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Experiment -2

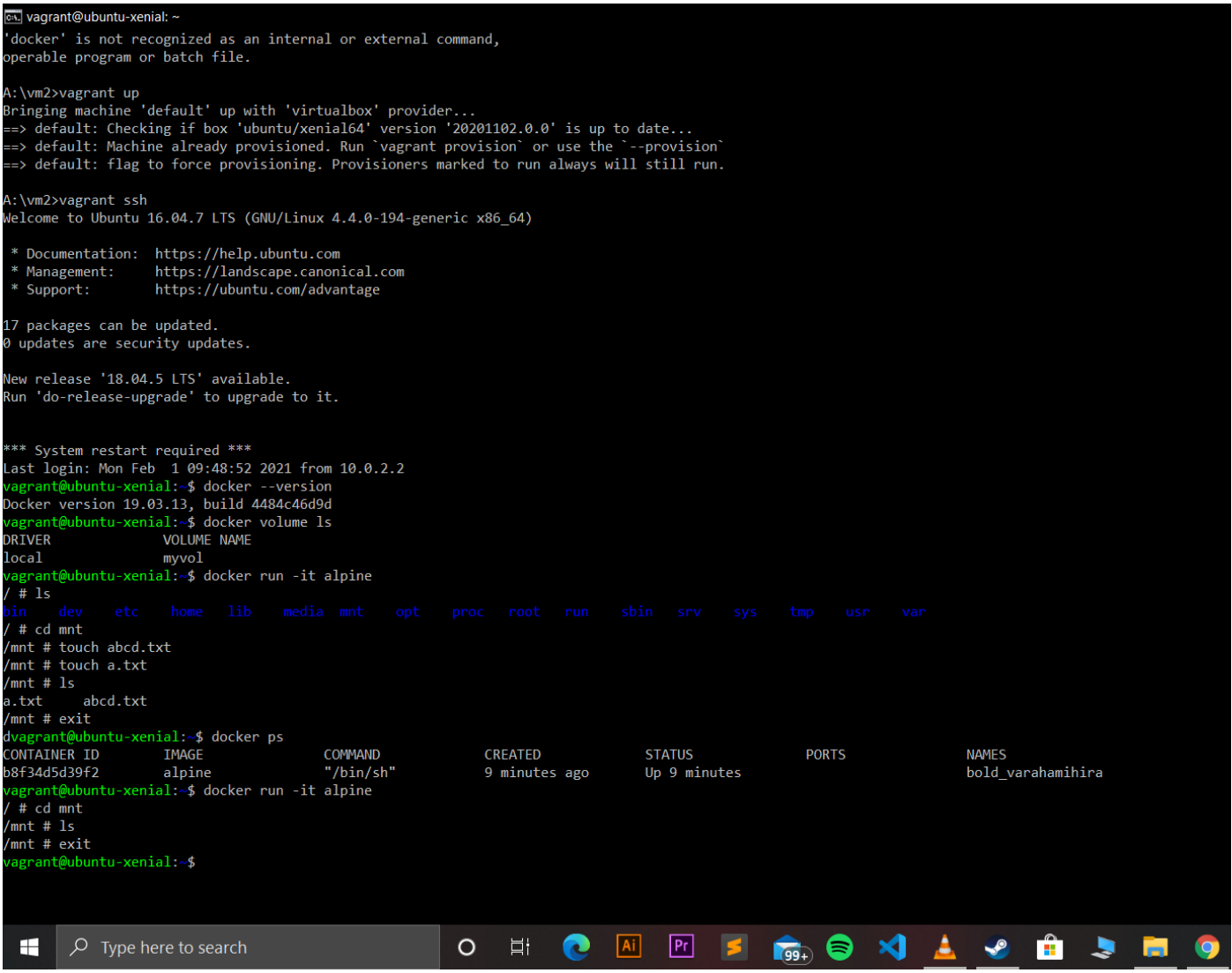
Docker Volume

Volume is simply a directory inside our container. Firstly, We have to declare this as a volume and then share Volume.

