Creating node 'k3d-k3d-cluster-server-0' [36mINFO[0m[0001] Creating node 'k3d-k3d-cluster-agent-0'

```
[36mINFO[0m[0001] Creating node 'k3d-k3d-cluster-agent-1' [36mINFO[0m[0002] Creating LoadBalancer 'k3d-k3d-cluster-serverlb' [36mINFO[0m[0008] Cluster 'k3d-cluster' created successfully! [36mINFO[0m[0008] You can now use it like this: kubectl cluster-info
```

Set our **KUBECONFIG_FILE** environment variable to the file we'll load our k8s configuration for kubectl usages

set KUBECONFIG FILE=.\.kube\k3d-cluster

Put our cluster configuration for k3d-cluster into our file

k3d kubeconfig get k3d-cluster > %KUBECONFIG_FILE%

type %KUBECONFIG_FILE%

apiVersion: v1 clusters:
- cluster:

certificate-authority-data:

LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSUJWekNCL3FBREFnRUNBZ0VBTUFvR 0NDcUdTTTQ5QkFNQ01DTXhJVEFmQmdOVkJBTU1HR3N6Y3kxelpYSjlKWlhJdFkyRkFNVFU1T1RZM01qUTRPVEFlRncweU1EQTVNRGt4TnpJNE1EbGFGdzB6TURBNU1EY3hOekk0TURsYQpNQ014SVRBZkJnTlZCQU1NR0dzemN5MXpaWEoyWlhJdFkyRkFNVFU1T1RZM01qUTRPVEJaTUJNR0J5cUdTTTQ5CkFnRUdDQ3FHU000OUF3RUhBMElBQkdmRm53RUtycFVtbVh3ckVFUFdaYSsxZWdYQWhPV2ZUZEorZU94UWo4U3kKUDgzSTJQbDYrTUQ4OUNMTIRTbE1Ebk5pM3FvS1N0ZHdGZFRhOFRHQUxTS2pJekFoTUE0R0ExVWREd0VCL3dRRQpBd0lDcERBUEJnTlZIUk1CQWY4RUJUQURBUUgvTUFvR0NDcUdTTTQ5QkFNQ0EwZ0FNRVVDSUFVOGpaQ0RORkhMCkpDVkdOd2l2UXhxS0xPekp1NUtYV2JNdGZ0VVB4Ymc4QWIFQXNkQXFJRm90R2JPcVk4OUxudU45eStrTU44M1AKU1pPWWRGMElyNUV2dXgwPQotLS0tLUVORCBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCg==

server: https://0.0.0.0:6550 name: k3d-k3d-cluster

contexts: - context:

cluster: k3d-k3d-cluster user: admin@k3d-k3d-cluster

name: k3d-k3d-cluster

current-context: k3d-k3d-cluster

kind: Config preferences: {}

users:

- name: admin@k3d-k3d-cluster

user:

password: dd79f910ebe64a30855bcd38b7425b98

username: admin

set KUBECONFIG=%KUBECONFIG_FILE%

List our clusters to view the

k3d cluster list k3d-cluster

NAME SERVERS AGENTS LOADBALANCER

k3d-cluster 1/1 2/2 true

kubectl cluster-info

Kubernetes master is running at https://0.0.0.0:51472

CoreDNS is running at https://0.0.0.0:51472/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/kube-dns:dns/proxy

Metrics-server is running at https://0.0.0.0:51472/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/https:metrics-server:/proxy

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.

kubectl cluster-info

Unable to connect to the server: dial tcp [::1]:8080: connectex: No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it.

Troubleshooting Note: If you have an error similar to above when executing **kubectl**, ensure you correctly set the **KUBECONFIG** in previous steps in this experiment.

Review the enhanced listing for the cluster-info

kubectl cluster-info dump

View the information for the exposed traefik loadbalancer IP/hostname

kubectl get svc traefik --namespace kube-system

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE

traefik LoadBalancer 10.43.245.42 172.18.0.2 80:32162/TCP,443:31433/TCP 42m

kubectl describe svc traefik --namespace kube-system | grep Ingress

LoadBalancer Ingress: 172.18.0.2

Open an editor and paste the following yaml file that will create a **busybox** with a simple ping, as well as exposing our local **c:\tmp\k3dvol** as a mount on **/data** within our container. Alternatively, you can wget the file from the labs folder as

\$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/juels/microservices-k8s/master/labs/app.yaml

