

Data?

Application (Code + Environment)	Temporary App Data (e.g. entered user input)	Permanent App Data (e.g. user accounts)
Written & provided by you (= the developer)	Fetches / Produced in running container	Fetches / Produced in running container
Added to image and container in build phase	Stored in memory or temporary files	Stored in files or a <u>database</u>
"Fixed": Can't be changed once image is built	Dynamic and changing, but cleared regularly when container shuts down	Must not be lost if container stops / restarts
Read-only, hence stored in <u>Images</u>	Read + write, temporary, hence stored in <u>Containers</u>	Read + write, permanent, stored with <u>Containers</u> & <u>Volumes</u>

must re-build image to change it

store in database

using volumes

A Container Is Based On An Image

If the container is removed, the data stored in the container will be removed. Multiple containers based on the same image are isolated from each other.

Container
Read-write

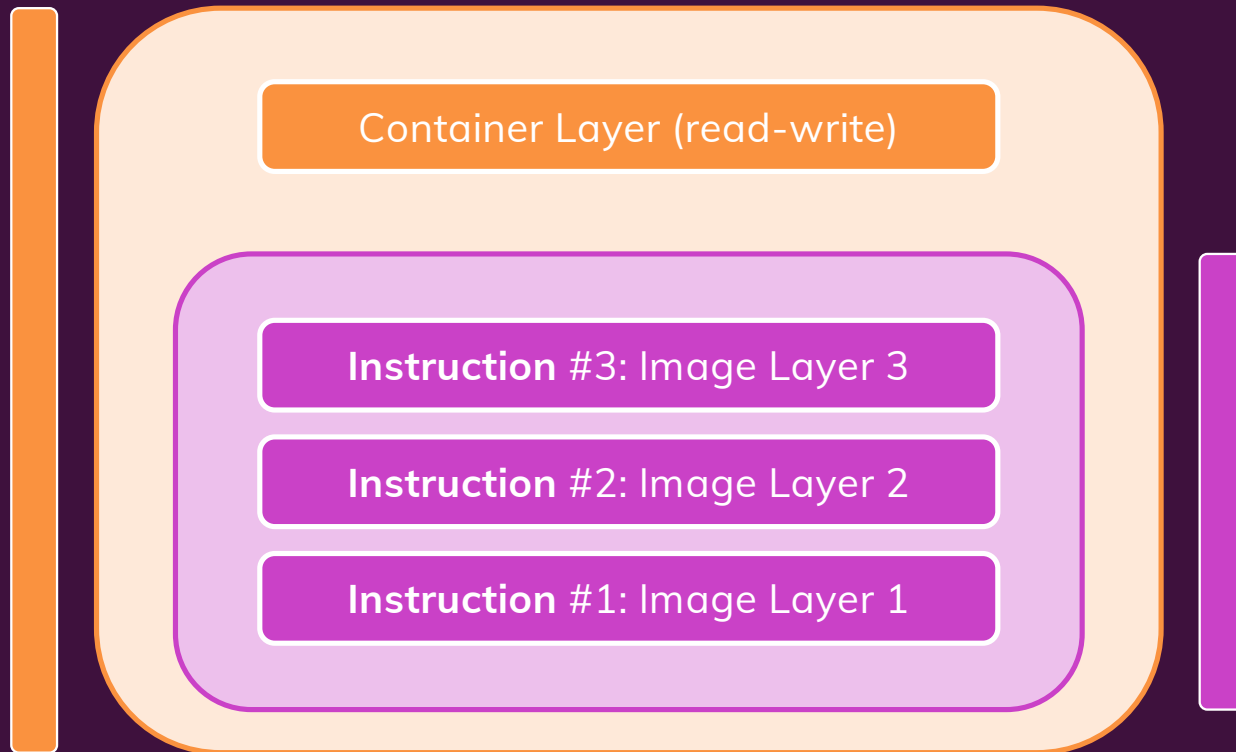
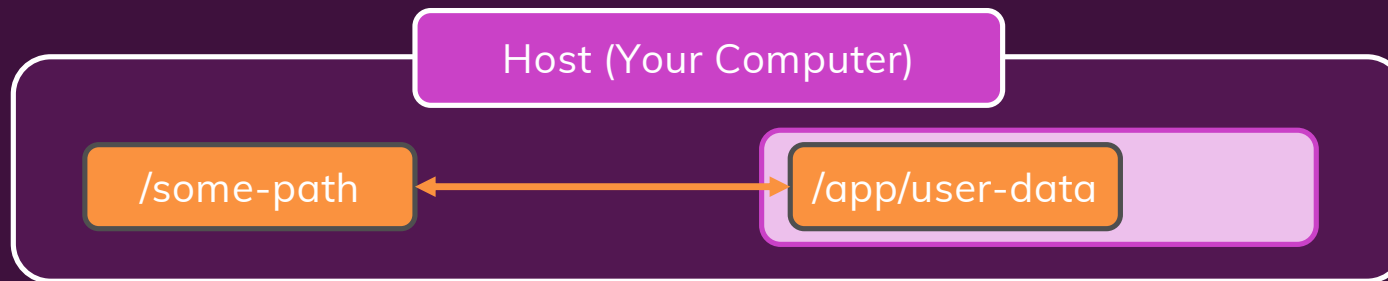