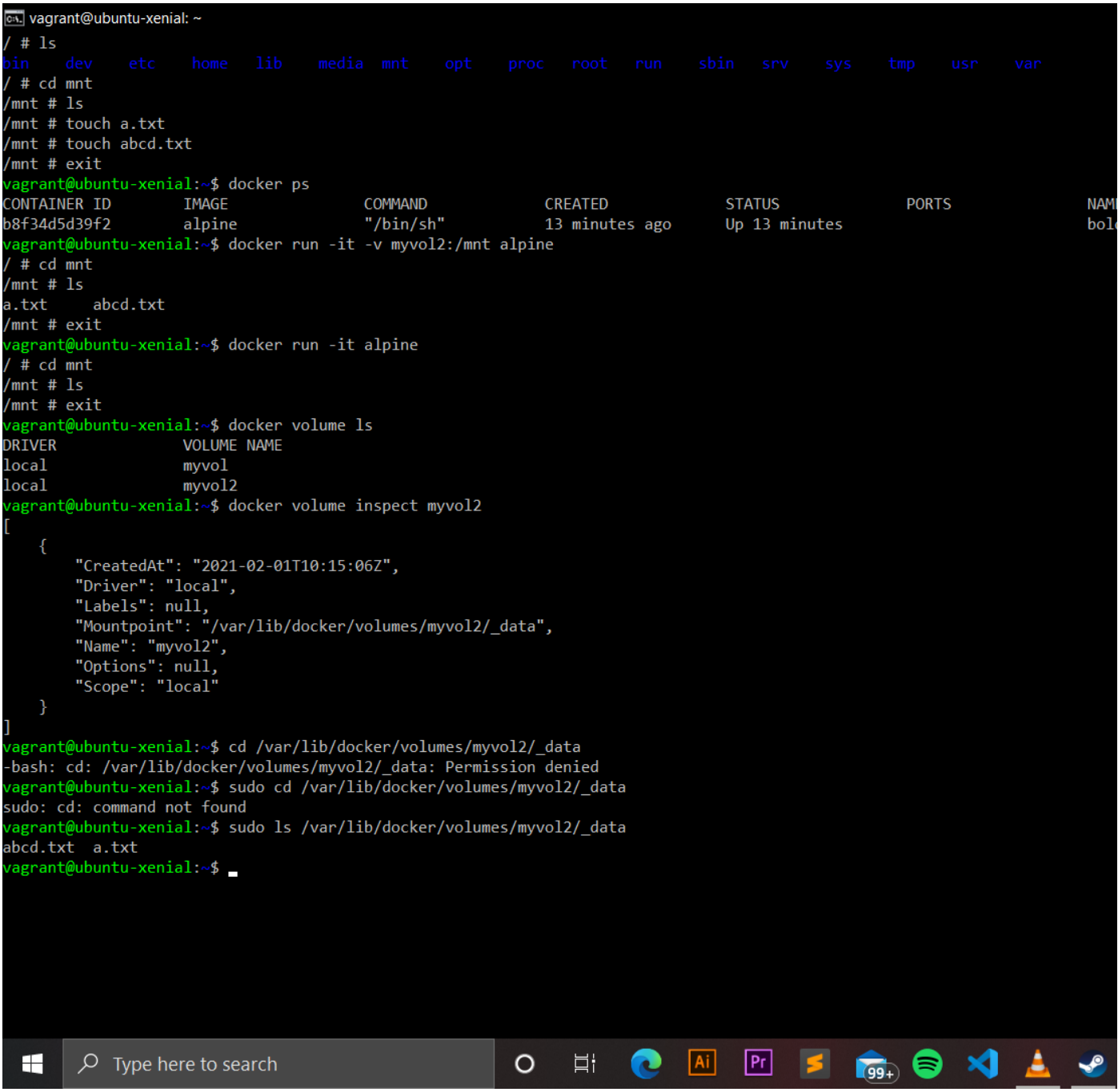
Even if we stop container, still we can access volume. Volume will be created in one container. We can declare a directory as a volume only while creating Container. You can't Create Volume from existing container. You can share one volume across any number of container. Volume wil not be included when you update an image and make a new container of that image. Volume can be mapped container to container and Host to container and vice-versa.

