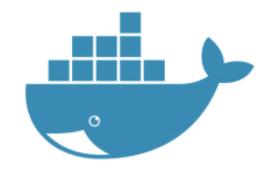




#### 如果用Docker的话

你只需要5分钟!一条命令!!!



docker run -it --name mysqlsrv1 -p 3306:3306 -e MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=123456 mysql:5.7

docker exec -it mysqlsrv1 bash mysql -uroot -p123456 show databases;

新开窗口执行



### 查看Docker版本与环境信息

#### docker version

Client:

Version: 20.10.6

API version: 1.41

go1.13.15 Go version:

Git commit: 370c289

Fri Apr 9 22:42:10 2021 Built:

linux/amd64 OS/Arch:

Context: default

Experimental: true

Server: Docker Engine - Community

Engine:

Version: 20.10.6

API version: 1.41 (minimum version

1.12)

#### docker info

Client:

Context: default

Debug Mode: false

Server:

Containers: 10

Running: 1

Paused: 0

Stopped: 9

Images: 16

Server Version: 20.10.6

Storage Driver: overlay2

Backing Filesystem: xfs

Supports d\_type: true

Native Overlay Diff: true

. . . . . . .



## Docker hello word

#### docker run hello-world

Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally

latest: Pulling from library/hello-world

78445dd45222: Pull complete

Digest: sha256:c5515758d4c5e1e838e9cd307f6c6a0d620b5e07e6f927b07d05f6d12a1ac8d7

Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

#### **Hello from Docker!**

This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.



## 运行一个ngix server容器

#### docker run -d -p 80:80 --name webserver nginx

Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally

latest: Pulling from library/nginx

ff3d52d8f55f: Pull complete

226f4ec56ba3: Pull complete

53d7dd52b97d: Pull complete

Digest: sha256:41ad9967ea448d7c2b203c699b429abe1ed5af331cd92533900c6d77490e0268

Status: D (i) localhost

3f133526<sub>到百度首页</sub>

□ 上网导航 □ 天猫商城 🔞 爱淘宝

□ 淘宝特卖

□ 京东商城

网址导航 🗋 百度



### Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to <u>nginx.org</u>. Commercial support is available at <u>nginx.com</u>.

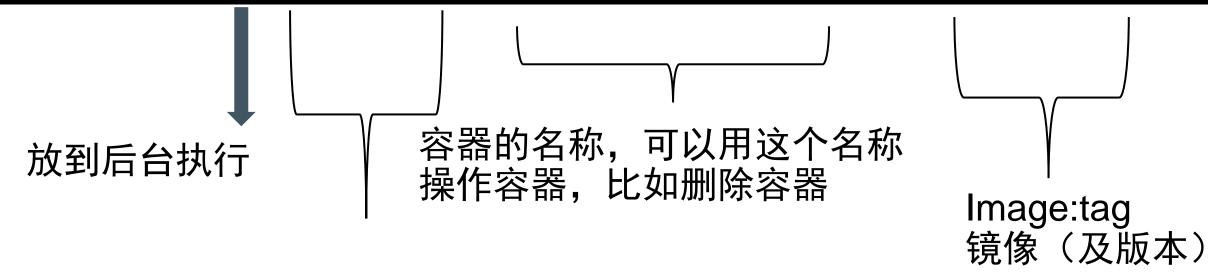
Thank you for using nginx.



### Docker命令: docker run (上)

运行一个Docker容器,是最常用也最复杂的Docker命令

# docker run -d -p 80:80 --name webserver nginx



哪个端口是主机的映射端口? Try it out!!



### Docker命令: docker run (中)

# docker run -it busybox sh

启动容器并进入容器交互 (类似SSH)

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker run -it busybox sh
/ # ifconfig
eth0         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:AC:11:00:02
         inet addr:172.17.0.2         Bcast:0.0.0.0         Mask:255.255.0.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::42:acff:fe11:2/64         Scope:Link
```

执行镜像里的某个命令

命令的参数args

## [root@localhost ~]# docker run busybox iplink show eth0

24: eth0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER\_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue link/ether 02:42:ac:11:00:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff



### Docker命令: docker run (下)

# docker run -it -v /root:/mydata busybox sh

-v hostdir:vmdir,产生了一个容器的Volume 将宿主机上的某个目录映射到容器里的某个目录

#### [root@localhost ~]# docker run -it -v /root:/mydata busybox sh

