《Kubernetes 原理剖析与实战应用》

正范

拉勾教育出品 —

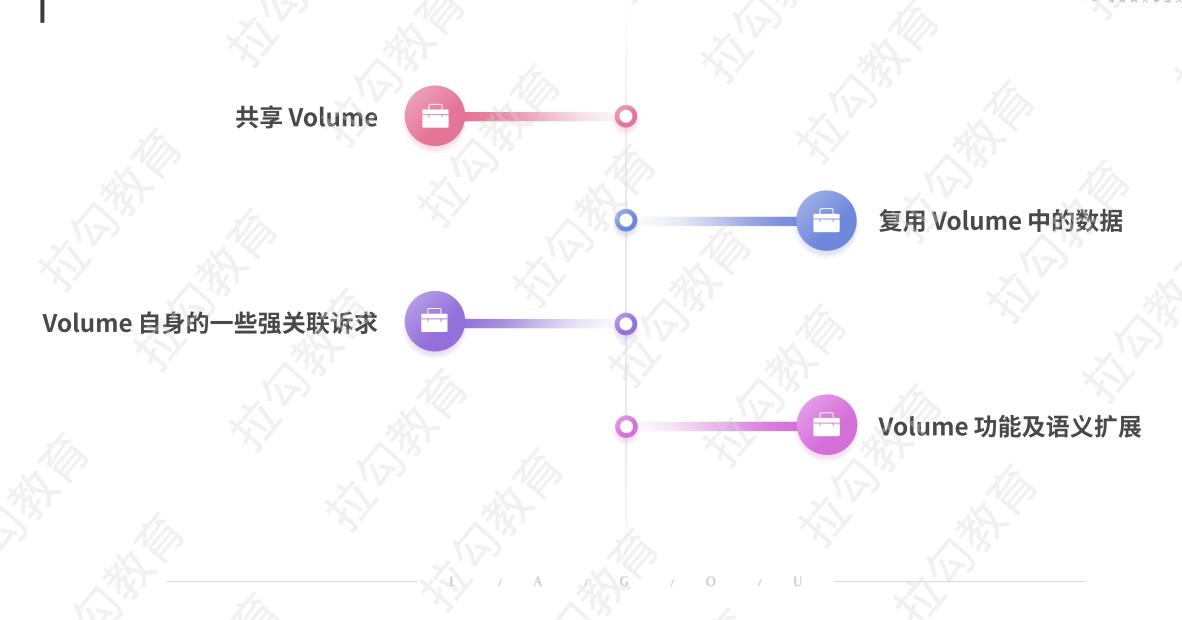
10 存储管理:怎样对业务数据进行持久化存储?

