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Batch: E3

Experiment No: 12

AIM: Creating Docker Volumes

THEORY:

Docker also gives you the capability to create your own Docker images, and it can be done with the help of Docker Files. A Docker File is a simple text file with instructions on how to build your images.

FROM keyword tells Docker, from which base image you want to base your image from. In our example, we are creating an image from the Ubuntu image.

The next command is the person who is going to maintain this image. Here you specify the **MAINTAINER** keyword and just mention the email ID.

The **RUN** command is used to run instructions against the image. In our case, we first update our Ubuntu system and then install the nginx server on our Ubuntu image.

The last **CMD** command is used to display a message to the user.

Docker Volume: Making data persistent across the containers and volume

1. Create a volume, List a volume and inspect a volume

root@puppet-master:~# docker volume create vol1

vol1

root@puppet-master:~# docker volume list

DRIVER VOLUME NAME

local vol1

```
.t66@puppet-master:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID
              IMAGE
                         COMMAND
                                    CREATED
                                              STATUS
                                                         PORTS
                                                                   NAMES
it66@puppet-master:~$ docker volume create vol1
lt66@puppet-master:~$ docker volume list
          VOLUME NAME
local
          RDK
local
          ayush
          dk
local
          гdk
local
          sahil
local
local
          vol1
```

```
root@puppet-master:~# docker volume inspect vol1
```

```
[
{
  "CreatedAt": "2022-06-29T22:57:27-07:00",
  "Driver": "local",
  "Labels": {},
  "Mountpoint": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/vol1/_data",
  "Name": "vol1",
  "Options": {},
  "Scope": "local"
  }
]
```

Check the existing content of a created volume:

root@puppet-master:~# ls /var/lib/docker/volumes/vol1/_data

2. Select an existing image and run it using --mount option to attach the target location of container to the source location of volume

```
Authenticating with existing credentials...

WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/it66/.docker/config.json.

Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
it66@puppet-master:~$ docker pull bushsk/ngnix_webapp:v1
v1: Pulling from bushsk/ngnix_webapp
Digest: sha256:3c5f1755233d50bb1b02852386cd173d263bfe3ad646de5a0c5e35a104b73563
Status: Image is up to date for bushsk/ngnix_webapp:v1
docker.io/bushsk/ngnix_webapp:v1
it66@puppet-master:~$ docker run -it -p 8000:80 --mount source=vol1,target=/user bushsk/ngnix_webapp:v1 bash
root@b08185fe7db6:/# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp user usr var
root@b08185fe7db6:/# exit
```

3. Check the existing content of a container in the target location and make few changes in the running container by adding a layer of nano and modifying the index.html as shown

```
root@a6dc34a67ad3:/# cat /var/www/html/index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
cmead>
cmead name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<title> Login Page </title>
<style>
Body {
font-family: Calibri, Helvetica, sans-serif;
background-color: pink;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<title> SIES Login Page </title>
<style>
Body {
font-family: Calibri, Helvetica, sans-serif;
background-color: pink;
}
```

4. Now check the modified content visible in the source location of a volume:

5. Similarly, modify the content in the source location of a volume:

```
root@puppetmaster:/home/puppetmaster 

GNU nano 2.9.3 

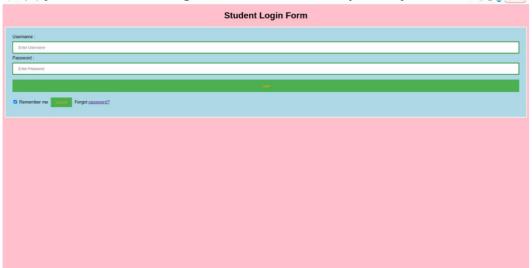
/var/lib/docker/volumes/vol1/_data/index.html

iDOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width-device-width, initial-scale=1">
<titile> SIES GST Login Page </title>
<style>
Body {
font-family: Calibri, Helvetica, sans-serif;
background-color: pink;
}
```

6. Now, run the container and check the modified content visible in the target location of a container:

it66@puppet-master:~\$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
it66@puppet-master:~\$ docker run -it -p 8000:80 --mount source=vol1,target=/user bushsk/ngnix_webapp:v1 bash
root@c6b2d5c5ebd2:/# curl localhost:8989

7. Open a web browser and got locathost:8000 and verify the output:



Conclusion: We are able to understand the concept of Docker volume and have successfully created it.