# **EXPERIMENT 3**

# **AIM: Working with Docker Volume**

In this lab experiment, you will learn how to work with Docker volumes, which are used to persist data across containers. Volumes enable data to be stored outside the container filesystem and are crucial for managing data consistency and sharing data between containers.

Prerequisites: Docker installed and running on your machine. Objective: Create a Docker volume, use it with a container, and observe how data persists across container instances.

# **Steps to Complete:**

Step 1: Create a Docker Volume

Open a terminal on your machine. Run the following command to create a Docker volume named "my volume":

docker volume create my\_volume

```
C:\Users\Sudhanshu>docker volume create vol1
vol1
C:\Users\Sudhanshu>
```

Step 2: Launch Containers with the Volume

Run a container using the volume you created:

## docker run -it --name container1 -v my\_volume:/app/data nginx

```
C:\Users\Sudhanshu>docker run -it --name container1 -v vol1:/app/data nginx
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
a378f10b3218: Pull complete
5b5e4b85559a: Pull complete
5b5e4b85559a: Pull complete
59c24706ed13: Pull complete
4a8747e4a8f8: Pull complete
4a8747e4a8f8: Pull complete
2009a3c97745: Pull complete
3000a3c97745: Pull complete
2000a3c97745: Pull complete
2000a3c97626 16:43:29 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 29
2000a3c97626 16:43:29 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 31
2000a3c97626 16:43:29 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 32
```

Enter the container to observe the volume and create a file inside it:

## touch /app/data/file\_in\_volume.txt

#### Exit

```
C:\Users\Sudhanshu>docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
ld93e5la6a9e nginx "/docker-entrypoint..." 3 minutes ago Up 3 minutes 80/tcp container1

C:\Users\Sudhanshu>docker exec -it ld93e5la6a9e bash
root@ld93e5la6a9e:/# touch /app/data/file_in_volume.txt
root@ld93e5la6a9e:/# exit
exit
```

Run a second container, using the same volume, to verify data persistence:

## docker run -it --name container2 -v my\_volume:/app/data nginx

```
C:\Users\Sudhanshu>docker run -it --name container2 -v my_volume:/app/data nginx /docker-entrypoint.sh: /docker-entrypoint.d/ is not empty, will attempt to perform configuration /docker-entrypoint.sh: Looking for shell scripts in /docker-entrypoint.d/ docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh info: Getting the checksum of /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf 10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Enabled listen on IPv6 in /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf /docker-entrypoint.sh: Sourcing /docker-entrypoint.d/15-local-resolvers.envsh /docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/20-envsubst-on-templates.sh /docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/30-tune-worker-processes.sh /docker-entrypoint.sh: Configuration complete; ready for start up 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: using the "epoll" event method 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: painx/1.25.3 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: built by gcc 12.2.0 (Debian 12.2.0-14) 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: getrlimit(RLIMIT_NOFILE): 1048576:1048576 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: start worker processes 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 20 2023/10/26 16:50:15 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 30
```

Enter the second container and check if the file exists:

## Is /app/data

### Exit

```
PS C:\Users\Sudhanshu> docker exec -it 5a9f6d583cd9 bash root@5a9f6d583cd9:/# ls app/data file_in_volume.txt root@5a9f6d583cd9:/# exit exit
```

Step 3: Cleanup

Stop and remove the containers:

#### docker stop container1 container2

#### docker rm container1 container2

```
PS C:\Users\Sudhanshu> docker stop container1 container2 container2
PS C:\Users\Sudhanshu> docker rm container1 container2 container1 container2
PS C:\Users\Sudhanshu> |
```

## Remove the volume:

## docker volume rm my\_volume

```
PS C:\Users\Sudhanshu> docker volume rm my_volume
my_volume
PS C:\Users\Sudhanshu>
```

## **Conclusion:**

In this experiment, you learned how to create a Docker volume, associate it with containers, and observed how data persisted between different container instances. Docker volumes are essential for maintaining data integrity, sharing data between containers, and ensuring data persistence even when containers are removed or replaced. This skill is crucial for managing stateful applications and databases within a Dockerized environment