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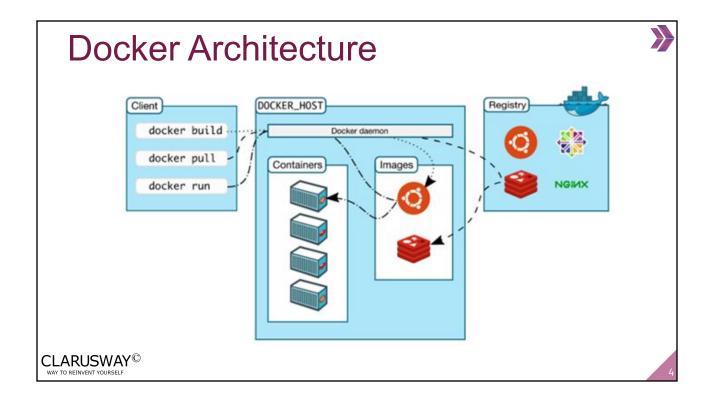




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Docker Architecture





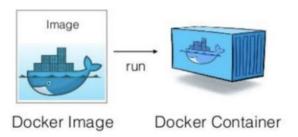


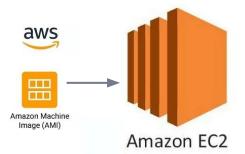
Container Layers



Images and Containers

- An image is a read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container.
- ☐ A container is a runnable instance of an image.





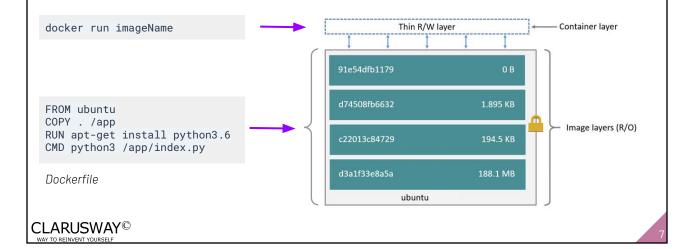
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Container Layers



☐ A Docker image is built up from a series of layers. Each layer represents an instruction in the image's Dockerfile. Each layer except the very last one is read-only.



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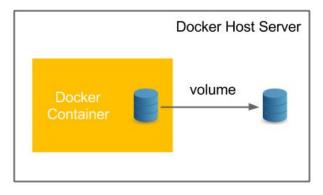
Manage data in Docker

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Manage data in Docker



- By default, all files created inside a container are stored on a **writable container** layer. This means that the data doesn't persist when that container no longer exists.
- Docker volumes, which are special directories in a container, store files in the host machine so that the files are **persisted** even after the container stops.





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Manage data in Docker



Volumes are created and managed by Docker. We can create a volume explicitly using the docker volume create command.

\$ docker volume create firstvolume



Manage data in Docker

☐ When we create a volume, it is stored within a directory on the Docker host. When we mount the volume into a container, this directory is what is mounted into the container.

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Declaration of volumes



Declaration of volumes



- □ Volumes can be declared on the command-line, with the --volume or -v flag for docker run.
- □ v or --volume: Consists of three fields, separated by colon characters (:). The fields must be in the correct order.

--volume <volume_name>:<path>:<list of options>

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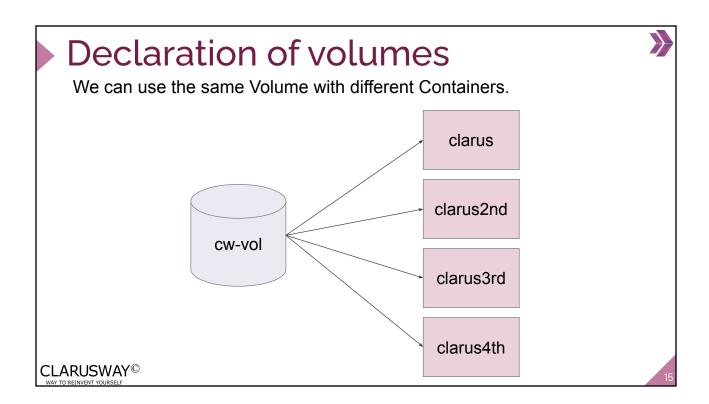
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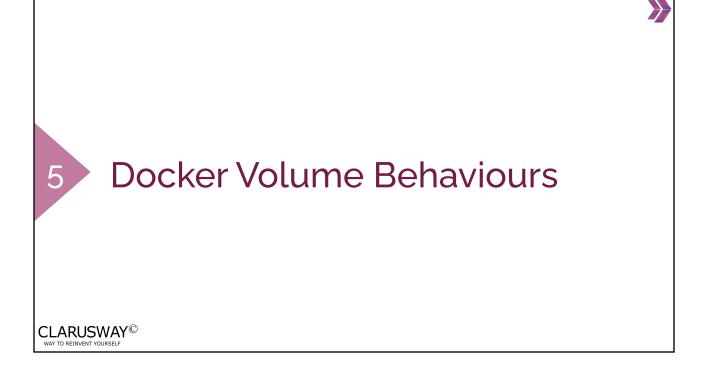
Declaration of volumes



--volume <volume_name>:<path>:<list of options>

- ☐ The first field is the name of the volume, and is unique on a given host machine.
- ☐ The second field is the path where the file or directory are mounted in the container.
- ☐ The third field is optional, and is a comma-separated list of options, such as ro (read only).







