

Docker JumpStart

Mastering Container Volumes

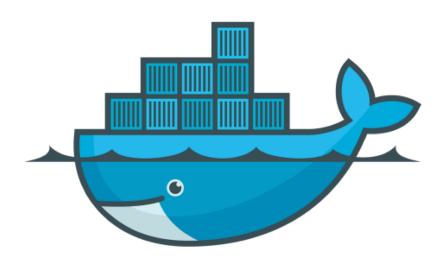
Agenda

- Introduction to Volumes
- Creating a Volume
- Inspecting Volumes
- Defining a Volume in a Dockerfile
- Local Source Code and Containers



Introduction to Volumes

Docker Volumes



Special type of directory in a container typically referred to as a "data volume"

Can be shared and reused among containers

Updates to an image won't affect a data volume

Data volumes are persisted even after the container is deleted

Volume Usage Scenarios

Link source code to container

Store database files outside of container

Store log files
Outside of container

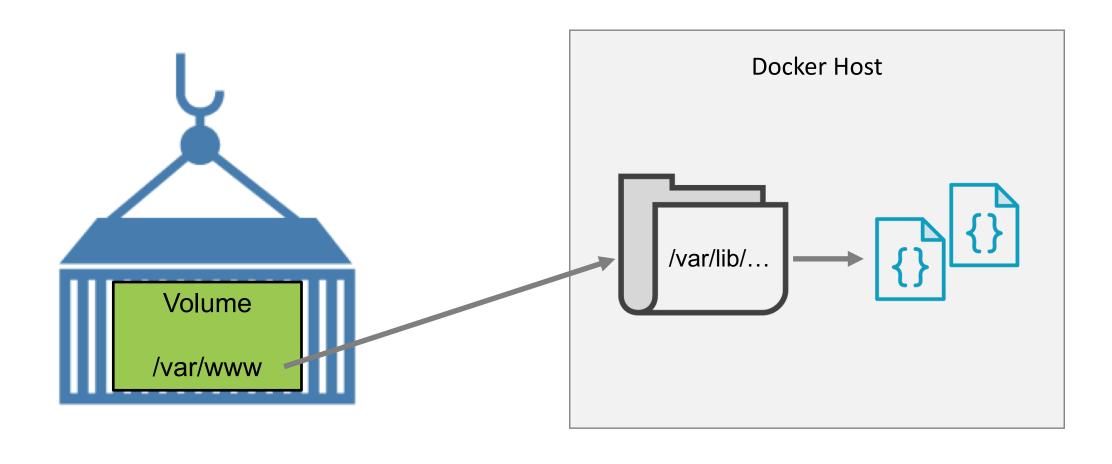






Many more scenarios!