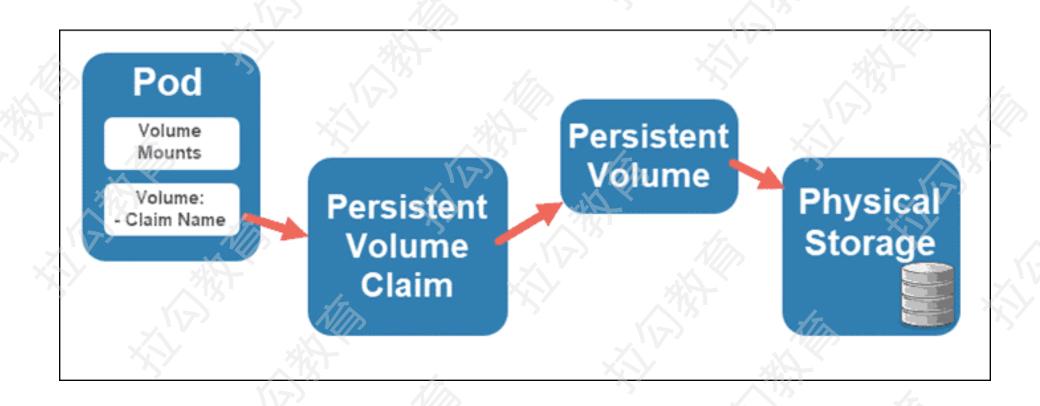


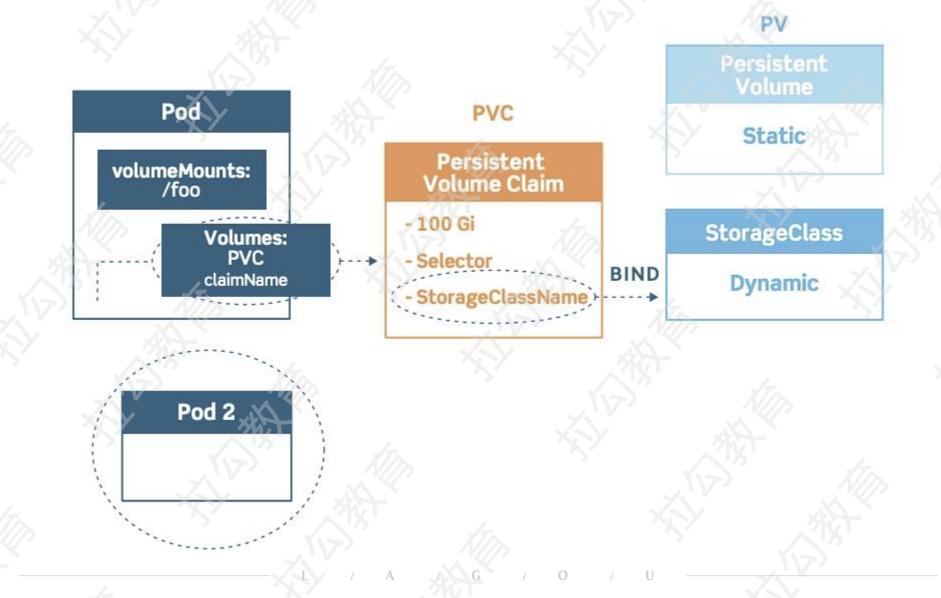
Volume 跟 Pod 的生命周期是绑定的

当 Pod 被删除后,Volume 中的数据有可能会一同被删除

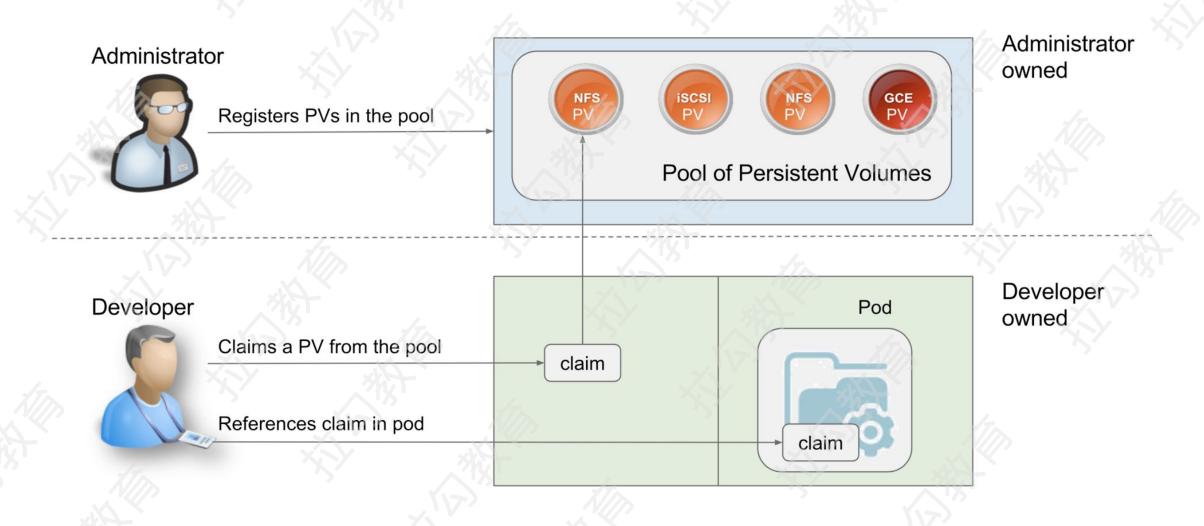












```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
name: task-pv-volume # pv 的名字
labels:#pv的一些label
 type: local
storageClassName: manual
capacity #该 pv 的容量
 storage 10Gi
accessModes: #该 pv 的接入模式
 - ReadWriteOnce
hostPath #该 pv 使用的 hostpath 类型,还支持通过 CSI 接入其他 plugin
 path: "/mnt/data"
```



ReadWriteOnce (RWO)

表示该卷只可以以读写方式挂载到一个 Pod 内

ReadOnlyMany (ROX)

表示该卷可以挂载到多个节点上,并被多个 Pod 以只读方式挂载

ReadWriteMany (RWX)

表示卷可以被多个节点以读写方式挂载供多个 Pod 同时使用

https://kubernetes.io/zh/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/#access-modes



```
$ kubectl get pv task-pv-volume

NAME CAPACITY ACCESSMODES RECLAIMPOLICY

STATUS CLAIM STORAGECLASS REASON AGE

task-pv-volume 10Gi RWO Retain Available

manual 4s
```



```
$ kubectl get pv task pv-volume

NAME CAPACITY ACCESSMODES RECLAIMPOLICY

STATUS CLAIM STORAGECLASS REASON AGE

task-pv-volume 10Gi RWO Retain Available

manual 4s
```

- · Recycle,即回收,这个时候会清除 PV 中的数据
- Delete,即删除,这个策略常在云服务商的存储服务中使用到,比如 AWS EBS



```
apiVersion v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
name: task-pv-claim
namespace dmeo
spec:
storageClassName manual
 accessModes:
  ReadWriteOnce
 resourçes:
 requests:
  storage: 3Gi
```



```
$ kubectl get pv task-pv-volume

NAME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES RECLAIM POLICY STATUS CLAIM

STORAGECLASS REASON AGE

task-pv-volume 10Gi RWO Retain Bound default/task-pv-claim

manual 2m12s
```



