Exercise Worksheet

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From the Course:

Understanding Docker Run, Dockerfile, Docker-Compose for Beginners

Databases and Data Persistence in Named Volumes in Docker Step by Step

```
docker volume create --name my-vol
```

Create a volume called "my-vol"

docker volume 1s

- List all volumes
- Observe "my-vol" is present

Now we have to use it somehow. Use the following docker-compose.yml file:

```
version: '3.7'

services:
    db:
        image: mysql:latest
        restart: always
        container_name: myphpapp-db
        environment:
            MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: somepass
            MYSQL_DATABASE: somedatabase
    volumes:
            - my-vol:/var/lib/mysql

volumes:
    my-vol:
    name: my-vol
```

Run

docker-compose up -d

- This will bring up the db-container
- It will write into the volume "my-vol" all the database data

docker run -v my-vol:/mydata --rm -it ubuntu /bin/bash

- Will start a new container with ubuntu
- Will mount my-vol into /mydata in the container

ls /mydata

• Should show the database data files

• This way it's easy to move volumes around

exit

• Exit the container again

But how about sharing data between two containers? Let's try:

docker volume create --name Datastore1

• Creates a new volume called "Datastore1"

docker run -v Datastore1:/mydatastore --rm -it ubuntu /bin/bash

• Opens a shell with Datastore1 in /mydatastore

echo "hello datastore1" > /mydatastore/hello.txt

• Writes a new text-file

Open a second terminal!

Cmd2: docker run -v Datastore1:/mydatastore1 --rm -it ubuntu
/bin/bash

- Opens a second docker instance
- Connects to the same volume "Datastore1"
- In another directory

Cmd2: cat /mydatastore1/hello.txt

Should output "hello datastore1"

Cmd2: echo "\n\nhello datastore 2" >> /mydatastore/hello.txt

• Add in another line

Move to the other command line:

Cmd1: cat /mydatastore/hello.txt

• Should now contain both strings

Cmd1: exit

Exit the first container

Cmd2: exit

• Exit the second container