| No | Situation | Behaviour |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | If there is no target directory. | The target directory is created and files inside volume are copied to this directory. |
| 2 | If there is a target directory, but it is empty. | The files in the volume are copied to the target directory. |
| 3 | If there is a target directory and it is not empty, but volume is empty. | The files in the target directory are copied to volumes. |
| 4 | If the volume is not empty. | There will be just the files inside volume regardless of the target directory is full or empty. |

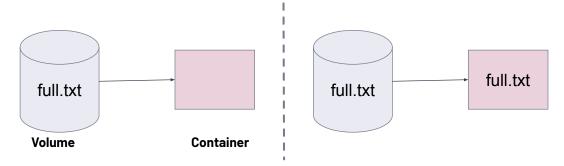


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Docker Volume Behaviours

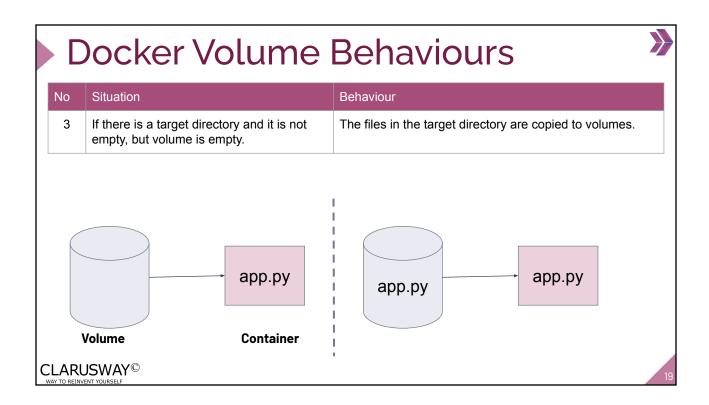


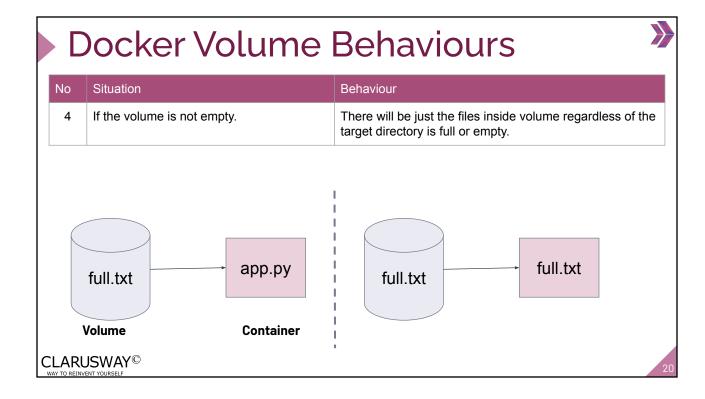
| No | Situation | Behaviour |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | If there is no target directory. | The target directory is created and files inside volume are copied to this directory. |
| 2 | If there is a target directory, but it is empty. | The files in the volume are copied to the target directory. |

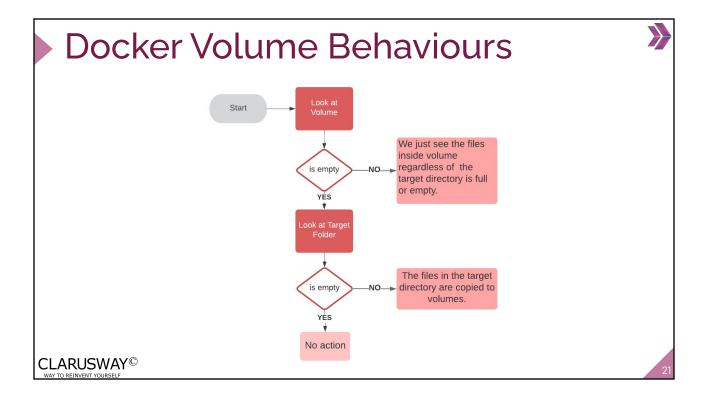


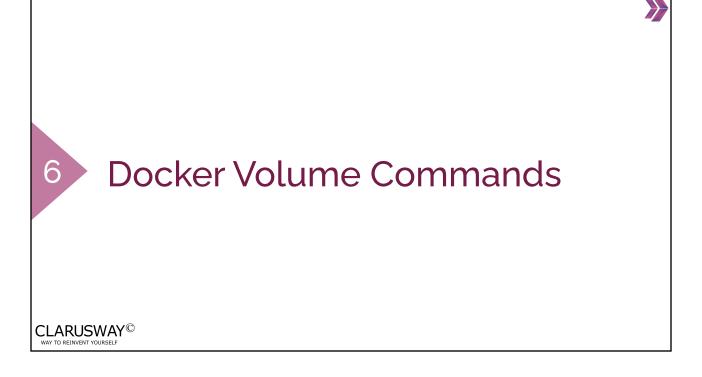
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Docker Volume Commands



| Command | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| docker volume create | Create a volume |
| docker volume inspect | Display detailed information on one or more volumes |
| docker volume Is | List volumes |
| docker volume prune | Remove all unused local volumes |
| docker volume rm | Remove one or more volumes |

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