

# pycharm 远程连接docker容器调试程序

 [blog.csdn.net/hanchaobiao/article/details/84069299](https://blog.csdn.net/hanchaobiao/article/details/84069299)

## Pycharm远程调试服务器中的代码（docker容器内部）

### 一、首先假设你已启动了一个docker容器，并在启动时将容器的22端口映射到宿主机的10022端口

启动示例：

```
docker run -d --name django_api -p 8000:80 -p 10022:22 -p 5000:5000 --link  
mysql_host:mymysql --link redis_host:myredis -v  
$PWD:/home/docker/code/app/:Z python3/django/nginx
```

启动后使用xshell远程连接宿主机的10022端口是无法连接成功的，此时我们需要进入docker容器内部进行一些操作：

### 二、进行容器内部修改

彩蛋：文章最后我会讲解如何修改Dockerfile 使其在建立时就允许ssh远程登陆

```
docker exec -it 容器名 /bin/bash
```

#### 1、修改root用户密码

```
passwd
```

#### 2、首先检查容器内部是否以安装 openssh-server与openssh-client 若没安装执行一下命令安装

```
apt-get install openssh-server  
apt-get install openssh-client
```

#### 3、修改SSH配置文件以下选项

```
vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

```
# PermitRootLogin prohibit-password # 默认打开 禁止root用户使用密码登陆，需要将其注释  
RSAAuthentication yes #启用 RSA 认证  
PubkeyAuthentication yes #启用公钥私钥配对认证方式  
PermitRootLogin yes #允许root用户使用ssh登录
```

#### 4、启动sshd服务

