# Docker资料

官网: https://www.docker.com/

官方文档: https://docs.docker.com/

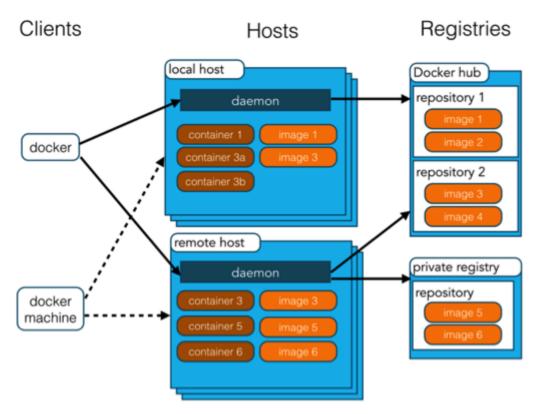
官方Hub: <a href="https://registry.hub.docker.com/">https://registry.hub.docker.com/</a>

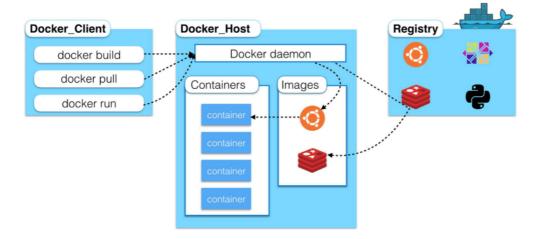
# Docker概念

镜像image=模板=类class

容器container=系统=对象object

仓库repository存放镜像的地方





# 安装Docker

# 配置Linux

```
关闭防火墙,关闭防火墙开机自启
systemctl stop firewalld
systemctl disable firewalld.service
修改静态IP
vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33
```

# Linux版本

```
[user@localhost ~]$ uname -r
3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64
```

```
[user@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/os-release
NAME="CentOS Linux"
VERSION="7 (Core)"
ID="centos"
ID_LIKE="rhel fedora"
VERSION_ID="7"
PRETTY_NAME="CentOS Linux 7 (Core)"
ANSI_COLOR="0;31"
CPE_NAME="cpe:/o:centos:centos:7"
HOME_URL="https://www.centos.org/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.centos.org/"
CENTOS_MANTISBT_PROJECT="CentOS-7"
CENTOS_MANTISBT_PROJECT="CentOS-7"
```

```
REDHAT_SUPPORT_PRODUCT="centos"

REDHAT_SUPPORT_PRODUCT_VERSION="7"
```

# 安装Docker

### 卸载旧版本

### 下载依赖安装包

```
yum install -y yum-utils
```

### 配置镜像仓库

```
#国外的地址
yum-config-manager \
    --add-repo \
    https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo

#设置阿里云的Docker镜像仓库

yum-config-manager \
    --add-repo \
    https://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
```

```
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z /]# yum-config-manager \
--add-repo \
https://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
添加仓库自: https://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.rep
```

## 更新yum软件包

```
yum makecache fast
```

## 下载docker

```
yum install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io # 安装社区版
yum install docker-ee docker-ee-cli containerd.io # 安装企业版
```

一般情况下安装 社区版

#### 启动Docker

```
systemctl start docker # 启动Docker
docker version # 查看当前版本号,是否启动成功
systemctl enable docker # 设置开机自启动
#Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/docker.service
to /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service.
```

### Docker的HelloWorld

docker run hello-world

### Docker卸载

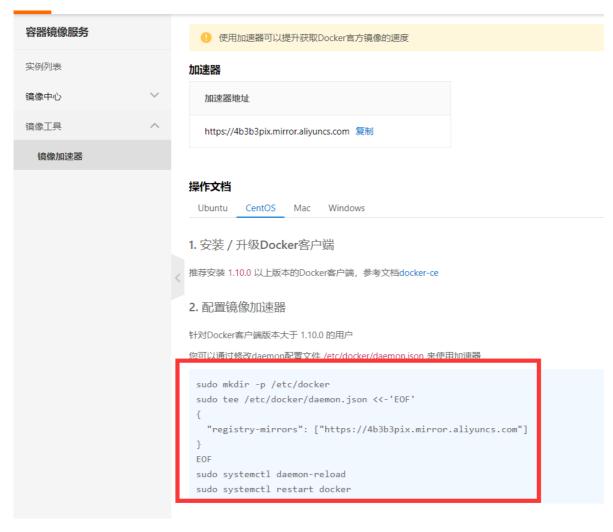
```
yum remove docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io # 卸载依赖
rm -rf /var/lib/docker # 删除资源 . /var/lib/docker是docker的默认工作路径
```

