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Batch-2 DevOps

Lab Exercise – 2

Working with Docker Volumes

Objective:

- Learn how to create and manage Docker volumes.
- Understand how Docker volumes can be used to persist data across container restarts.
- Practice mounting Docker volumes to containers.

Prerequisites:

- Docker installed on your system.
- Basic understanding of Docker commands and container concepts.

Step 1: Create a Docker Volume

Create a new Docker volume:

docker volume create my_data_volume

This command creates a Docker volume named my_data_volume.

Verify that the volume was created:

docker volume ls

```
DRIVER    VOLUME NAME
local     vol1
```

Step 2: Run a Container with the Volume Mounted

Run an Nginx container with the volume mounted: ·

docker run -d --name my_nginx -v my data_volume:/usr/share/nginx/html -p 8008:80 nginx

This command starts an Nginx container named my_nginx and mounts the my_data_volume volume to the /usr/share/nginx/html directory inside the container.

Verify that the container is running:

```
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
eaf8753feae0: Pull complete
500799c30424: Pull complete
57f0dd1befe2: Pull complete
700146c8ad64: Pull complete
119d43eec815: Pull complete
10b68cfefee1: Pull complete
d989100b8a84: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:c881927c4077710ac4b1da63b83aa163937fb47457950c267d92f7e4dedf4aec
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
f0c220ee58151700a6010e4e9fae4f7394fb2541f8a9b465ca2928433aabfc29
```

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND                  CREATED              STATUS              PORTS                                       NAMES
f0c220ee5815   nginx     "/docker-entrypoint.…"   About a minute ago   Up About a minute   0.0.0.0:8008->80/tcp, [::]:8008->80/tcp     my_nginx
```

docker ps

You should see my_nginx listed as one of the running containers.

Step 3: Interact with the Volume

Create a simple HTML file in the volume:

docker exec -it my_nginx bash

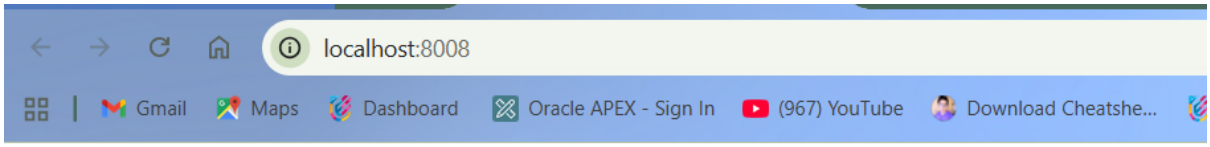
echo "<h1>Hello, Docker Volume</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

exit

```
root@f0c220ee5815:/# echo "<h1>Hello, Docker Volume</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
root@f0c220ee5815:/# exit
exit
```

This command creates an HTML file inside the /usr/share/nginx/html directory, which is backed by my_data_volume.

Access the Nginx server to see your file: Open a browser and navigate to http://localhost:8008. You should see the message "Hello, Docker Volume!" displayed on the page.



Hello, Docker Volume

Step 4: Test Data Persistence

Stop and remove the container:

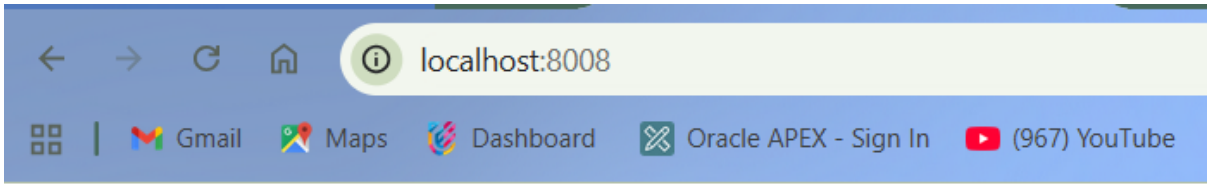
docker stop my_nginx

docker rm my_nginx

Run a new Nginx container using the same volume:

docker run -d --name my_nginx -v my_data_volume:/usr/share/nginx/html -p 8008:80 nginx

Access the Nginx server again: Navigate to http://localhost in your browser. You should still see the "Hello, Docker Volume!" message, demonstrating that the data persisted across container instances.



Hello, Docker Volume

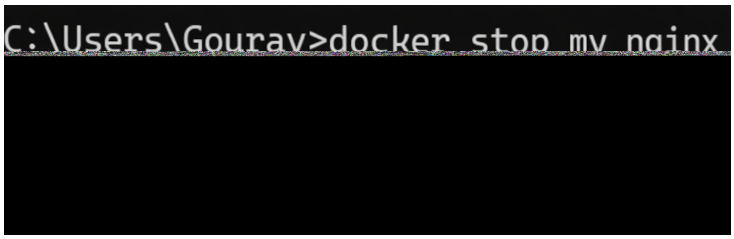
Step 5: Clean Up

Stop and remove the container:

docker stop my_nginx

docker rm my_nginx

Remove the Docker volume:



docker volume rm my_data_volume

Verify that the volume is removed:

docker volume ls

Ensure that my_data_volume is no longer listed.