```
/etc/init.d/ssh restart
```

## 5、退出容器，连接测试

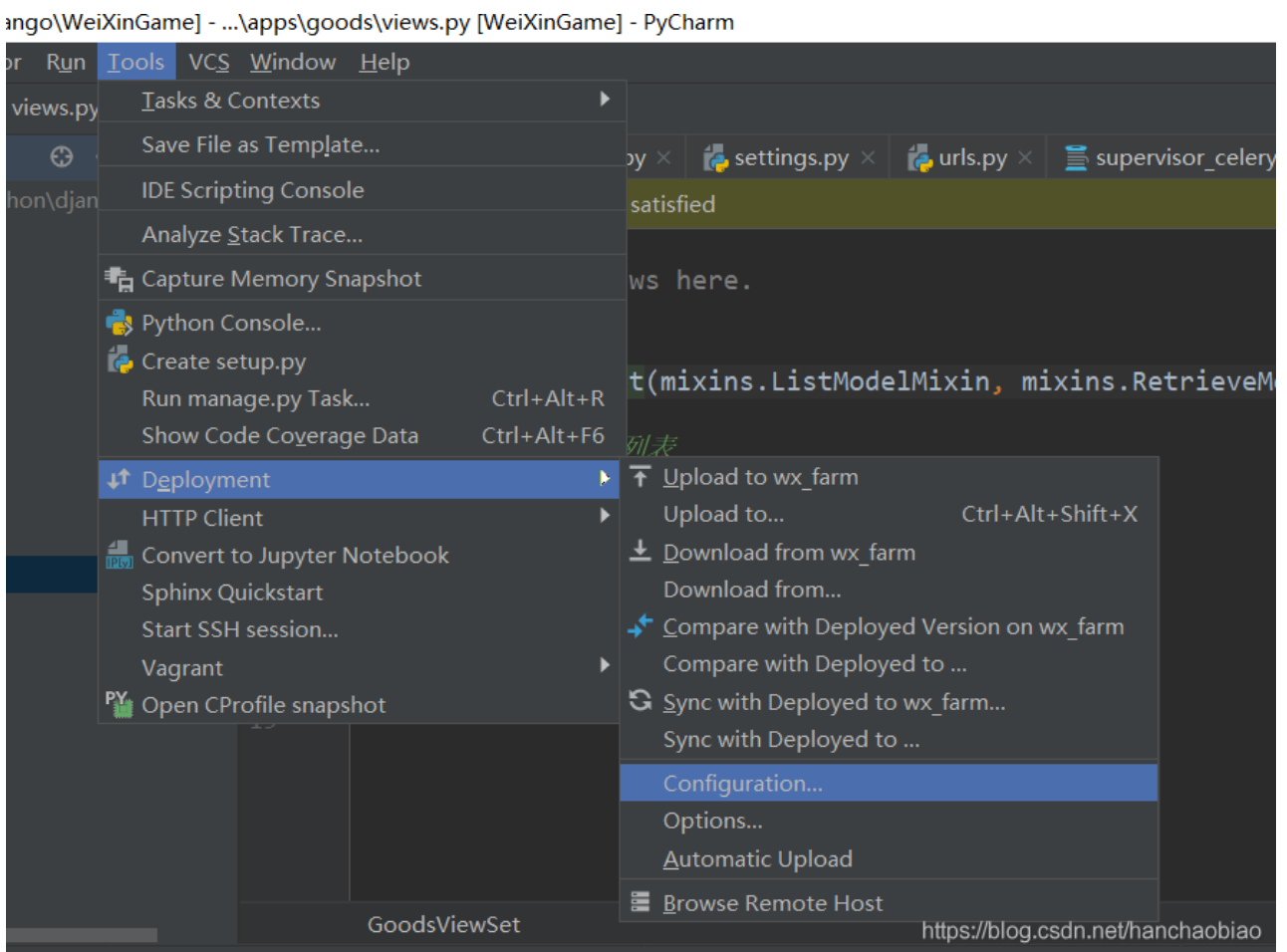
```
ssh root@127.0.0.1 -p 10022
```

输入密码成功进入容器内部即配置成功

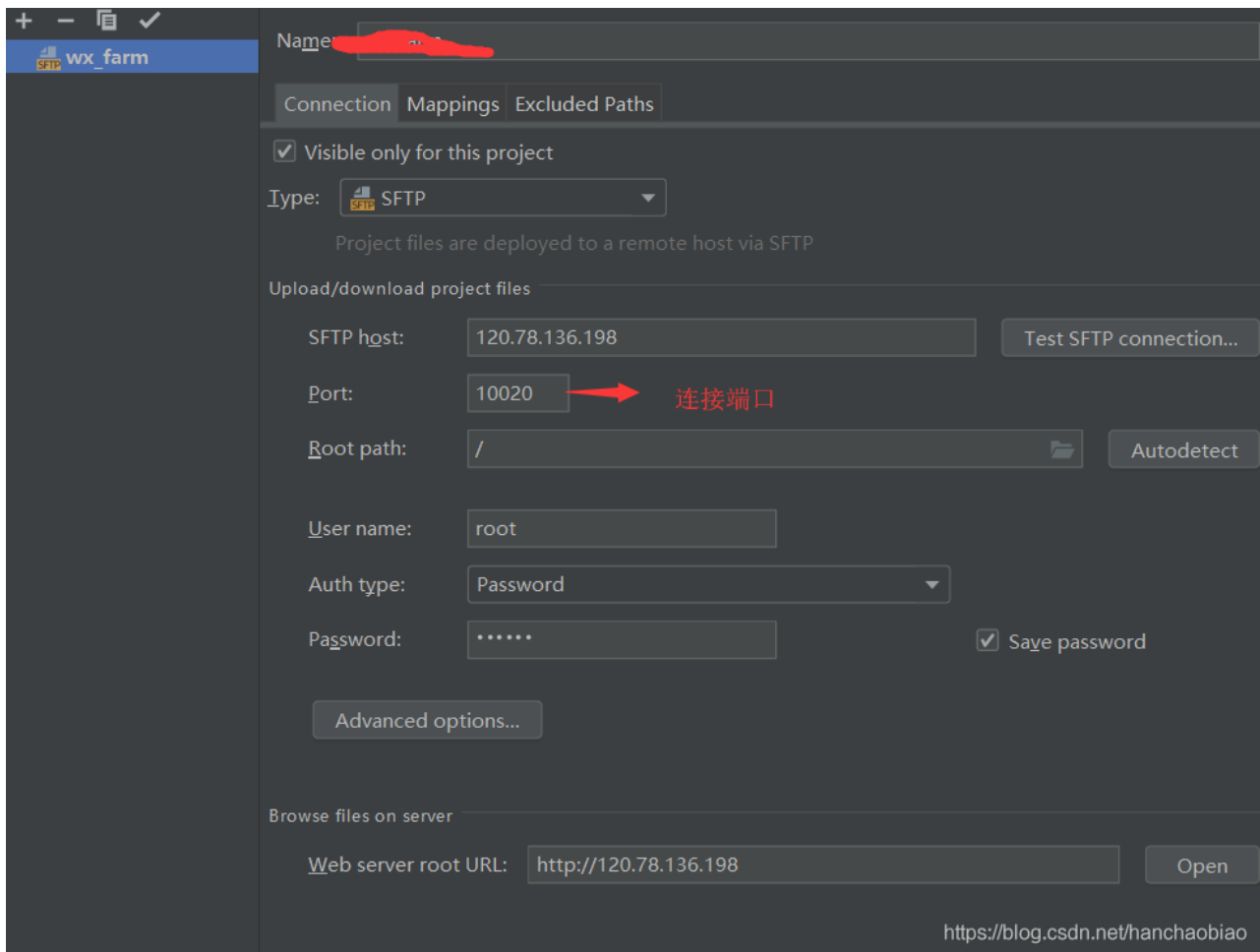
6、如若需要将修改后的容器重新保存为镜像，则可进行相应处理，本文直接使用修改后的镜像进行后续操作

## 三、使用Pycharm远程连接

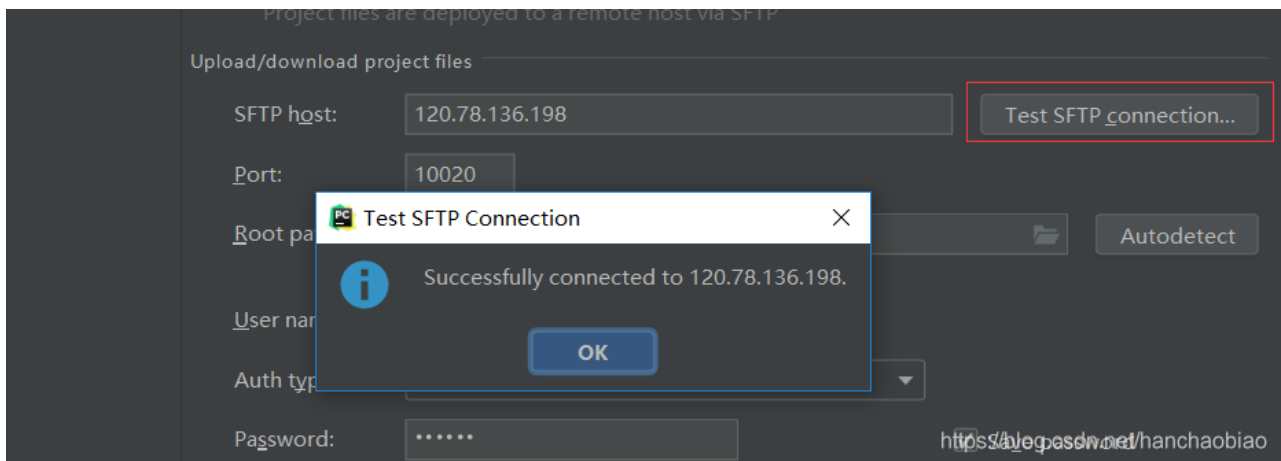
### 1、打开配置界面



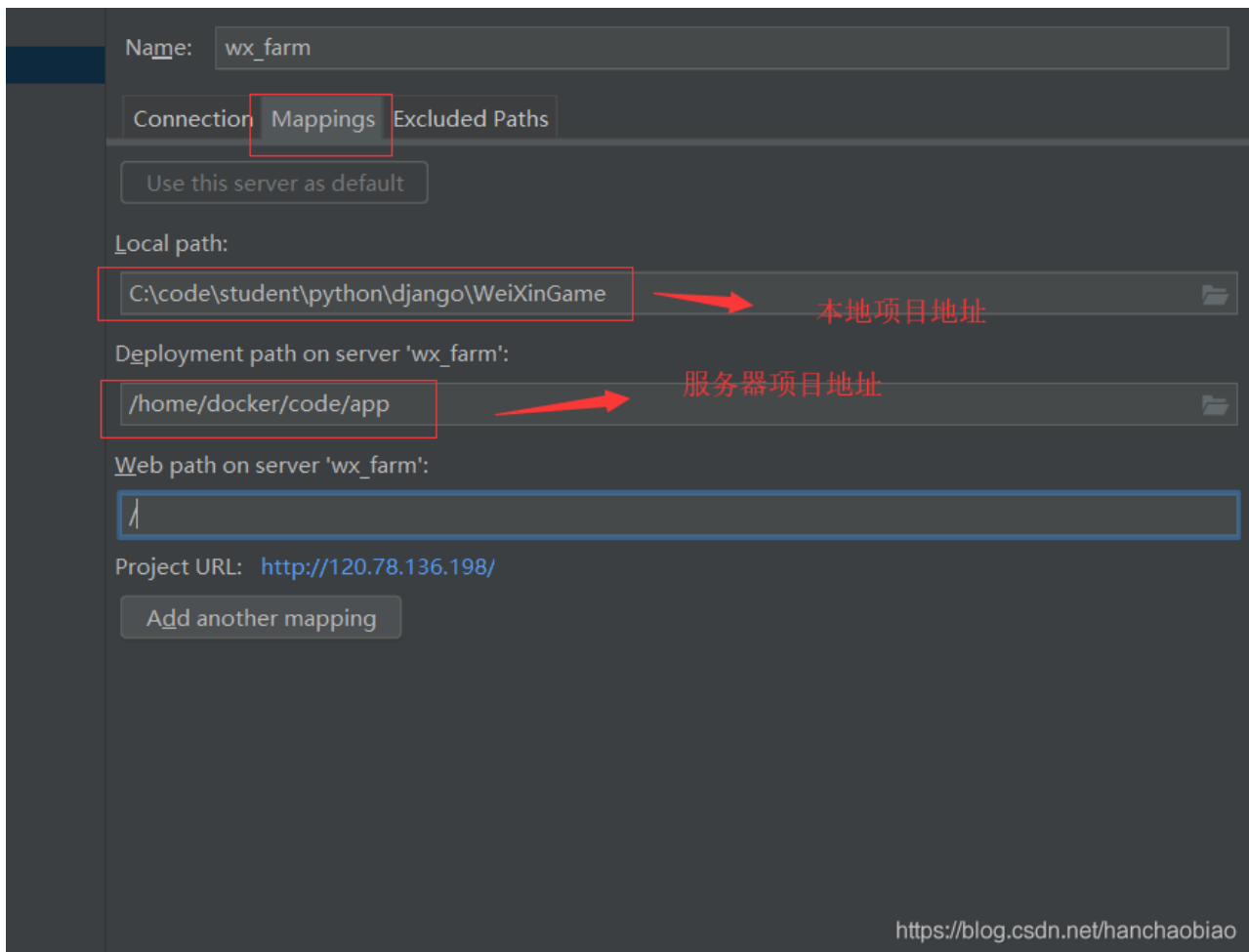
2、按照远程服务器信息配置信息：配置好后可以点击测试连接测试是否能够连接成功



