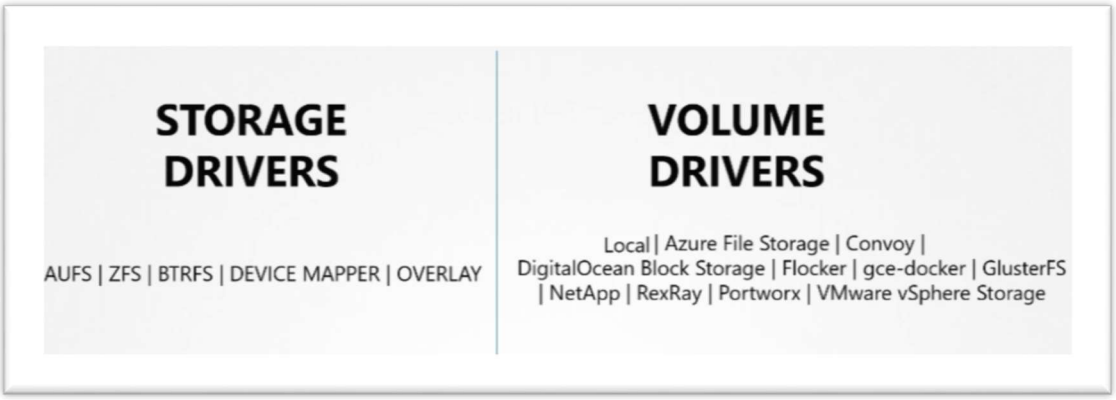
Okay, so in the previous lecture we discussed about storage drivers. Storage drivers help manage storage on images and containers. also briefly touched upon volumes in the previous lecture. We learned that if you want to persist storage, you must create volumes. Remember that volumes are not handled by storage drivers. Volumes are handled by volume driver plugins. The default volume driver plugin is local.

The local volume plugin helps create a volume on the Docker host and store its data under the var/lib/docker volumes directory.

There are many other volume driver plug-ins that allow you to create a volume on third party solutions like Azure file storage, Convoy, DigitalOcean, Block Storage, Flocker, Google Compute Persistent Disks, Cluster FS, NetApp, REX-Ray, Portworx, and VMware vSphere storage. These are just a few of the many.



Some of these volume drivers support different storage providers. For instance, REX-Ray storage driver can be used to provision storage on AWS EBS, S3, EMC storage arrays like Isilon and ScaleIO, or Google Persistent Disk, or OpenStack Cinder. When you run a Docker container you can choose to use a specific volume driver such as the REX-Ray EBS to provision a volume from Amazon EBS. This will create a container and attach a volume from the AWS Cloud. When the container exits, your data is safe in the cloud.