Volume Overview

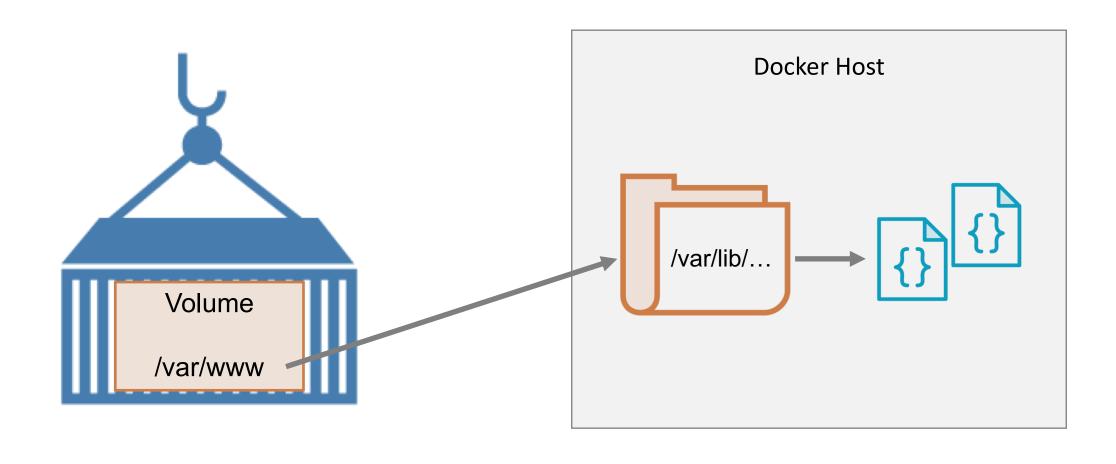


Volumes and Mount Points

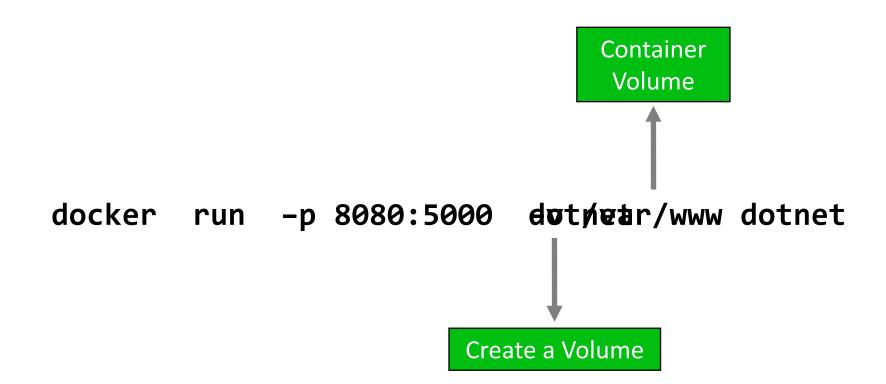
Docker volumes create a "mount point" in containers that point to externally mounted volumes on the host (or other containers)

Creating a Volume

How Do You Create a Volume?



Creating a Data Volume



Inspecting Volumes

Locating a Volume

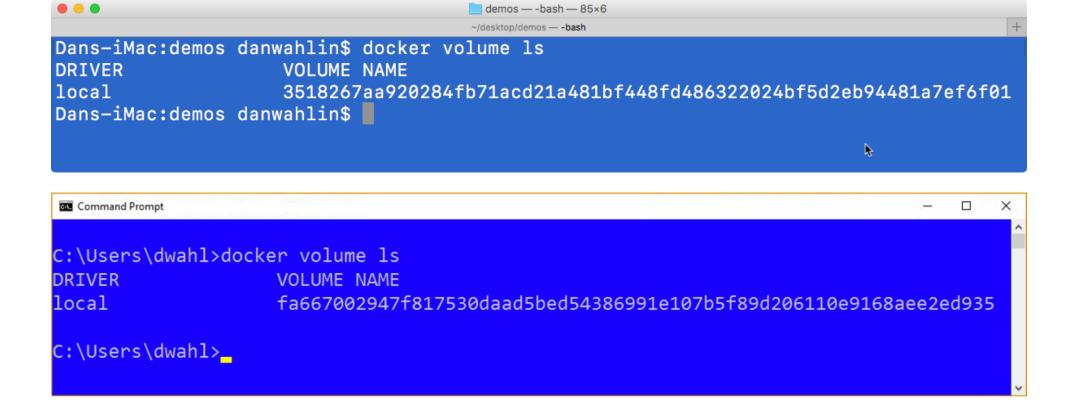
```
docker inspect mycontainer
```

```
"Mounts": [
{
    "Type": "volume",
    "Source": "/src",
    "Destination": "/var/www",
    "RW": true
}

Volume Location
in Container
```

Listing Volumes

docker volume 1s



Inspecting a Volume

docker volume inspect [volumeName]

Inspecting a Container's Volumes

docker inspect mycontainer

```
Host
                                                    Location
"Mounts": [
    "Type": "volume",
    "Name": "d185...86459",
     "Source": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/d185...86459/_data",
     "Destination": "/var/www",
     "Driver": "local",
     "RW": true
                Volume Location
                  in Container
```

Removing Volumes

Remove container volumes (data loss!)

docker rm -v containerId

docker volume prune

Remove unused volumes

Defining a Volume in a Dockerfile

Defining Volumes

- Volumes can be defined multiple ways:
 - Using *docker run -v* when running a container (host mount can be defined)
 - In a docker-compose-yml file (covered later host mount can be defined)
 - In a Dockerfile (host mount cannot be defined)
- Required volumes for data files, log files, etc. can be defined in a Dockerfile

Dockerfile with a Volume

FROM microsoft/dotnet:x.x.x-sdk

LABEL author="Jimmy Docker"

ENV ASPNETCORE_URLS=http://*:5000

WORKDIR /var/www/aspnetcoreapp

CMD ["/bin/bash", "-c", "dotnet restore && dotnet run"]

Can a Host Mount be Defined in a Dockerfile?

