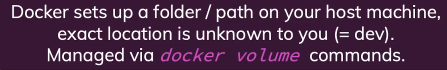
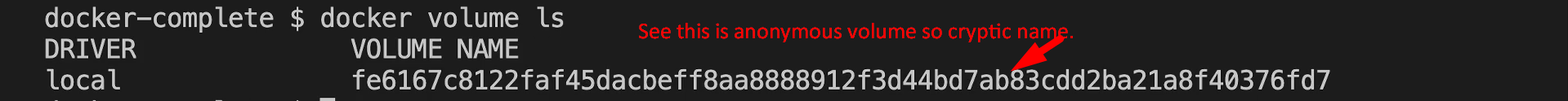
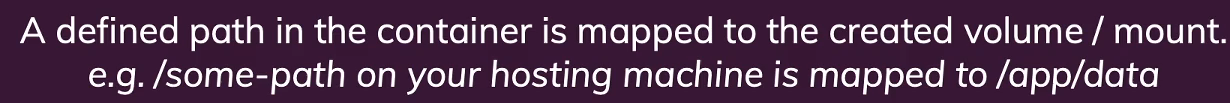
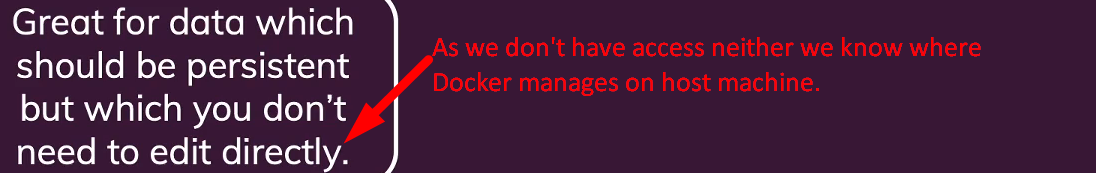
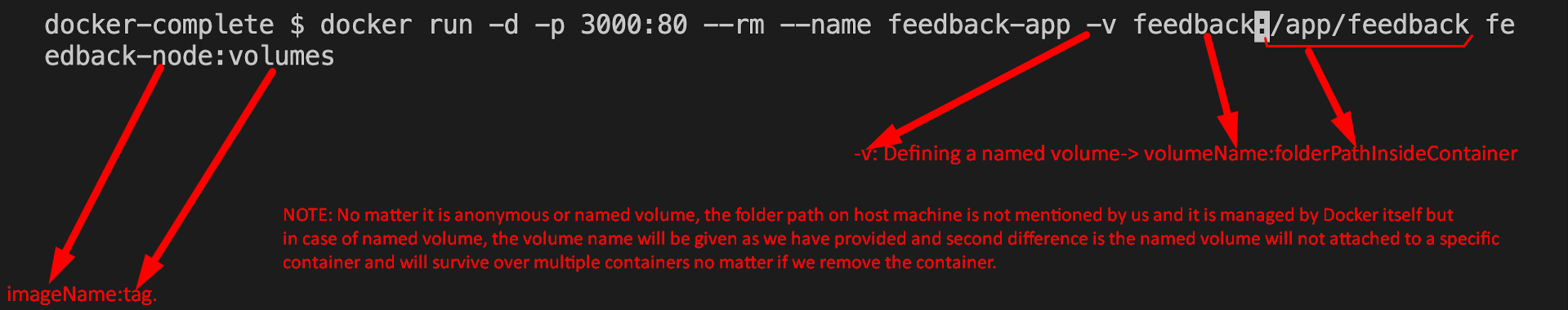
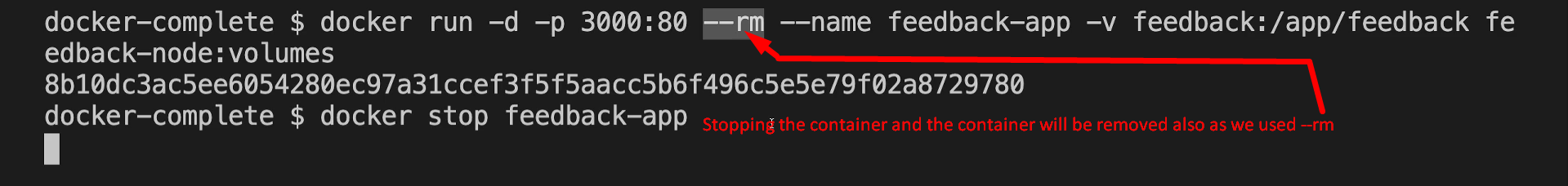
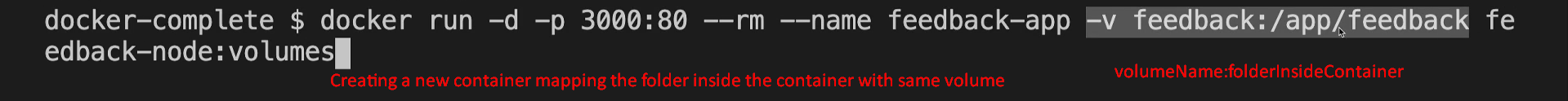
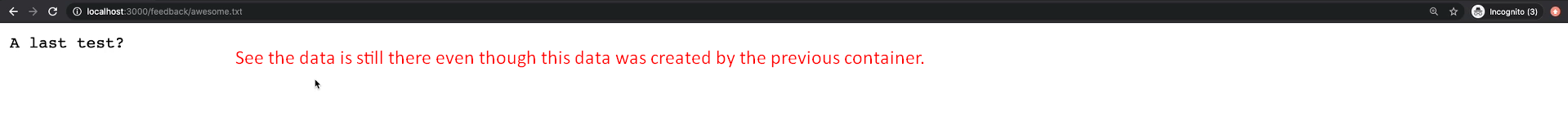
1. Docker provides two external Data Storage Mechanisms.
   1. Volumes.
   2. Bind Modules.
2. Let’s focus on Volumes.
3. We have two kinds of volumes.
   1. **Anonymous Volumes**:
      1. Dedicated to a specific container.
      2. **Gotcha**:
         1. When the container is removed, the volume is also removed.
      3. Managed by Docker and we don’t have access.
      4. 
      5.   
         The above anonymous volume was created in the previous lecture.
      6. Anonymous volume definition is given in Dockerfile itself.
      7. 
         1. Actually, We know container has its own file system where our source code creates all files and folders.
         2. Now a particular folder which our app creates we want to map to some folder on our host machine.
         3. So, this mapping is done by Docker itself. We just provide the folder name inside our container which we want to map.   
            But don’t know the exact path on the host machine & this is neither concerned to me.
   2. **Named Volumes**:
      1. A named volume survives even after container is removed.
      2. 
      3. Named volume is not attached to a container unlike anonymous volume.
      4. Named Volume is defined when creating a container (not inside Dockerfile as in case of anonymous volume).
      5. **Defining a volume**:
         1. **-v**: 
      6. Let’s create container, save feedback, then delete container and then create another container and see if the previous feedback persisted or not.
         1. Running a container with named volume and –rm auto remove option.A picture containing text

            Description automatically generated
         2. Accessing the dockerized web app and saving a feedback.  
            Graphical user interface, application

            Description automatically generated
         3. Stopping and removing the container  
            
         4. Listing Volumes:  
            
         5. Creating a new container mapping with the same named volume  
            
         6. See the previously saved data.  
            
4. Finally, we managed to persist data.