

Cloud Block Storage

Getting Started

Product Documentation



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Getting Started

Creating Cloud Disks

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This document takes creating an empty cloud disk `cbs-test` in the Beijing region as an example to help you get started.

Prerequisites

- Before creating a cloud disk, you need to [sign up for Tencent Cloud](#) and complete [identity verification](#).
- Make sure you have an available CVM in the region and availability zone (in this example, Beijing Zone 1) where the cloud disk is to be created. For information on CVM purchase and launch, see [Creating Instances](#).

Directions

In this example, an elastic premium cloud disk is purchased via the console. For more information on cloud disk creation, see [Creating Cloud Disks](#).

1. Log in to the [CBS console](#).
2. Select **Beijing**, and click **Create**.
3. Configure the following parameters:
 - Availability Zone: select **Beijing Zone 1**.
 - Cloud Disk Type: select **Premium Cloud Storage**.
 - Capacity: 20 GB.
 - Disk Name: enter `cbs-test` .
 - Billing Mode: select **Pay-as-you-go**.
 - Period: select **1 month**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. After confirming the configurations, click **Confirm** and make the payment.
Return to the Cloud Block Storage list page. You can now view the purchased elastic cloud disk `cbs-test` , whose status is **To be mounted**.

Subsequent Operations

After the cloud disk is created, you need to mount it on a CVM in the same availability zone to use it as a data disk. For information about this operation, see [Mounting Cloud Disks](#).

Mounting Cloud Disks

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This article helps you understand how to mount cloud disks by using mounting an empty elastic cloud disk called `cbs-test` to a CVM in the Beijing region as an example. For more information on mounting cloud disks, see [Mounting cloud disks](#).

Cloud disks can only be mounted to CVMs in the same availability zone.

Prerequisites

- You have already [created a cloud disk](#), `cbs-test` .
You must ensure that you have an available CVM under the region and availability zone where you create the cloud disk (in this example, Beijing Zone 1). For information on how to purchase and launch a CVM, see [Creating Instances via CVM Purchase Page](#).

Connecting to a CVM instance

- Log in to the [CBS console](#).
- In the cloud disk list page, click **More>Mount** in the row of the `cbs-test` cloud disk.
- In the pop-up box select the cloud disk to be mounted to the CVM, and click **OK**.

You can check **Release upon instance termination** according to actual circumstances.

Return to the cloud disk list page. The cloud disk status is now **Mounting**, indicating that the cloud disk is in the process of being mounted to a CVM. When the CVM status is **Mounted**, it indicates that mounting to a CVM is successful.

Subsequent Operations

After the cloud disk is mounted, the cloud disk is used as the CVM's data disk. The status is offline by default. You must perform initialization operations such as formatting, partitioning, and creating a file

system on the data disk. For more information, see [Initializing cloud disk](#).

Initializing Cloud Disks

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Scenario

This document takes initializing a cloud disk newly mounted to a CVM, creating a file system, and writing a file named `qcloud.txt` as an example to help you understand how to use CBS. For more information on initializing cloud disks, see [Initialization Scenarios](#).

Prerequisites

You have [mounted the cloud disk](#), and the cloud disk status is **Mounted**.

The following Windows and Linux CVM OS systems are used:

- Windows Server 2008
- CentOS 7.5

Notes

To protect important data, please see [Usage FAQs](#) before performing any operation on your CBS cloud disks.

Formatting, creating a file system, and writing a file (Windows)

1. [Log in to the Windows instance](#) as an admin.
2. Enter the disk management interface by selecting **CVM Management>Storage>Disk Management**.
3. (Optional) Right click the empty disk you need, and select **Online**.
When the disk status changes to **Not Initialized**, it has gone online.
4. (Optional) Right click the cloud disk that has just gone online. Select **Initialize Disk** and then **Master Boot Record** in the pop-up **Initialize Disk** window, and click **OK**.

MBR (Main Boot Record) partition format supports a maximum disk capacity of 2 TB, and GPT (GUID Partition Table) supports a maximum disk capacity of 18 EB. If you need a disk capacity larger than 2 TB, please select the GPT partition format.

If the disk partition format is changed after the disk is put into use, the original data on the disk will be erased. Please select the partition format carefully when initializing the disk.

5. Right click the disk you need, and select **New Simple Volume**.
6. Enter the simple volume size, and click **Next**.
7. Select a drive letter or drive path, and click **Next**.
8. Select the file system, perform a quick format, and then click **Next**.
9. Click **Finish**.

The disk you have selected is formatting. Wait for the system to complete the initialization operation. When the volume status becomes **Healthy**, the disk initialization is successful. You can then view the newly formatted data disk in the **PC** interface.

0. Enter the newly formatted data disk, create a file named `qcloud.txt`, enter the content you need, and select **File > Save**.

Formatting, creating a file system, and writing a file (Linux)

- This document takes EXT4 file system as an example.
- When Linux CVM restarts or starts up, data disks will not be automatically mounted. For more information, see [Format and Mount Data Disks](#).

1. [Log in to a Linux instance](#) as the root user.
2. Run the following command to view the names of data disks attached to the instance.

```
fdisk -l
```

If the returned result is similar to what is shown below, the current CVM has two disks, where `/dev/vda` is the system disk and `/dev/vdb` is the newly added data disk,

In this example, the disk attached to the instance is named `/dev/vdb` :

```
[root@VM_0_81_centos ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/vda: 53.7 GB, 53687091200 bytes, 104857600 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x0009ac89

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/vda1  *          2048     104857566     52427759+  83  Linux

Disk /dev/vdb: 10.7 GB, 10737418240 bytes, 20971520 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

- Execute the following command to format the disk.

```
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb
```

- Execute the following command to mount this disk to the `/data` mount point.

```
mount /dev/vdb /data
```

- Run the following commands to enter the disk and create a new file `qcloud.txt` .

```
cd /data
```

```
vi qcloud.txt
```

- Press **i** to enter the edit mode and enter "This is my first test." Press **ESC** to exit the edit mode, and enter **:wq** to save and exit the file.
- Execute the `ls` command to view that the `qcloud.txt` file has been written to the disk.