## 配置阿里云镜像加速

### 进入阿里云官网,搜索容器镜像服务



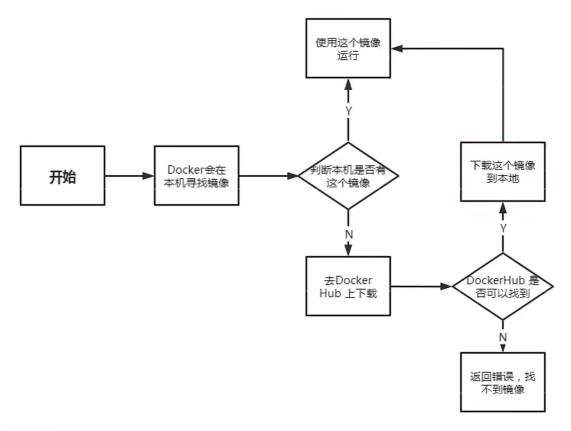
开发者不要钱!点击管理控制台即可。

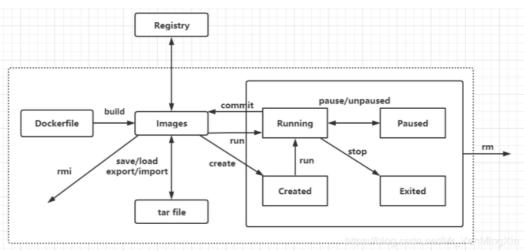


```
sudo mkdir -p /etc/docker
sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json <<-'EOF'
{
    "registry-mirrors": ["https://4b3b3pix.mirror.aliyuncs.com"]
}
EOF
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker</pre>
```

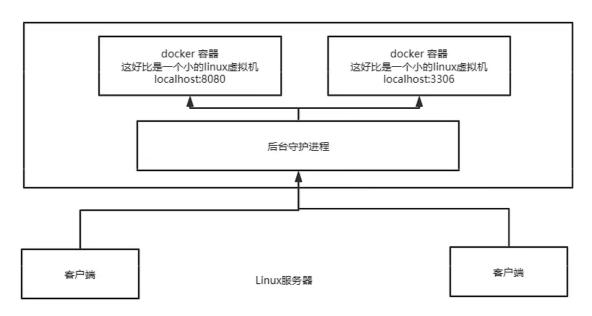
# 启动Docker

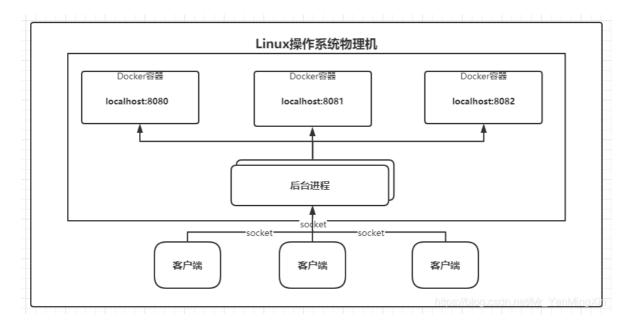
### run的运行流程图



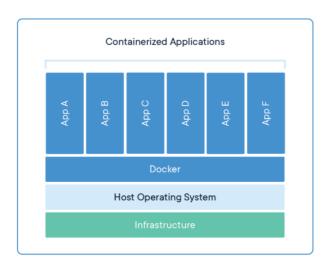


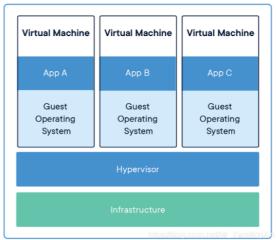
### 运行原理





### docker整体架构





## Docker常用命令

命令的帮助文档地址:https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/docker/

## 基本命令

```
docker version#查看docker的版本信息docker info#查看docker的系统信息,包括镜像和容器的数量docker 命令 --help#帮助命令(可查看可选的参数)docker COMMAND --help
```

### 镜像命令

#### 查看本地主机的所有镜像

```
[root@localhost user]# docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
```

```
# 解释:

1.REPOSITORY 镜像的仓库源

2.TAG 镜像的标签

3.IMAGE ID 镜像的id

4.CREATED 镜像的创建时间

5.SIZE 镜像的大小

# 可选参数

-a/--all 列出所有镜像
-q/--quiet 只显示镜像的id
```

#### 搜索镜像

```
[root@localhost user]# docker search XXX
```

```
#可选参数
Search the Docker Hub for images
Options:

-f, --filter filter Filter output based on conditions provided

--format string Pretty-print search using a Go template

--limit int Max number of search results (default 25)

--no-trunc Don't truncate output

#搜索收藏数大于3000的镜像
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker search mysql --filter=STARS=3000
NAME DESCRIPTION STARS OFFICIAL
AUTOMATED
mysql MySQL is a widely used, open-source relation... 10308 [OK]
mariadb MariaDB is a community-developed fordockerk of MyS... 3819 [OK]
```

### docker pull 镜像名[:tag] 下载镜像

```
[root@iZ1608aqb7ntn9Z /]# docker pull mysql:5.7
5.7: Pulling from library/mysql
33847f680f63: Pull complete
5cb67864e624: Pull complete
1a2b594783f5: Pull complete
b30e406dd925: Pull complete
48901e306e4c: Pull complete
603d2b7147fd: Pull complete
802aa684c1c4: Pull complete
5b5a19178915: Pull complete
f9ce7411c6e4: Pull complete
f51f6977d9b2: Pull complete
aeb6b16ce012: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:be70d18aedc37927293e7947c8de41ae6490ecd4c79df1db40d1b5b5af7d9596
Status: Downloaded newer image for mysql:5.7
docker.io/library/mysql:5.7
```

