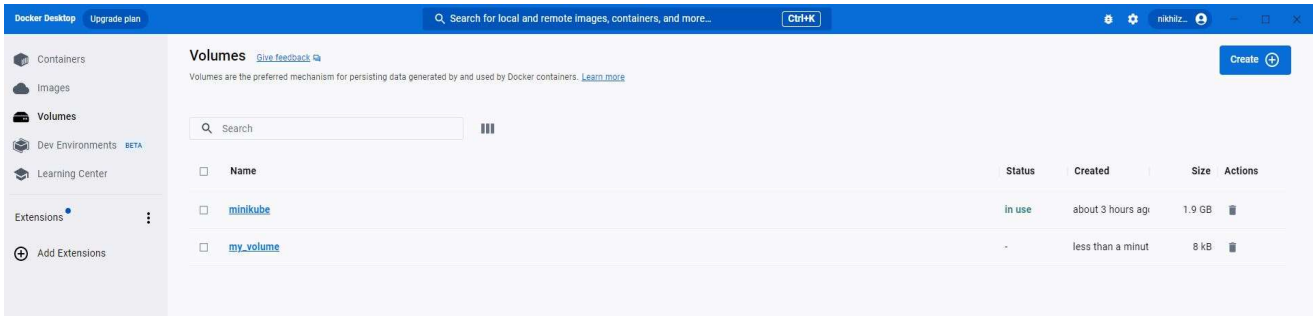
- Docker Volumes

// A volume is a way to persist data outside of a container's filesystem. When a container is stopped or removed, any data that was stored in its filesystem is lost. However, by creating a volume in Docker, you can store data outside of the container and reuse it across multiple containers, or even persist it after a container is deleted.

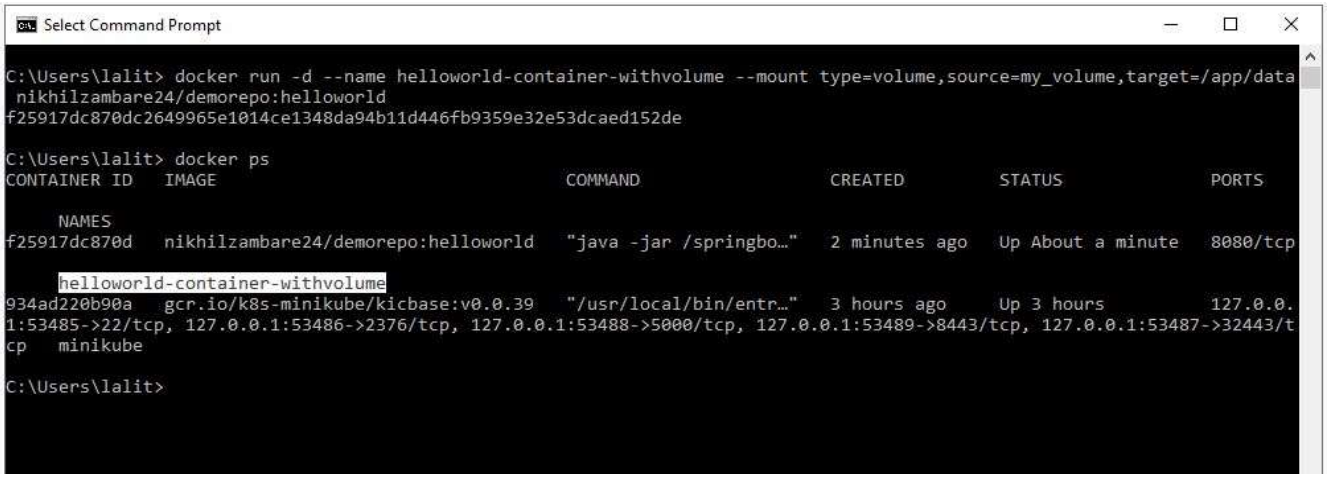
// to create a volume in Docker & to check the list of all volumes on your system.

