ProjectX

BLOCK STORAGE · DATASHEET

Volumes that attach, resize and snapshot.

Network block volumes for your servers — create, attach, detach and resize through one resource, with snapshots you can restore from. Shared file storage is a different resource, kept deliberately apart.

Why teams choose it

01
The safe ordering is enforced
Detach-first and the other orderings you would otherwise maintain by hand are enforced by the platform, so a volume cannot be pulled out from under a running server.

02
Every restore has a defined source
Snapshots are recorded point-in-time copies — a restore never depends on whatever state happened to be current when someone remembered.

03
Grow without a rebuild
Resize a volume in place through the same resource you created it with — no migration window, no new mount points to rewire.

04
One resource, whole lifecycle
Create, attach, detach, resize and snapshot are verbs on one resource, so scripts and consoles never disagree about what a volume is.

What it does

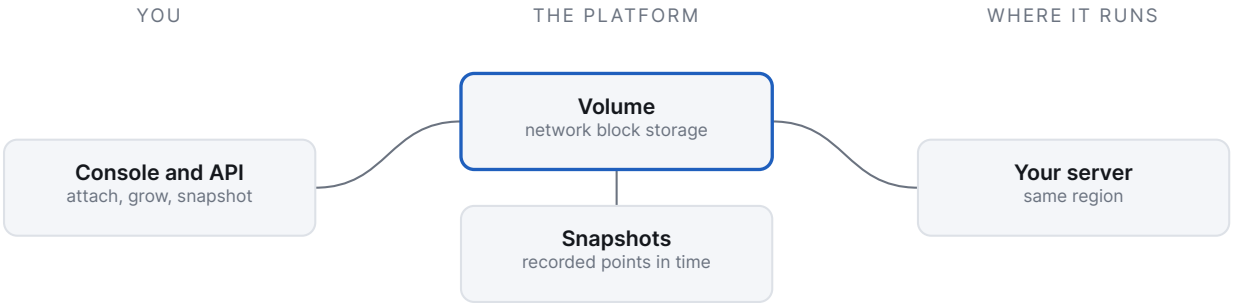
Block volume lifecycle
Create, attach, detach and resize volumes, with the detach-first a customer would do by hand enforced for them rather than left as a trap.

Each verb is one call on the same resource, and the orderings a runbook would otherwise carry — detach before you delete, grow in the safe order — are enforced by the platform rather than left as traps.

Volume snapshots
Point-in-time snapshots of a volume, recorded so a restore has a defined source rather than the latest state at the moment someone remembered.

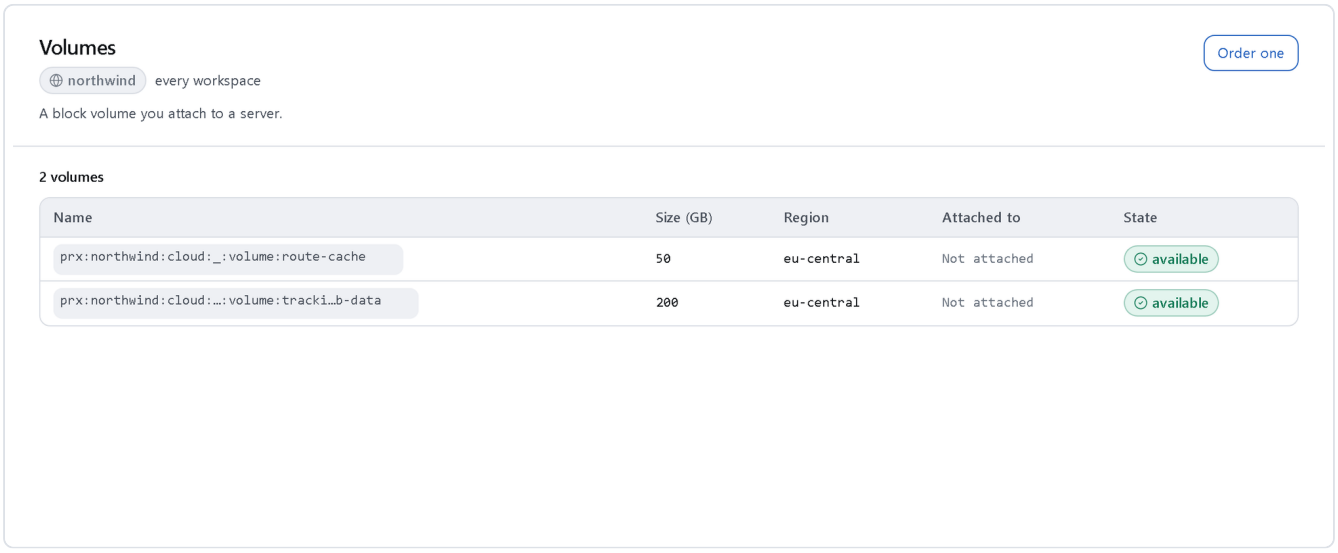
Take a snapshot before the risky change. It is recorded as a defined point-in-time copy, so a restore always names its source — you know exactly what you are going back to, every time.