FROM microsoft/dotnet:x.x.x-sdk

LABEL "Jane Docker"

ENV ASPNETCORE URLS=http://*:5000

VOLUME /host-logs /container-logs ---->

Not supported! Host is always independent from the Dockerfile

WORKDIR /var/www/aspnetcoreapp

CMD ["/bin/bash", "-c", "dotnet restore && dotnet run"]

Changing the Volume Within a Dockerfile

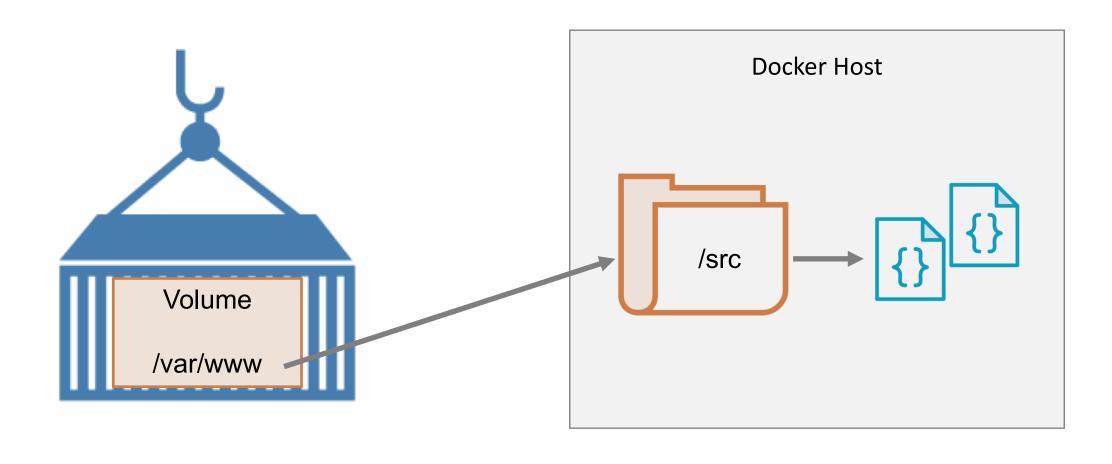
Important!

If any build steps change the data within the volume after it has been declared, those changes will be discarded.

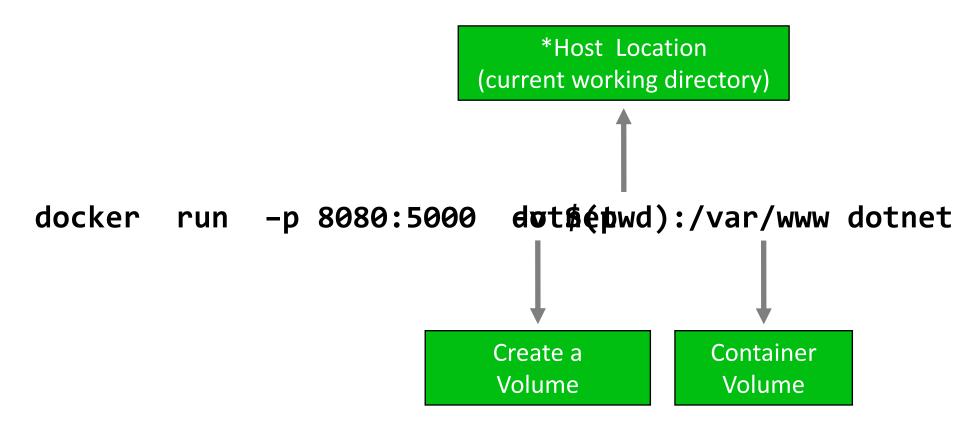
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#volume

Local Source Code and Containers

Binding a Volume to Your Source Code



Customizing the Host Location



* On Windows you'll need to use different syntax to reference the local folder:

https://blog.codewithdan.com/docker-volumes-and-print-working-directory-pwd

Summary

- Volumes can "hook" a container folder to a host folder
- Source code can be hooked into to a running container using the -v switch
- Volumes can be listed and inspected using docker volume
- Volumes are persisted on the Docker host (even after a container is removed)



Lab

Running Containers and Using Volumes

https://cloudskills.io/labs



Bonus: Windows Volume Syntax

To create a volume that points to the folder that you're currently in:

DOS (cmd): -v %cd%:/data

Powershell: -v \${PWD}:/data

Git Bash: -v /\$(pwd):/data

You can use an absolute path as well:

-v /c/folder:/data