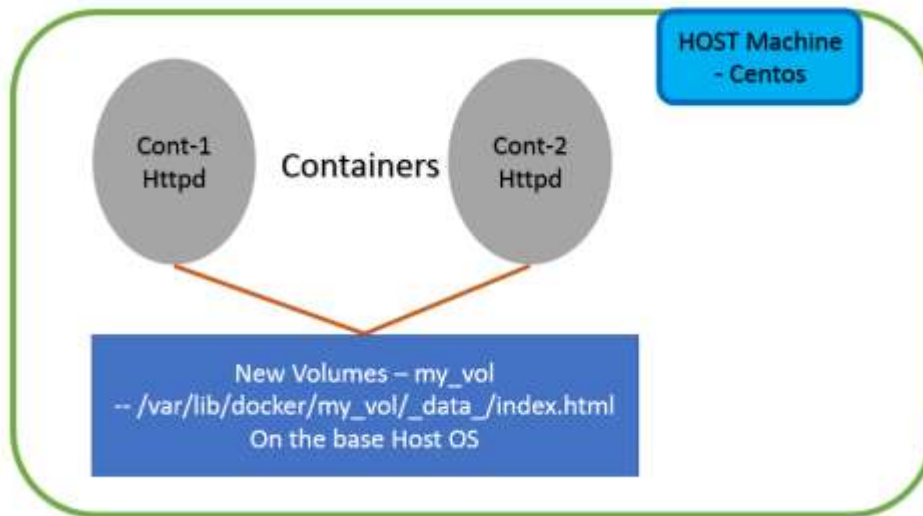


Objective:

Map the container to the storage on the Host machine.

Diagram:



Steps

1. Create a docker volume
2. Choosing the httpd image and understand the problem.
3. Creating the container with the external volume
4. Sharing the volume between 2 containers.

Step1:

Create Docker volume

\$ **docker volume create** <<volume name>>

```
[root@linux-client ~]# docker volume create my-vol1
my-vol1
[root@linux-client ~]# docker volume ls
DRIVER          VOLUME NAME
local          my-vol1
[root@linux-client ~]#
```

Below is the path where the volumes are created for docker usage.

```
[root@linux-client ~]# find / -iname my-vol1
/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol1
[root@linux-client ~]#
```

```
[root@linux-client ~]# cd /var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol1
[root@linux-client my-vol1]# ls
_data
[root@linux-client my-vol1]# cd _data/
[root@linux-client _data]# ls
[root@linux-client _data]# pwd
/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol1/_data
[root@linux-client _data]#
```

Step2:

Now, lets consider the httpd image. And lets run a container.

```
[root@linux-client ~]# docker run -d -p 90:80 --name cont01 httpd
2aa65f8723758d71c3ee102688c38046b9caabd5b9fa9a25f792a6cb03c7c94e
```



It works!

The content of the above page is in the specific path of the container

```
[root@linux-client ~]# docker exec -it cont01 /bin/bash
root@2aa65f872375:/usr/local/apache2# cd htdocs/
root@2aa65f872375:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs# ls
index.html
root@2aa65f872375:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs# cat index.html
<html><body><div>It works!</div></body></html>
root@2aa65f872375:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs#
```

“/usr/local/apache2/htdocs/index.html” → path in the container

Now , if we have to change the content of this file, we need to run the “Dockerfile” everytime and create an custom image.

Which is not practical.

Solution:

We would be mapping the path to the external folder on the base machine with help of “Volumes”.