// The Volume “my_volume” created on Docker desktop

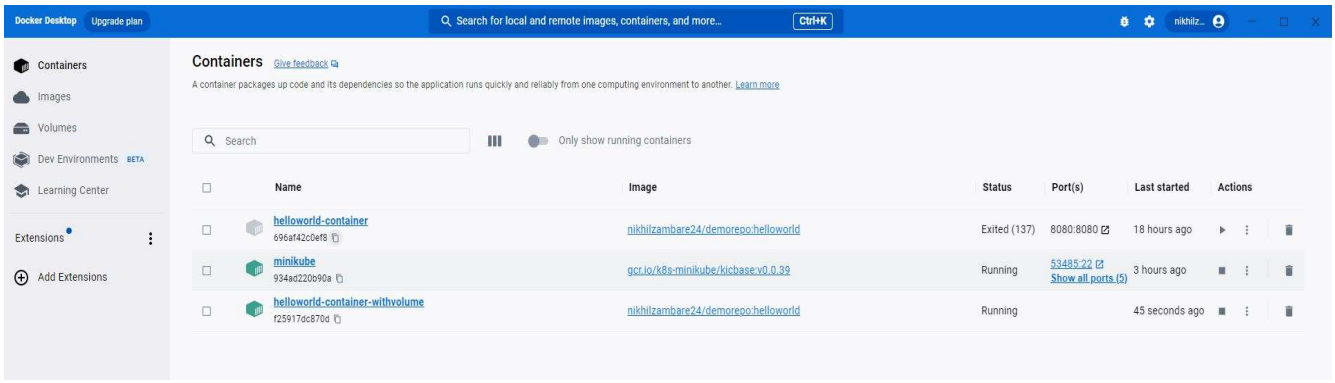


// inspect the details of a specific volume. It will show you more detailed information about the volume, such as its creation date, labels, and options.

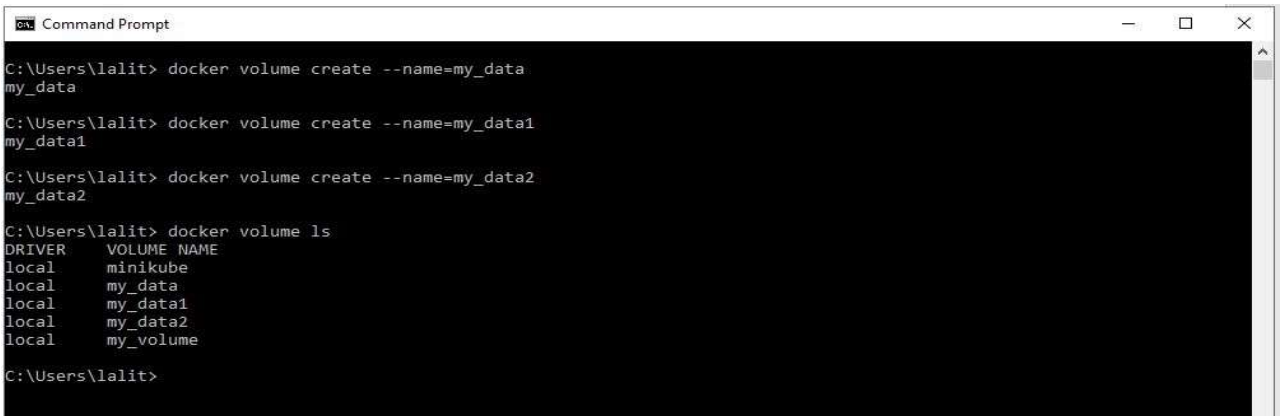
// To mount a volume to a container, we need to use the --mount or -v option when starting the container, followed by the source volume and the target mount point inside the container.
(docker run --mount source=<volume_name>,target=<container_path> <image_name>)