Image
Read-only

Understanding Volumes helps with persisting data

Volumes are **folders on your host machine** hard drive which are **mounted** ("made available", mapped) **into containers**

mapped to folders inside
docker container



Volumes **persist** if a **container shuts down**. If a container (re-)starts and mounts a volume, any data inside of that volume is **available in the container**.

A container **can write** data into a volume **and read** data from it.

volume is not removed when the container
is removed.

Two Types of External Data Storages

Volumes (Managed by Docker)

Anonymous Volumes exist only if container exists

Docker sets up a folder / path on your host machine, exact location is unknown to you (= dev).
Managed via *docker volume* commands.

Named Volumes volume survives with container shutdown

A defined path in the container is mapped to the created volume / mount.
e.g. */some-path* on your *hosting machine* is mapped to */app/data*

Great for data which should be persistent but which you don't need to edit directly.

not meant to be edited by you
unsure of the location on host machine

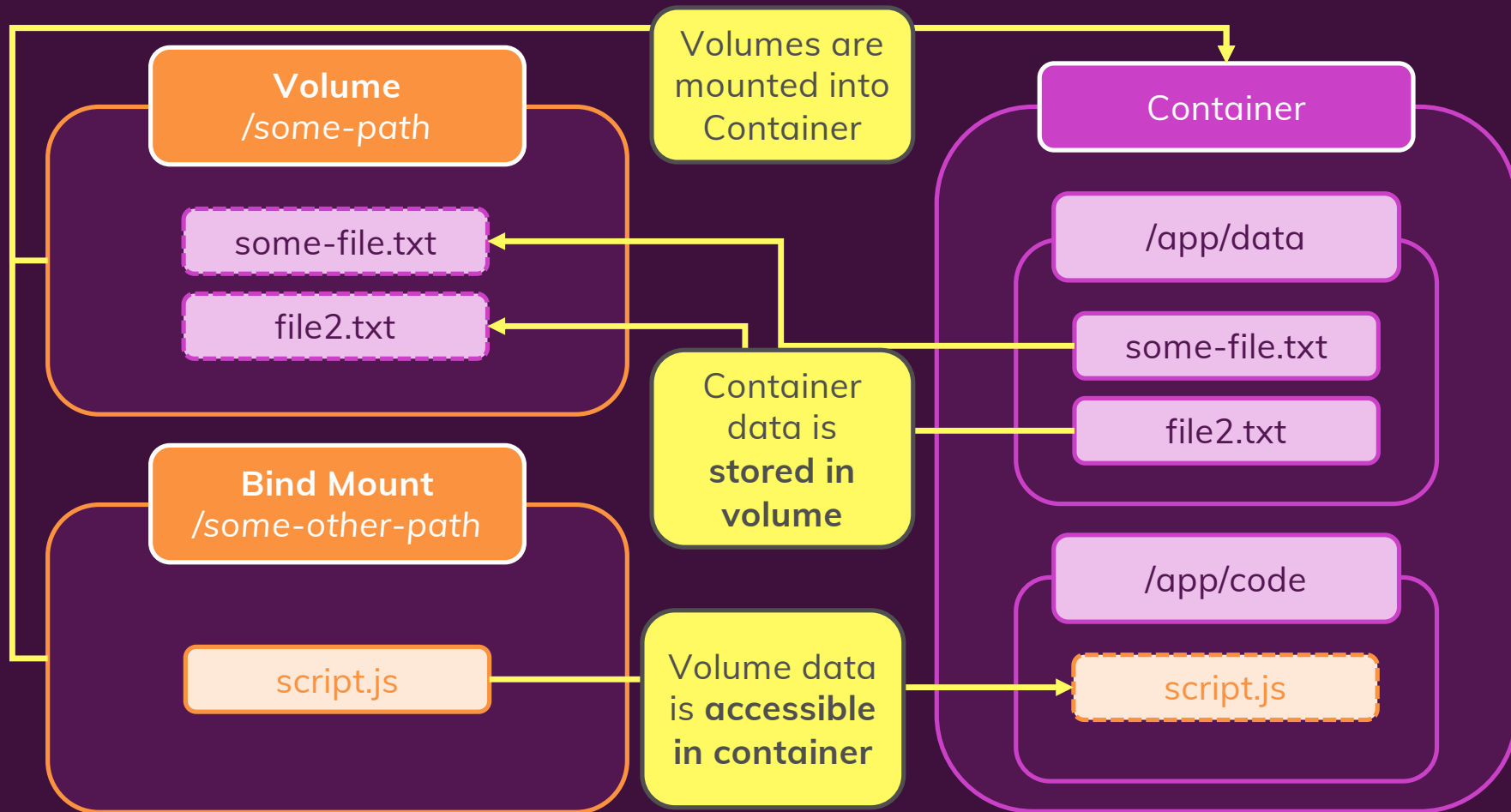
Bind Mounts (Managed by you)