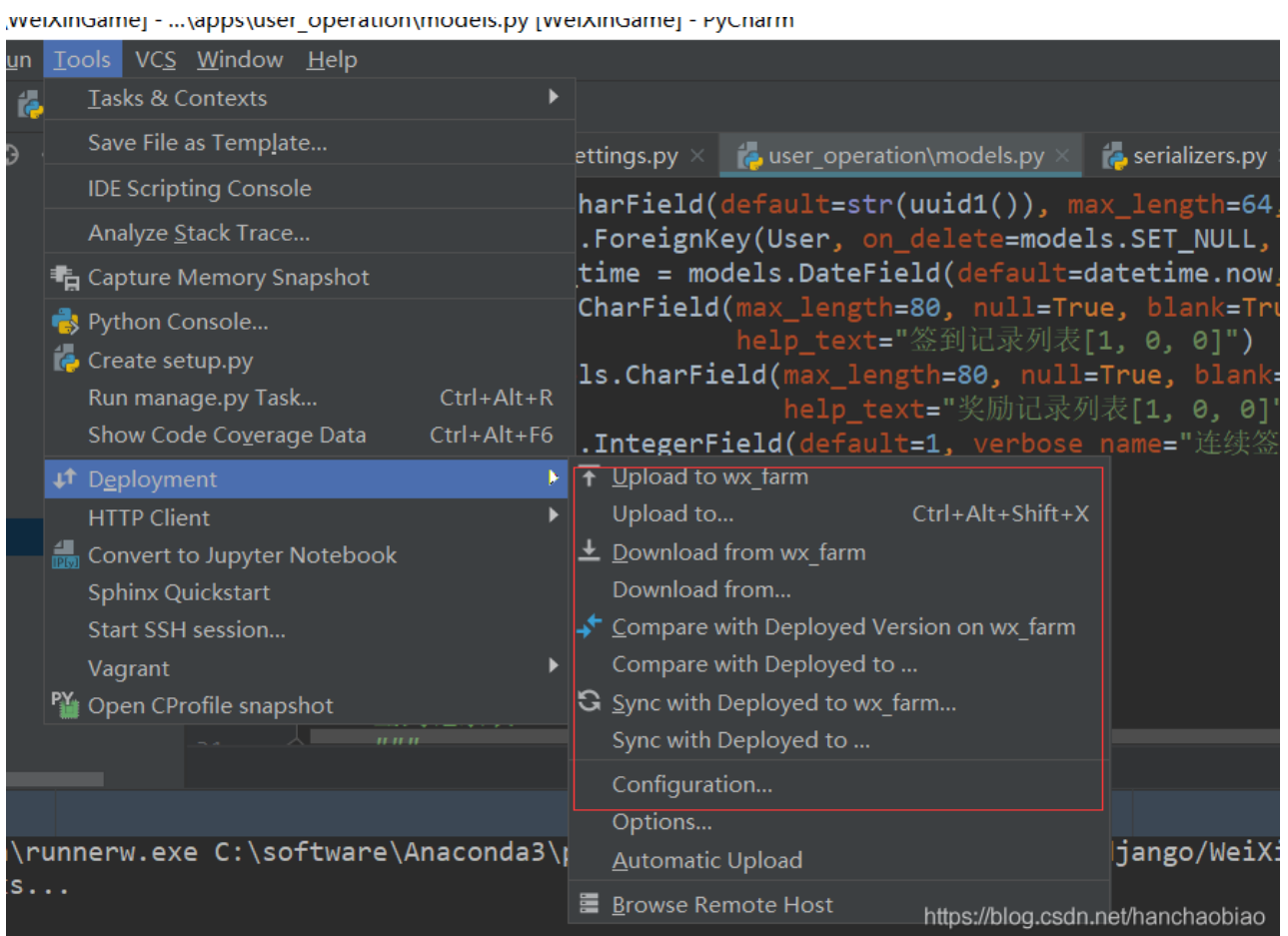
点击测试连接



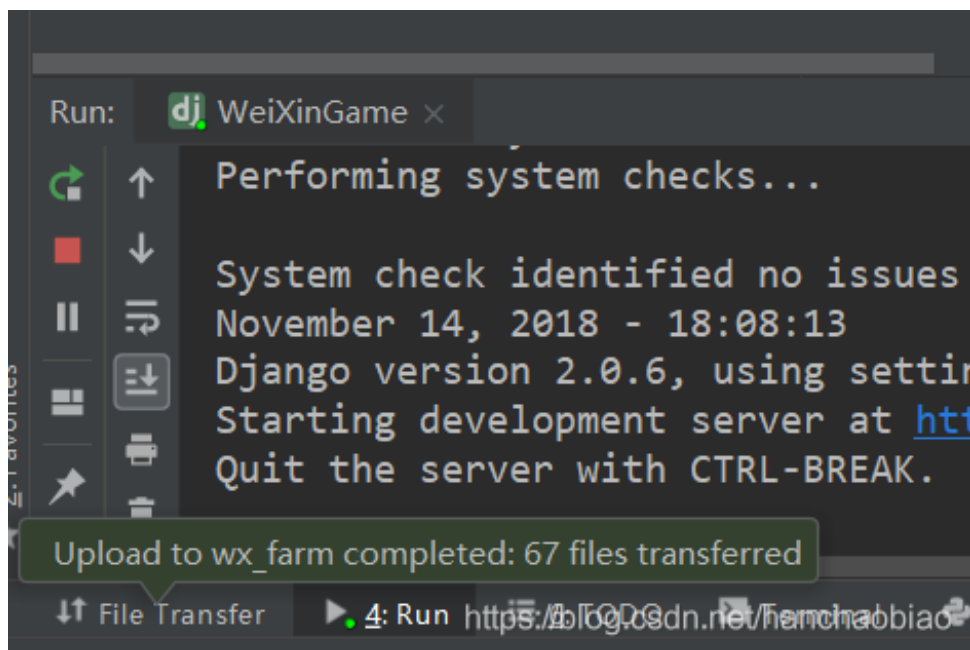
将本地的代码和服务端代码连接



此时便可以远程调试代码了



测试上传本地代码到服务器：



## 彩蛋：修改Dockerfile 建立镜像时就允许用户通过远程连接

由于我在CMD中启动了 `supervisord` 此时容器启动后需要手动进入容器启动ssh  
`/etc/init.d/ssh start`

或者将启动命令放入supervisor-app.conf文件中，使其建立容器时就启动

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14. FROM ubuntu:16.04
15. MAINTAINER Dockerfiles
16. # Install required packages and remove the apt packages cache when done.
17. RUN apt-get update && \
18. apt-get upgrade -y && \
19. apt-get install -y \
20. git \
21. vim \
22. python3 \
23. python3-dev \
24. python3-setuptools \
25. python3-pip \
26. nginx \
27. supervisor \
28. openssh-server \
29. sqlite3 && \
30. pip3 install -U pip setuptools && \
31. rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/\*
32. # 更新pip
33. RUN pip3 install --upgrade pip
34. # install uwsgi now because it takes a little while
35. RUN pip3 install uwsgi
36. RUN pip3 install meld3==1.0.0
37. # setup all the configfiles
38. RUN echo "daemon off;" >> /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
39. # 设置root用户密码
40. RUN echo root:hancb|chpasswd
41. # 允许root用户使用密码通过ssh登录
42. RUN echo "PermitRootLogin yes" >> /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