View or edit the file to paste the contents and review the yaml file we're using for this experiment

notepad app.yaml

or

vim app.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
 name: task-pv-volume
 labels:
  type: local
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 capacity:
  storage: 1Gi
 accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
 hostPath:
  path: "/tmp/k3dvol"
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 name: task-pv-claim
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
  requests:
   storage: 1Gi
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: echo
spec:
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: echo
```

strategy:

type: Recreate template: metadata: labels: app: echo spec: volumes: - name: task-pv-storage persistentVolumeClaim: claimName: task-pv-claim containers: - image: busybox name: echo volumeMounts: - mountPath: "/data" name: task-pv-storage command: ["ping", "127.0.0.1"]

kubectl apply -f app.yaml

persistentvolume/task-pv-volume created persistentvolumeclaim/task-pv-claim created deployment.apps/echo created

kubectl get pv

NAME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES RECLAIM POLICY STATUS CLAIM STORAGECLASS REASON AGE task-pv-volume 1Gi RWO Retain Bound default/task-pv-claim manual 38s

View our Persistent Volume Claim

kubectl get pvc

NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS AGE

task-pv-claim Bound task-pv-volume 1Gi RWO manual 73s

View our active pod kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE echo-859c44dcc6- pfc7m 1/1 Running 0 118s

Exec a shell into the container

kubectl exec -it echo-859c44dcc6-pfc7m -- sh

Note: In the deprecated syntax we could have left off the double hyphen before the sh command, but with the pace of change in Kubernetes, and tools like k3d/kind, better to try to stay as current as possible

\$ echo \$(hostname)

\$ echo \$(hostname) > /data/hostname.txt

\$ cat /data/hostname.txt

\$ exit

kubectl get nodes -o wide

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION INTERNAL-IP EXTERNAL-IP OS-IMAGE KERNEL-VERSION CONTAINER-RUNTIME k3d-k3d-cluster-agent-0 Ready <none> 53m v1.18.6+k3s1 172.18.0.3 <none> Unknown 4.19.76-linuxkit containerd://1.3.3-k3s2 k3d-k3d-cluster-agent-1 Ready <none> 53m v1.18.6+k3s1 172.18.0.4 <none> Unknown 4.19.76-linuxkit containerd://1.3.3-k3s2 k3d-k3d-cluster-server-0 Ready master 53m v1.18.6+k3s1 172.18.0.2 <none> Unknown 4.19.76-linuxkit containerd://1.3.3-k3s2

Delete our identified pod, that we'd exec'd into and created our hostname.txt file

kubectl delete pod/echo-859c44dcc6-pfc7m

pod "echo-859c44dcc6-pfc7m"deleted

For macOS:

cat /tmp/k3dvol/hostname.txt

For Windows

type c:\tmp\k3dvol\hostname.txt

echo-859c44dcc6-pfc7m

This is Kubernetes, and we're using a configuration requiring that pod for our application, so not surpringly, we'll do another get pods with kubectl and see a new pod created

kubectl get pods -o wide

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES

echo-859c44dcc6-7mnnr 1/1 Running 0 98m 10.42.2.4 k3d-k3d-cluster-server-0 <none>

Exec a sh into our new pod, but this time we'll leave off the double hyphen to see the deprecation warning.

kubectl exec -it echo-859c44dcc6-7mnnr sh

/ # cat /data/hostname.txt

echo-859c44dcc6-pfc7m

/ # echo \$(hostname)

echo-859c44dcc6-7mnnr

/# exit

Delete our cluster for this experiment

k3d cluster delete k3d-cluster

[36mINFO[0m[0000] Deleting cluster 'k3d-cluster'
[36mINFO[0m[0000] Deleted k3d-k3d-cluster-serverlb
[36mINFO[0m[0000] Deleted k3d-k3d-cluster-agent-1
[36mINFO[0m[0000] Deleted k3d-k3d-cluster-agent-0
[36mINFO[0m[0000] Deleted k3d-k3d-cluster-server-0
[36mINFO[0m[0000] Deleting cluster network
'f7f0376fbd55c7f4709ad960ad86c6501ed0a05a19a6d9757914370875a76600'
[36mINFO[0m[0001] Deleting image volume 'k3d-k3d-cluster-images'

[36mINFO[0m[0001] Deleting image volume 'K3d-K3d-cluster-images'

[36mINFO[0m[0001] Removing cluster details from default kubeconfig...

[36mINFO[0m[0001] Removing standalone kubeconfig file (if there is one)...

[36mINFO[0m[0001] Successfully deleted cluster k3d-cluster!

k3d cluster list

NAME SERVERS AGENTS LOADBALANCER