Step3: Creating the container with the external volume

`$ docker run -d -p 90:80 -v my-vol1:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs --name cont01 httpd`

```
[root@linux-client _data]# docker run -d -p 90:80 -v my-vol1:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs --name cont01 httpd
b571d3f9e2fe676a2c487d39c6267e2f0928c74254b484133562fa3fec7d195a
[root@linux-client _data]# ls
index.html
[root@linux-client _data]# cat index.html
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
[root@linux-client _data]#
```

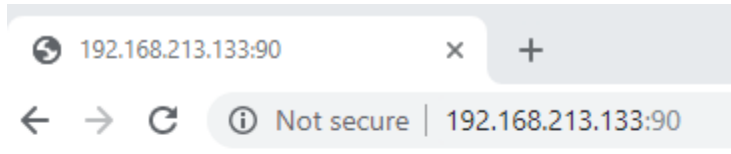
The volume folder on the local machine now has the data what container has.

Now, Edit this “index.html” and add some content.

Content → “It works perfectly fine!”

Save and quit the file → press “esc” & “:wq”

```
[root@linux-client _data]# pwd
/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol1/_data
[root@linux-client _data]#
```



It works perfectly fine!

Step4: Sharing the volume between 2 containers.

Now, that we are able to control the data in the container, without re-imaging and disturbing the container.

Let's also see how to share the same content to another container.

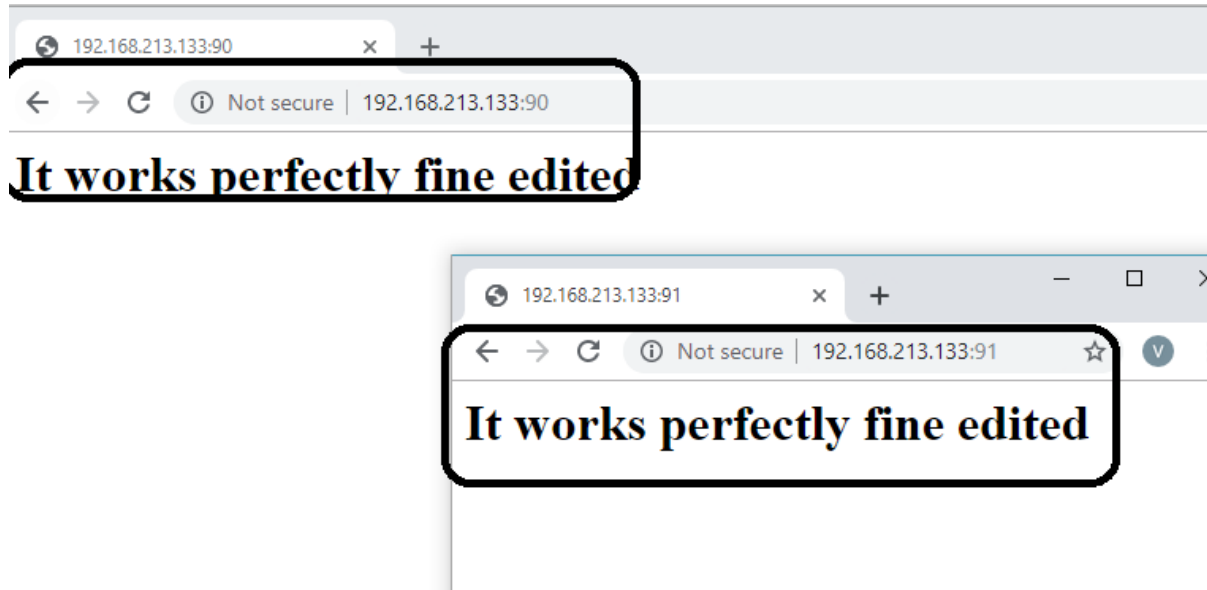
```
$ docker run -d -p 91:80 -v my-vol1:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs:ro --name cont02 httpd
```

```
[root@linux-client _data]# docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
c458eabf95b4	httpd	"httpd-foreground"	3 seconds ago	Up 2 seconds	0.0.0.0:90->80/tcp
cont01					
786f45dfa7f7	httpd	"httpd-foreground"	20 seconds ago	Up 19 seconds	0.0.0.0:91->80/tcp
cont02					

```
[root@linux-client _data]#
```

We have 2 containers running.



Both container showing the same content as its referring to the same content.