Benefits:

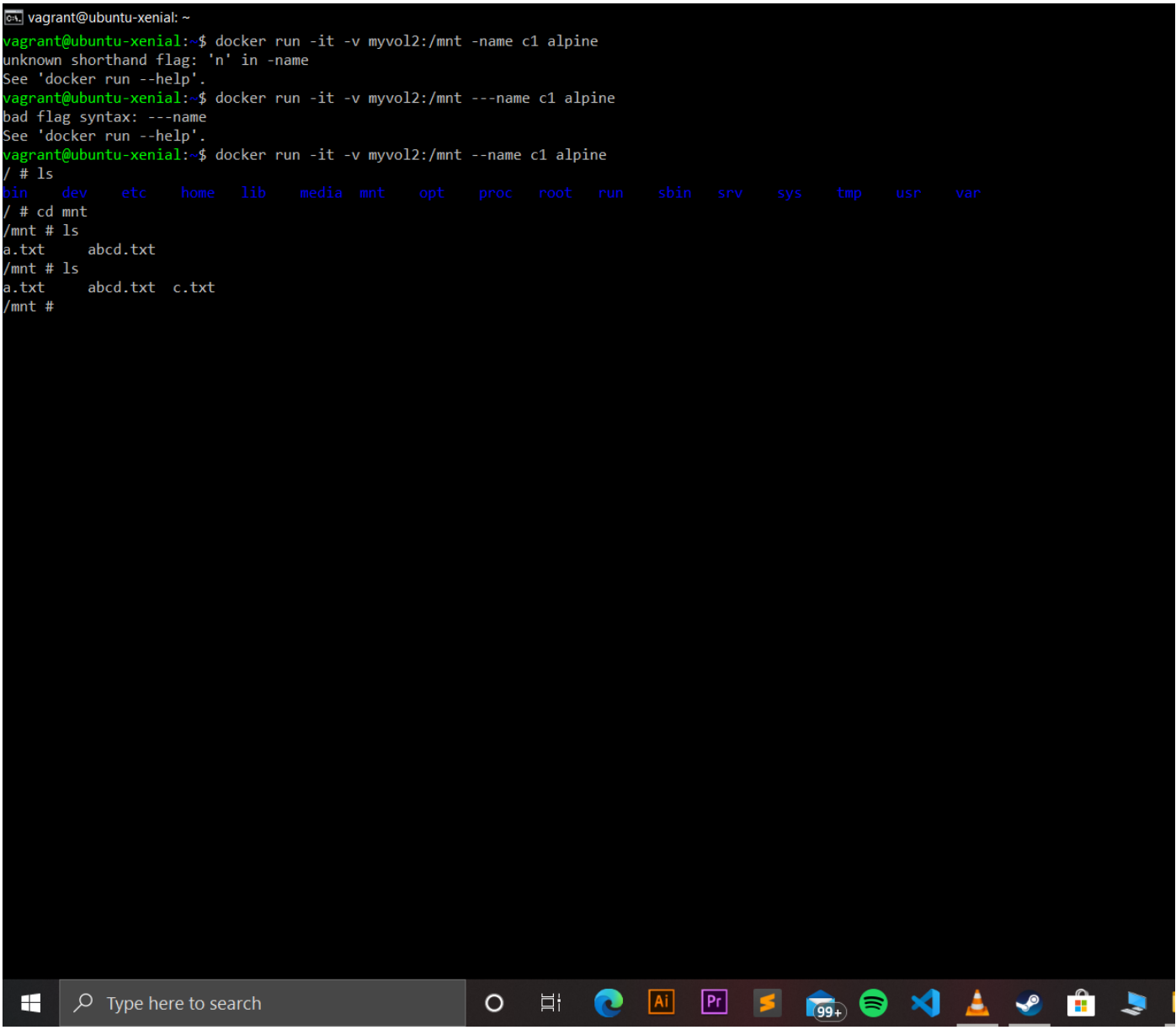
- Ø Decoupling Cintainers from storage.
- Ø Share Volume among different Containers.
- Ø Attach Volume to Containers.
- Ø On deleting containers volume does not delete.



