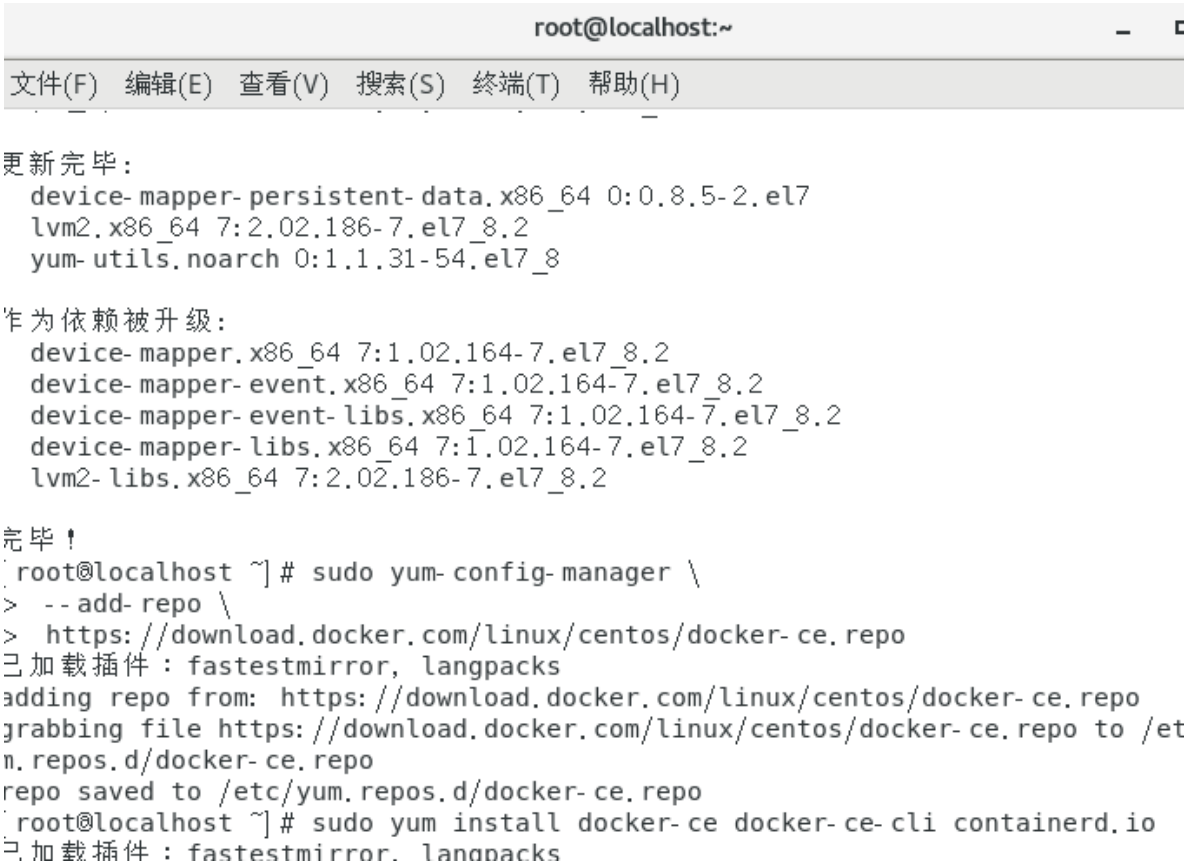
一、完成centos上安装Docker

1、安装 Docker Engine-Community

2、设置仓库（这里设置的官网）

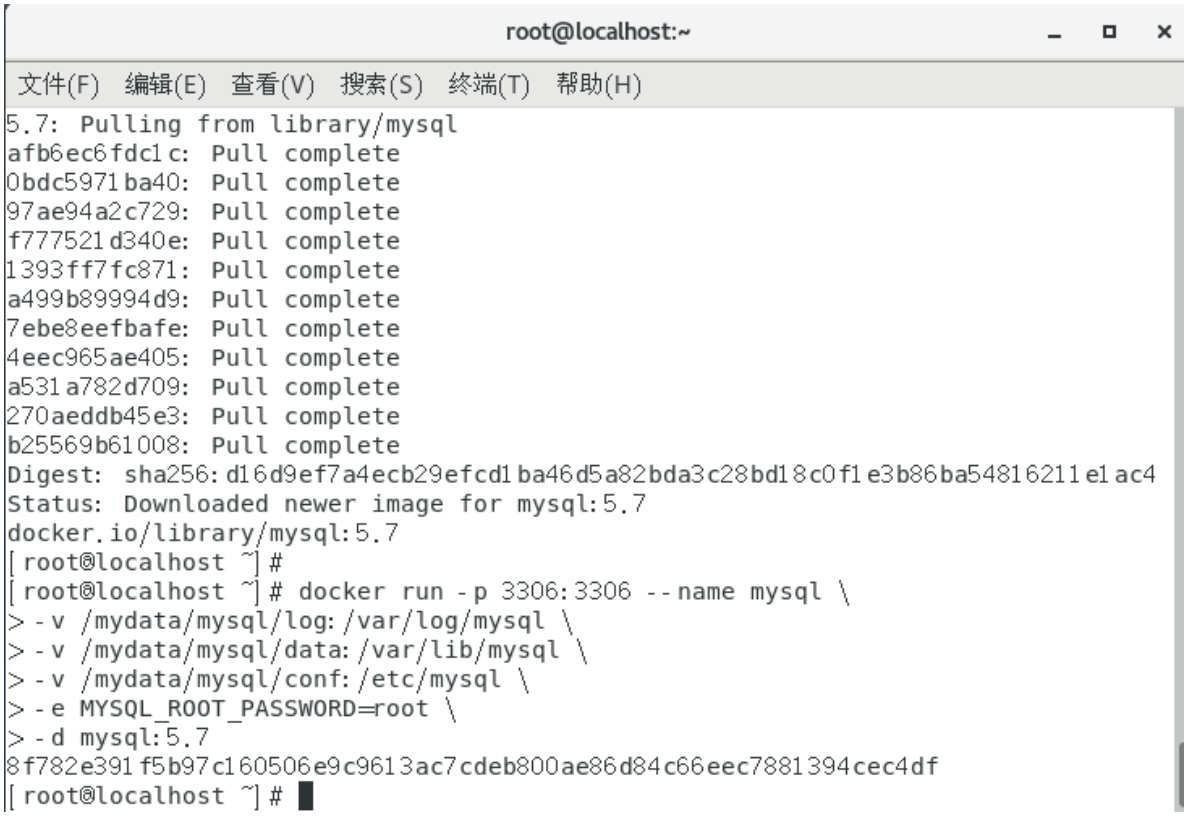


3、安装 Docker 最新版本

4、配置阿里云的镜像加速并重启服务

二、在docker中安装mysql

1、安装mysql镜像



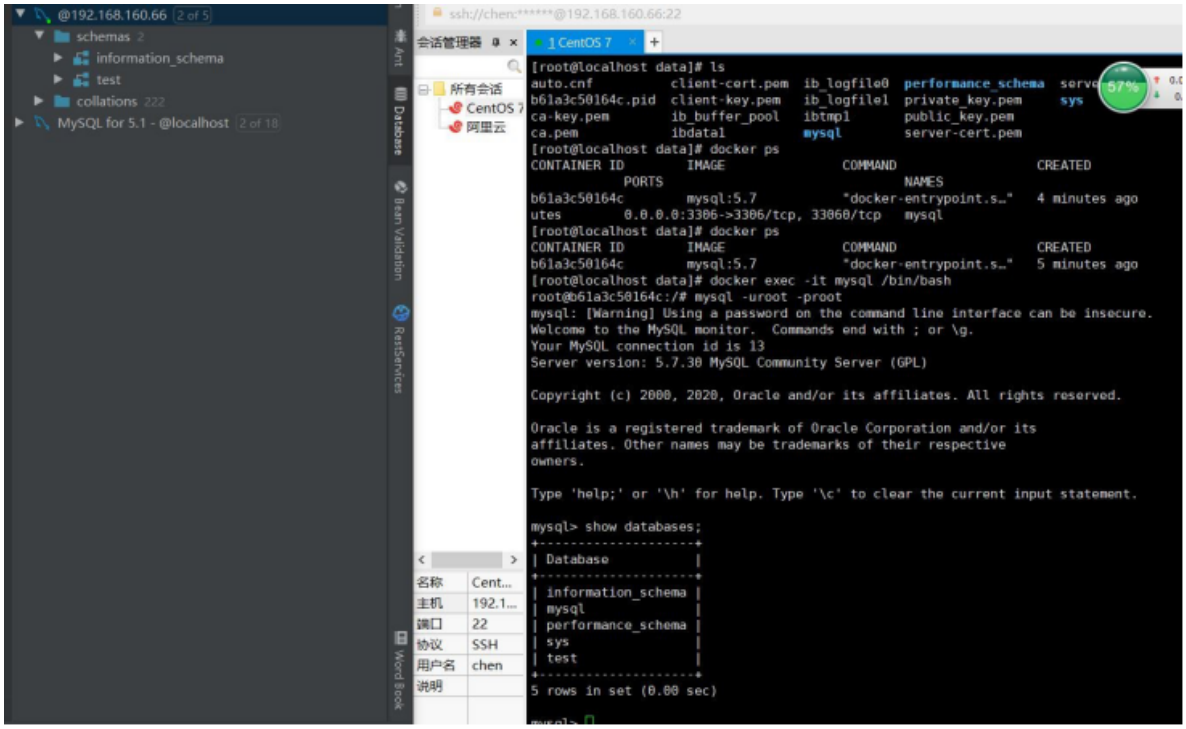
2、使用dockerm命令启动mysql

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker run -p 3306:3306 --name mysql \
> -v /mydata/mysql/log:/var/log/mysql \
> -v /mydata/mysql/data:/var/lib/mysql \
> -v /mydata/mysql/conf:/etc/mysql \
> -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root \
> -d mysql:5.7
8eb7ced19582c65d30e40df5eebce9b96aaacda1ec61403717a0707adaa1c09d
```

3、进入运行mysql的docker容器

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker exec -it mysql /bin/bash