Pending

表示目前该 PV 在后端存储系统中还没创建完成

Available

即闲置可用状态,这个时候还没有被绑定到任何PVC上

Bound

就像上面例子里似的,这个时候已经绑定到某个 PVC 上了

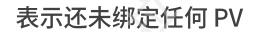
Released

表示已经绑定的 PVC 已经被删掉了,但资源还未被回收掉

Failed

表示回收失败





Pending



表示已经和某个 PV 进行了绑定



表示关联的 PV 失联

Lost



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: task-pv-pod
namespace demo
spec: Y\>
volumes:
 - name: task-pv-storage
  persistentVolumeClaim:
   claimName task-pv-claim
 containers:
 - name: task-pv-container
  image nginx 1.14.2
   ports:
    containerPort: 80
    name: "http-server"
  volumeMounts:
   - mountPath: "/usr/share/nginx/html"
    name task-pv-storage
```

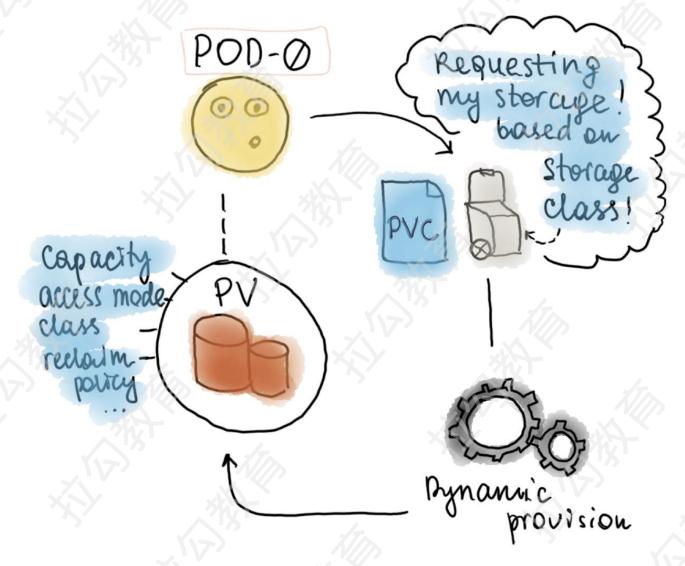


```
$ kubectl get pod task-pv-pod -n demo
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
task-pv-pod 1/1 Running 1
                          82s
$ kubectl exec_it task-pv-pod_n demo -- /bin/bash
root@task-pv-pod:/# df -h
Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
        40G 5.0G 33G 14%/
overlay
tmpfs
         64M 0 64M 0% /dev
         996M 0 996M 0 // sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs
dev/vda1 40G 5.0G 33G 14% /etc/hosts/
         64M 0 64M 0%/dev/shm
shm
overlay 1996M 4.0M 992M 1% /usr/share/nginx/html
tmpfs 2996M 12K 996M 1%
/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
tmpfs
         996M 0/996M 0% /proc/acpi
tmpfs
         996M 0 996M 0% /sys/firmware
```

```
apiVersion: storage k8s io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
name: fast-rbd-sc
annotation:
 storageclass kubernetes io/is-default class: "true"
provisioner: kubernetes io/rbd #必填项,用来指定volume plugin来创建PV的物理资源
parameters:#一些参数
 monitors: 10.16.153.105.6789
adminId: kube
adminSecretName: ceph-secret
adminSecretNamespace: kube-system
 pool kube
userld kube
userSecretName: ceph-secret-user
userSecretNamespace: default //
 fsType: ext4
 imageFormat."2"
 imageFeatures: "layering"
```

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StatefulSet 中怎么使用 PV 和 PVC?



对于 StatefulSet 管理的 Pod

每个 Pod 使用的 Volume 中的数据都不一样,而且相互之间关系是需要强绑定的

StatefulSet 中怎么使用 PV 和 PVC?



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata (
 name: web
spec:
 serviceName: "nginx"
 replicas: 2
 selector:
  matchLabels:
  app: nginx
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
   app: nginx
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: nginx
   image k8s gcr io/nginx-slim 0.8
```

StatefulSet 中怎么使用 PV 和 PVC?



```
spec:
  containers:
  name nginx
  image: k8s gcr.io/nginx-slim:0.8
  ports
   containerPort 80
   name: web
  volumeMounts:
  - name: www
   mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
volumeClaimTemplates:
- metadata:
 name: www
 accessModes: [ "ReadWriteOnce" ]
  resources
  requests:
   storage: 1Gi
```



Next: 《11 | K8s Service: 轻松搞定服务发现和负载均衡》

L / A / G / O / U



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