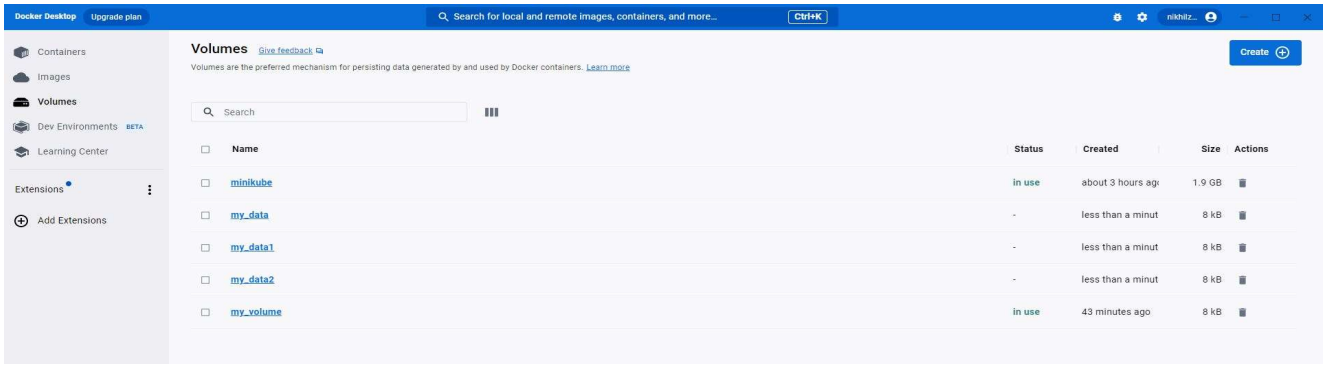


Here, the source parameter specifies the name of the Docker volume to be mounted to the container, and the target parameter specifies the path inside the container where the volume should be mounted. In this example, we're mounting the volume to the /app/data directory inside the container.

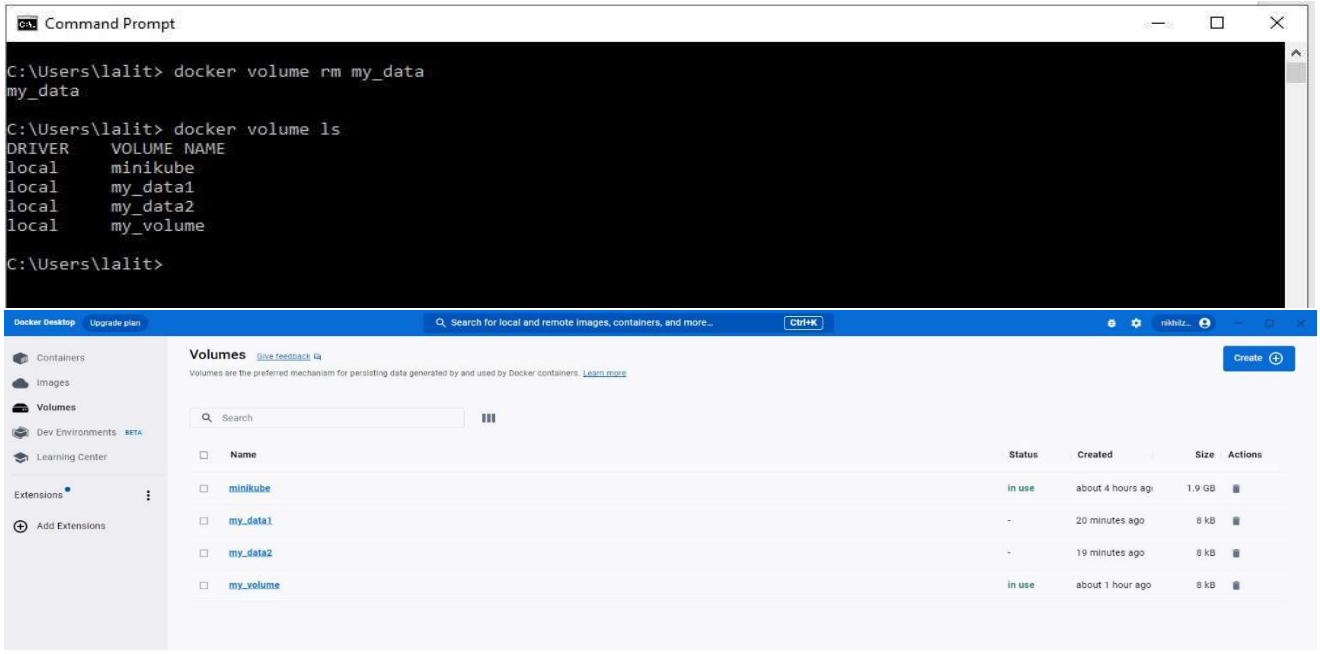


// Created 3 sample volumes (i.e. my_data, my_data1 and my_data2)





// docker volume rm volume_name → Deletes a docker volume
(it deleted volume my_data)



// docker volume prune → Deletes all unused Docker volumes
(it deleted all unused volumes i.e. my_data1 , my_data2)