```

4、idea连接虚拟机中的mysql--并创建数据库--进入Docker与查看



5、创建mall数据库

```
mysql> create database mall character set utf8;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

6、安装上传下载插件，并将docment/sql/mall.sql上传到Linux服务器上

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install lrzsz
已加载插件：fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.163.com
 * extras: mirrors.163.com
 * updates: mirrors.163.com
软件包 lrzsz-0.12.20-36.el7.x86_64 已安装并且是最新版本
无须任何处理
```

7.将mall.sql文件拷贝到mysql容器的/目录下

```
root@localhost mydata]# touch mall.sql
root@localhost mydata]# ls
mall.sql  mysql
root@localhost mydata]# docker cp /mydata/mall.sql mysql:/
root@localhost mydata]#
```

8.将sql文件导入到数据库

```
mysql> use mall;
Database changed
mysql> source /mall.sql;
mysql>
```

9.创建一个reader帐号使得任何ip都能访问

```
mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'reader' @'%' identified by '123456';
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.07 sec)
```

三、在docker中安装Nginx

1、下载Nginx1.10的docker镜像

```
[root@localhost data]# docker pull nginx:1.10
1.10: Pulling from library/nginx
6d827a3ef358: Pulling fs layer
1e3e18a64ea9: Pulling fs layer
556c62bb43ac: Download complete
```

2、将容器内的配置文件拷贝到指定目录：

```
[root@localhost data]# docker run -p 80:80 --name nginx \
> -v /mydata/nginx/html:/usr/share/nginx/html \
> -v /mydata/nginx/logs:/var/log/nginx \
> -d nginx:1.10
ea00e91d2a362b469ac348a1e3943c2b0c6e5b20de6c82c996662b9f2472b716
[root@localhost data]# 1 2 3 4
```