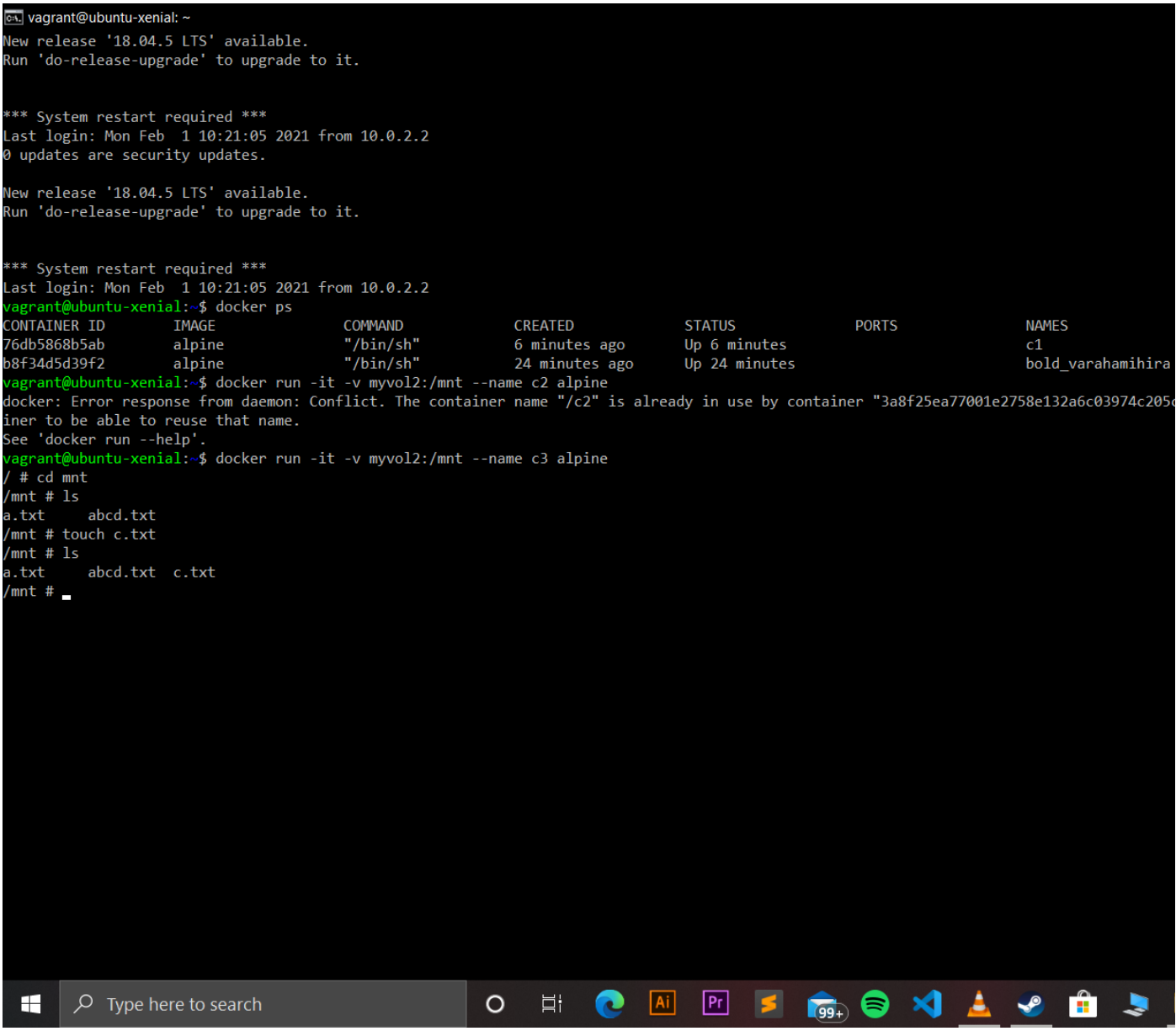
1. Creating and running volume in docker



2. Creating volume c1



3. Creating volume c2 and seeing the files created in another volume exists there


vagrant@ubuntu-xenial: ~
New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
*** System restart required ***
Last login: Mon Feb 1 10:21:05 2021 from 10.0.2.2
0 updates are security updates.
New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
*** System restart required ***
Last login: Mon Feb 1 10:21:05 2021 from 10.0.2.2
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
76db5868b5ab alpine "/bin/sh" 6 minutes ago Up 6 minutes c1
b8f34d5d39f2 alpine "/bin/sh" 24 minutes ago Up 24 minutes bold_varahamihira
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ docker run -it -v myvol2:/mnt --name c2 alpine
docker: Error response from daemon: Conflict. The container name "/c2" is already in use by container "3a8f25ea77001e2758e132a6c03974c205
iner to be able to reuse that name.
See 'docker run --help'.
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ docker run -it -v myvol2:/mnt --name c3 alpine
/ # cd mnt
/mnt # ls
a.txt abcd.txt
/mnt # touch c.txt
/mnt # ls
a.txt abcd.txt c.txt
/mnt #
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