```
43. RUN sed -i 's/PermitRootLogin prohibit-password/# PermitRootLogin prohibit-
    password/' /etc/ssh/sshd_config

44. ## 启动ssh连接

45. RUN /etc/init.d/ssh start

46. COPY nginx-app.conf /home/docker/code/app/

47. # 将配置文件软连接过去, 注意需要写绝对路径

48. RUN rm -f /etc/nginx/sites-available/default

49. RUN ln -s /home/docker/code/app/nginx-app.conf /etc/nginx/sites-
    available/default

50. COPY supervisor-app.conf /home/docker/code/app/

51. RUN rm -f /etc/supervisor/conf.d/supervisor-app.conf

52. RUN ln -s /home/docker/code/app/supervisor-app.conf /etc/supervisor/conf.d/

53. RUN ln -s /home/docker/code/app/conf/supervisord.conf /etc/supervisor/conf.d/ #
    celery

54. # COPY requirements.txt and RUN pip install BEFORE adding the rest of your
    code, this will cause Docker's caching mechanism

55. # to prevent re-installing (all your) dependencies when you made a change a line
    or two in your app.

56. COPY requirements.txt /home/docker/code/app/

57. RUN pip3 install -r /home/docker/code/app/requirements.txt

58. # 设置默认python版本为python3

59. # RUN update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/python python /usr/bin/python3 3

60. # RUN update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/python python /usr/bin/python2 2

61. # add (the rest of) our code

62. COPY uwsgi.ini /home/docker/code/app/

63. COPY uwsgi_params /home/docker/code/app/

64. # install django, normally you would remove this step because your project would
    already

65. # be installed in the code/app/ directory

66. # RUN django-admin.py startproject website /home/docker/code/app/

67. EXPOSE 80

68. CMD ["supervisord", "-n"]
```

*pycharm* 远程调试 *docker* 中的 Python 脚本