# 1、Docker MySQL5.7安装

最新官方MySQL(5.7.19)的docker镜像在创建时映射的配置文件目录有所不同，在此记录并分享给大家：

官方原文：

The MySQL startup configuration is specified in the file /etc/mysql/my.cnf, and that file in turn includes any files found in the /etc/mysql/conf.d directory that end with .cnf. Settings in files in this directory will augment and/or override settings in /etc/mysql/my.cnf. If you want to use a customized MySQL configuration, you can create your alternative configuration file in a directory on the host machine and then mount that directory location as /etc/mysql/conf.d inside the mysql container.

大概意思是说：

MySQL(5.7.19)的默认配置文件是 /etc/mysql/my.cnf 文件。如果想要自定义配置，建议向 /etc/mysql/conf.d 目录中创建 .cnf 文件。新建的文件可以任意起名，只要保证后缀名是 cnf 即可。新建的文件中的配置项可以覆盖 /etc/mysql/my.cnf 中的配置项。

具体操作：

首先需要创建将要映射到容器中的目录以及.cnf文件，然后再创建容器

# pwd

/opt

# mkdir -p docker\_v/mysql/conf

# cd docker\_v/mysql/conf

# touch my.cnf

# vim my.cnf

[mysqld]   
lower\_case\_table\_names=1

# docker run -p 3306:3306 --name mysql -v /opt/docker\_v/mysql/conf:/etc/mysql/conf.d -e MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=123456 -d imageID

4ec4f56455ea2d6d7251a05b7f308e314051fdad2c26bf3d0f27a9b0c0a71414

命令说明：

* **-p 3306:3306：**将容器的3306端口映射到主机的3306端口
* **-v /opt/docker\_v/mysql/conf:/etc/mysql/conf.d：**将主机/opt/docker\_v/mysql/conf目录挂载到容器的/etc/mysql/conf.d
* **-e MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=123456：**初始化root用户的密码
* **-d:** 后台运行容器，并返回容器ID
* **imageID:**mysql镜像ID

**查看容器运行情况**

# docker ps

CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND ... PORTS NAMES

4ec4f56455ea c73c7527c03a "docker-entrypoint.sh" ... 0.0.0.0:3306->3306/tcp mysql

2、Docker MySQL 5.8安装

# docker 中下载 mysql

docker pull mysql

#启动

docker run --name mysql -p 3306:3306 -e MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=Pd1234hk! -d mysql

#进入容器

docker exec -it mysql bash

#登录mysql

mysql -u root -p

ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Pd1234hk!';

#添加远程登录用户

CREATE USER 'zhangjunyong'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql\_native\_password BY 'Pd1234hk!';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'zhangjunyong'@'%';

参考：

http://www.runoob.com/docker/docker-install-mysql.html