How it fits together

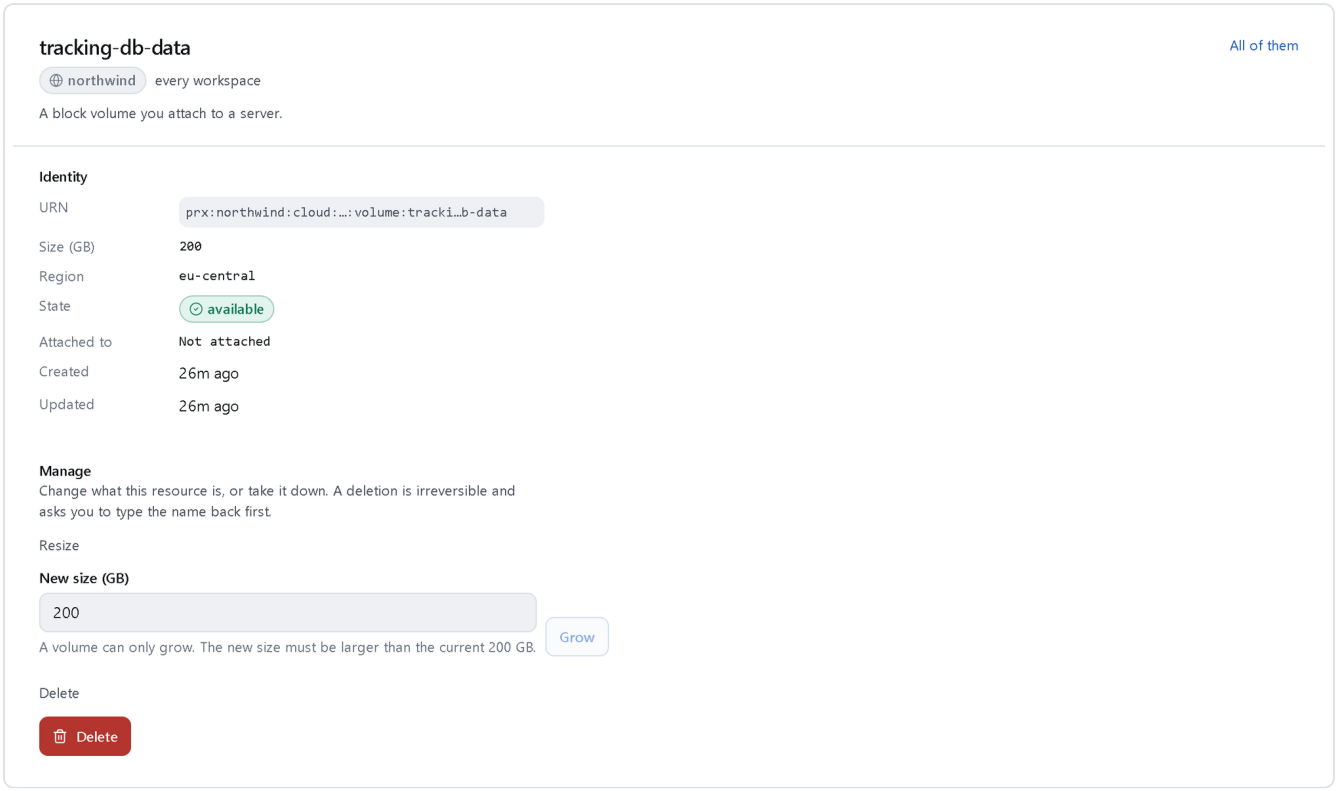


A volume is one resource in a region. You attach it to a server, grow it in place and take snapshots of it; the platform enforces the safe ordering — detach before delete, grow, never shrink — and records every snapshot as a point you can restore from.

In the console



Block volumes with their size and what they are attached to. Screens shown with demo data.



One volume: grow it in place, from the console. Screens shown with demo data.

Key ideas

Network block volume

A disk that lives apart from any one server. Attach it, detach it and attach it somewhere else, and the data goes with it.

Grow, never shrink

A resize can only make a volume larger. A request to shrink is refused, because the platform cannot know what the filesystem keeps at the end of the disk.

Snapshot

A point-in-time copy recorded against the volume, so a restore always names exactly what it is going back to.

In depth

Safe ordering
Detach before delete, grow rather than shrink: the orderings a runbook would carry are enforced by the platform, so a volume cannot be pulled out from under a running server.

Snapshots on a schedule
Take a snapshot before a risky change, or put a volume on a schedule with retention, so there is always a recent point to go back to.

Shared files are separate
A block volume is attached to one server at a time. When several servers need the same files, NFS file storage is its own resource, kept apart on purpose.

How it works

01 **Create a volume** · Console
Network block storage sized to the workload, created in seconds.

02 **Attach and grow** · API
Attach to a server, detach and resize as needed — the safe ordering is enforced for you.

03 **Snapshot before the change** · Console
A recorded point-in-time copy before the upgrade or migration, taken as one call.

04 **Restore to a defined point** · Console
Every restore names its recorded source — you always know exactly what you are going back to.

Who it is for

Teams running stateful services
Databases and queues on your own servers need durable, fast disks.

Network volumes sized to the workload, attachable in seconds.

Operators before a risky change
You want a way back before an upgrade or migration.

A recorded snapshot before you start, restorable to a defined point.

Growing services
Data grows faster than the disk you provisioned.

In-place resize on the same volume, enforced in the safe order.

Works with

Console · API · TypeScript SDK · Python SDK

Questions buyers ask

How do snapshots work?
A snapshot is a recorded point-in-time copy of the volume. Restores come from that defined source, so you always know exactly what you are going back to.

Can I make a volume bigger later?
Yes — resize is a verb on the volume itself. The platform enforces the safe ordering around attach and detach so the grow cannot corrupt a mounted disk.

Is shared file storage included?
Shared file storage is deliberately a separate resource, so a block volume's semantics stay simple and predictable.

How is it billed?
By the gigabyte-month at the published rate, on the one monthly invoice. The rate card is on the pricing page.

Pricing

Current published rates, in your currency: https://adaydev.com/pricing/cloud