



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