aware of the local path
You define a folder / path on your host machine.

Great for persistent, editable (by you) data (e.g. source code).

for editing

Understanding Container / Volume Interaction



we have files inside /app and local host folder (pages)

Volumes & Bind Mounts – Quick Overview

`docker run -v /app/data ...`

Anonymous Volume

`docker run -v data:/app/data ...`

Named Volume

`docker run -v /path/to/code:/app/code ...`

Bind Mount

assigned name

absolute path from local host machine

Volumes – Comparison

Anonymous Volumes

Created specifically for a single container

Survives container shutdown / restart unless --rm is used

Can not be shared across containers

Since it's anonymous, it can't be re-used (even on same image)

Named Volumes

Created in general – not tied to any specific container

Survives container shutdown / restart – removal via Docker CLI

Can be shared across containers

Can be re-used for same container (across restarts)

Bind Mounts

Location on host file system, not tied to any specific container

Survives container shutdown / restart – removal on host fs

Can be shared across containers

Can be re-used for same container (across restarts)

can be useful for docker logs in certain container.

attach to multiple containers

ARGuments & ENVironment Variables

Docker supports build-time ARGuments and runtime ENVironment variables

ARG

Available inside of Dockerfile, NOT accessible in CMD or any application code

Set on image build (**docker build**) via **--build-arg**

ENV

Available inside of Dockerfile & in application code

Set via ENV in Dockerfile or via **--env** on **docker run**

Module Summary

Containers can read + write data. **Volumes** can help with data storage, **Bind Mounts** can help with direct container interaction.

Containers can read + write data, but written **data is lost** if the container is removed

Volumes are folders on the host machine, managed by Docker, which are mounted into the Container

Named Volumes survive container removal and can therefore be used to store persistent data

Anonymous Volumes are attached to a container – they can be used to save (temporary) data inside the container

Bind Mounts are folders on the host machine which are specified by the user and mounted into containers – like **Named Volumes**

Build ARGuments and **Runtime ENVironment** variables can be used to make images and containers more **dynamic / configurable**

Read-Only, Read-Write & Volumes

Images

Read-only

Once created, you need to re-build them to change something

Application data (e.g. user data) is NOT stored in images

Containers

Read & Write

A running container can store data (e.g. incoming user data)

But: Data is lost when a container stops

Solution for persistent data: **Volumes**