```
/ # Is /mydata/
anaconda-ks.cfg mysql.tar
/ # mkdir /mydata/test
/ # Is /mydata/test
/ # echo > /mydata/test/1.txt
/ # Is /mydata/test/
1.txt
```

提示: 主机上可以看到容器创建的文件, 反之亦然



Docker命令: docker exec

后台方式启动一个容器

docker run -d -p 80:80 --name webserver nginx

查看当前运行中的容器(加参数-a为查看所有)

## docker ps

[root@localhost ~] # docker ps

CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES

eb575c7d3581 nginx "nginx -g 'daemon ..." 3 minutes ago Up 3 minutes 0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp webserver

进入容器

容器的ID或者名称 执行容器中的某个命令

docker exec-it eb575c7d3581

bash



#### 排查容器的练习

用busybox启动一个容器,验证nginx的容器正常工作

docker exec命令行方式进入nginx容器,获取nginx容器的IP地址(ip a)Busybox启动一个容器,并且ping nginx容器的IP,确认可以网络互通在busybox容器里用下列命令(bin目录下)行排查nginx容器是否正常:

- 1 wget <a href="http://nginxip:80">http://nginxip:80</a>
- 2 curl <a href="http://nginxip:80">http://nginxip:80</a>
- 3 telnet nginxip 80 或者8080,对比效果

Telnet可以测试任何TCP Server的端口是否可以连接,大家可以继续试试 大家可以继续试试 这种方式测试 MySQL容器



## Docker命令:docker inspect & docker log

# 可以用于Trouble shooting

查看一个容器的详细信息

# docker inspect containerld

docker inspect eb575c7d3581|grep IPAddress

"SecondaryIPAddresses": null,

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",

查看一个容器的输出日志(控制台日志)

# docker logs containerid



#### 容器传递环境变量

环境变量传递参数,可以多个-e来传递 多个环节变量

docker run -it --name mysqlsrv1 -p 3306:3306 -e MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=123456 mysql:5.7

MySQL容器下面的3个环境变量参数表示创建一个特定的用户以及Database,并授权访问

- MYSQL DATABASE
- MYSQL\_USER
- MYSQL\_PASSWORD

# Try it out

新开窗口执行,验证可以连接到MySQL服务器

docker exec -it mysqlsrv1 bash mysql -uroot -p123456 show databases;



### 练习常用的Docker命令

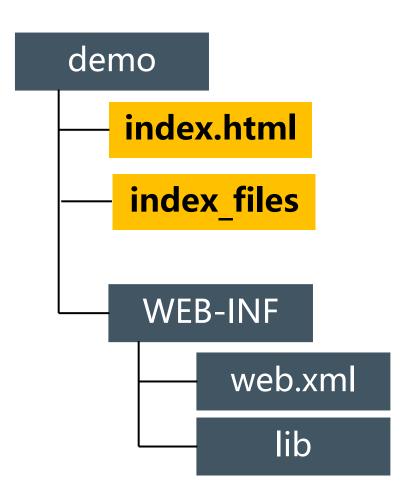
## docker run --help

命令	说明
docker run	运行一个容器
docker ps -a	查看所有容器,包括停止的容器
docker inspect	查看容器的详细信息
docker start/stop	启动或停止一个容器
docker rm	删除一个容器
docker build	镜像打包命令
docker pull	下载镜像
docker images	查看本地下载的镜像
docker rmi	删除某个镜像
docker save xx -o xx.tar	导出镜像
docker load -o xx.tar	导入镜像
docker tag	镜像打标签(版本)
docker push	上传镜像到仓库



### Build 镜像 (一)

FROM tomcat:9-alpine
MAINTAINER bestme <br/>
bestme@hpe.com>
ADD app /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/app





#### Build 镜像(二)

#### /root/Dockerfile-demo

[root@docker\_node Dockerfile-demo]# ./build-image.sh

build app image

Sending build context to Docker daemon 229.4 kB

Step 1/3: FROM tomcat:9-alpine

---> 737982a24f9e

Step 2/3: MAINTAINER bestme <bestme@hpe.com>

---> Running in 29b9ad656ca3

---> 5a0fd0d9de04

Removing intermediate container 29b9ad656ca3

Step 3/3: ADD app /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/app

---> 196ab219711f

Removing intermediate container 490b060e2ba5

Successfully built 196ab219711f

为什么用容器方式去构建镜像? 小组讨论



[root@docker\_node Dockerfile-demo]# docker images

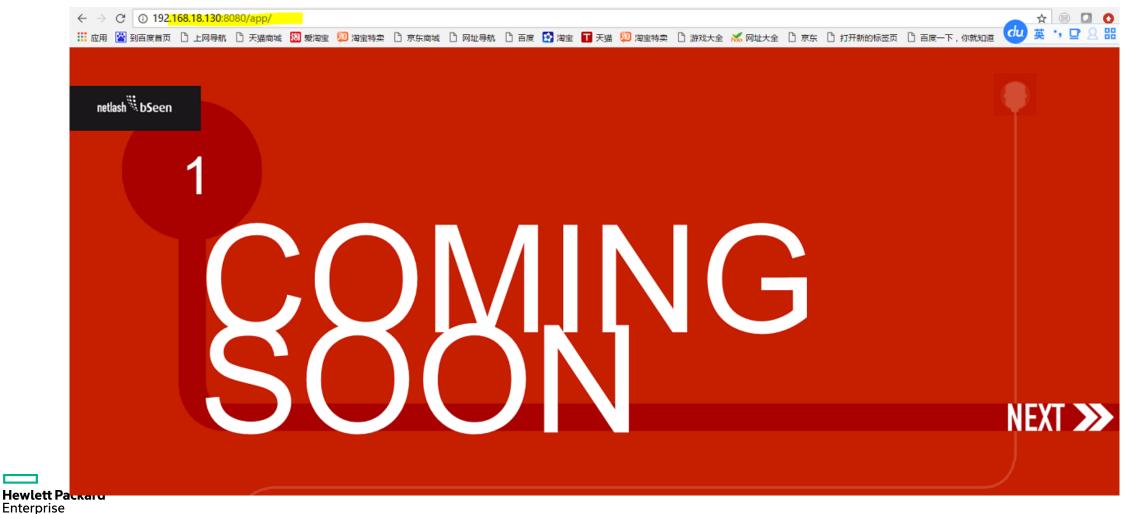
REPOSITORY TAG hpe\_app\_image latest

IMAGE ID 196ab219711f CREATED SIZE

About a minute ago 111 MB

#### 运行镜像

docker run -it -p 8080:8080 hpe\_app\_image



#### 团队练习

- 修改index.html,列出本组所有人名字
- 重新打包生成镜像
- 传递到同组另外一个人的机器上
- 启动应用,验证结果

好看+速度,哪家最强?



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