In chaos engineering, "disk fill" refers to a deliberate manipulation where disk space is consumed rapidly within a system, often a node or container, to simulate scenarios where disk space becomes limited or exhausted unexpectedly. This action can lead to various issues such as performance degradation, service interruptions, or failures.

By filling up the disk, engineers can assess how the system behaves under conditions of constrained resources. They may observe whether the system can handle the situation gracefully by alerting operators, triggering automatic scaling or cleanup mechanisms, or failing over to alternate resources.

* It causes Disk Stress by filling up the ephemeral storage of the pod on any given node.
* It causes the application pod to get evicted if the capacity filled exceeds the pod's ephemeral storage limit.
* It tests the Ephemeral Storage Limits, to ensure those parameters are sufficient.
* It tests the application's resiliency to disk stress/replica evictions.

Kubectl exec <pod-name> -it df

Kubectl top po