**Swarm updated Topics:**

**Examples**

**Update a service**

$ docker service update --limit-cpu 2 redis

**Perform a rolling restart with no parameter changes**

$ docker service update --force --update-parallelism 1 --update-delay 30s redis

In this example, the --force flag causes the service’s tasks to be shut down and replaced with new ones even though none of the other parameters would normally cause that to happen. The --update-parallelism 1 setting ensures that only one task is replaced at a time (this is the default behavior). The --update-delay 30s setting introduces a 30 second delay between tasks, so that the rolling restart happens gradually.

**Add or remove mounts**

Use the --mount-add or --mount-rm options add or remove a service’s bind mounts or volumes.

The following example creates a service which mounts the test-data volume to /somewhere. The next step updates the service to also mount the other-volume volume to /somewhere-elsevolume, The last step unmounts the /somewhere mount point, effectively removing the test-data volume. Each command returns the service name.

* The --mount-add flag takes the same parameters as the --mount flag on service create. Refer to the [volumes and bind mounts](https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/#volumes-and-bind-mounts-mount) section in the service create reference for details.
* The --mount-rm flag takes the target path of the mount.

$ docker service create \

--name=myservice \

--mount \

type=volume,source=test-data,target=/somewhere \

nginx:alpine \

myservice

myservice

$ docker service update \

--mount-add \

type=volume,source=other-volume,target=/somewhere-else \

myservice

myservice

$ docker service update --mount-rm /somewhere myservice

myservice

Roll back to the previous version of a service

Use the --rollback option to roll back to the previous version of the service.

This will revert the service to the configuration that was in place before the most recent docker service update command.

The following example updates the number of replicas for the service from 4 to 5, and then rolls back to the previous configuration.

$ docker service update --replicas=5 web

web

$ docker service ls

ID NAME MODE REPLICAS IMAGE

80bvrzp6vxf3 web replicated 0/5 nginx:alpine

Roll back the web service…

$ docker service update --rollback web

web

$ docker service ls

ID NAME MODE REPLICAS IMAGE

80bvrzp6vxf3 web replicated 0/4 nginx:alpine

Other options can be combined with --rollback as well, for example, --update-delay 0s to execute the rollback without a delay between tasks:

$ docker service update \

--rollback \

--update-delay 0s

web

web

Services can also be set up to roll back to the previous version automatically when an update fails. To set up a service for automatic rollback, use --update-failure-action=rollback. A rollback will be triggered if the fraction of the tasks which failed to update successfully exceeds the value given with --update-max-failure-ratio.

The rate, parallelism, and other parameters of a rollback operation are determined by the values passed with the following flags:

* --rollback-delay
* --rollback-failure-action
* --rollback-max-failure-ratio
* --rollback-monitor
* --rollback-parallelism

For example, a service set up with --update-parallelism 1 --rollback-parallelism 3 will update one task at a time during a normal update, but during a rollback, 3 tasks at a time will get rolled back. These rollback parameters are respected both during automatic rollbacks and for rollbacks initiated manually using --rollback.

**Add or remove secrets**

Use the --secret-add or --secret-rm options add or remove a service’s secrets.

The following example adds a secret named ssh-2 and removes ssh-1:

$ docker service update \

--secret-add source=ssh-2,target=ssh-2 \

--secret-rm ssh-1 \

myservice