#### 删除镜像

```
#1.删除指定的镜像id

[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker rmi -f 镜像id

#2.删除多个镜像id

[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker rmi -f 镜像id 镜像id 镜像id

#3.删除全部的镜像id

[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker rmi -f $(docker images -aq)
```

### 容器基本命令

有了镜像才可以创建容器,linux,下载一个centos镜像测试学习

```
docker pull centos
```

#### docker run [可选参数] image 运行容器

```
#参数说明
--name="名字" 指定容器名字
-d 后台方式运行(没有提供服务会被自动停止)
-it 使用交互方式运行,进入容器查看内容
-p 指定容器的端口
(-p ip:主机端口:容器端口 配置主机端口映射到容器端口
-p 主机端口:容器端口
-p 容器端口)
-P 随机指定端口(大写的P)
```

#### 进入容器

```
[root@izwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker run -it [容器ID] /bin/bash
进入linux容器
[root@localhost user]# docker run -it centos /bin/bash
[root@b838788eb56c /]#
```

#### 退出容器

```
exit #停止容器并退出
crtl + P + Q #不停止容器并退出
```

#### docker ps列出容器

```
[root@izwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
[root@izwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED
                                                 STATUS
    PORTS
            NAMES
                       "/bin/bash" 4 minutes ago Exited (0) 3 minutes
bca129320bb5 centos
            optimistic_shtern
ago
bd1b8900c547 centos
                        "/bin/bash"
                                    6 minutes ago Exited (0) 5 minutes
            cool_tesla
cf6adbf1b506 bf756fb1ae65 "/hello"
                                     5 hours ago Exited (0) 5 hours
             optimistic_darwin
```

#### 删除容器

```
docker rm 容器id #删除指定的容器,不能删除正在运行的容器,强制删除使用 rm - f docker rm -f $(docker ps -aq) #删除所有的容器 docker ps -a -q|xargs docker rm #删除所有的容器
```

#### 启动和重启容器命令

```
docker start 容器id#启动容器docker restart 容器id#重启容器docker stop 容器id#停止当前运行的容器docker kill 容器id#强制停止当前容器
```

```
docker run -it --rm XXX #阅后即焚
docker pull XXX #下载再启动
docker run -d -p 3355:8080 --name XXX别名 XXX #启动运行
```

### 其他命令

#### 查看日志

```
常用:
docker logs -tf 容器id
docker logs --tail number 容器id #num为要显示的日志条数
#docker容器后台运行,必须要有一个前台的进程,否则会自动停止
#编写shell脚本循环执行,使得centos容器保持运行状态
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker run -d centos /bin/sh -c "while true;do
echo hi;sleep 5;done"
c703b5b1911ff84d584390263a35707b6024816e1f46542b61918a6327a570dc
[root@izwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND
                                              CREATED STATUS
  PORTS NAMES
c703b5b1911f centos "/bin/sh -c 'while t..." 13 seconds ago Up 10 seconds
          pedantic_banach
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker logs -tf --tail 10 c703b5b1911f
2020-12-27T03:34:07.255599560z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:12.257641517z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:17.259706294Z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:22.261693707Z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:27.262609289Z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:32.267862677Z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:37.270382873Z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:42.272414182Z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:47.274823243z hi
2020-12-27T03:34:52.277419274z hi
```

#### 查看容器中进程信息

JID	PID	PPID	С
STIME	TTY	TIME	CMD
oot	11156	11135	0
L1:31	?	00:00:00	/bin/sh -c while
rue;do echo	hi;sleep 5;done		
oot	11886	11156	0
L1:43	?	00:00:00	/usr/bin/coreutils

#### 查看容器的元数据

[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker inspect 容器id

#### 进入当前正在运行的容器

方法一

```
[root@izwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker exec -it c703b5b1911f /bin/bash
[root@c703b5b1911f /]# ls
bin dev etc home lib lib64 lost+found media mnt opt proc root run
sbin srv sys tmp usr var
[root@c703b5b1911f /]# ps -ef
         PID PPID C STIME TTY
               0 0 03:31 ?
                                00:00:00 /bin/sh -c while true;do echo
root
          1
hi;sleep 5;done
root
        279
               0 0 03:54 pts/0 00:00:00 /bin/bash
               1 0 03:56 ?
         315
                              00:00:00 /usr/bin/coreutils --coreutils-
root
prog-shebang=sleep /usr/bin/sleep 5
     316 279 0 03:56 pts/0 00:00:00 ps -ef
```

#### 方法二

```
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker attach c703b5b1911f
```

docker exec 进入容器后开启一个新的终端,可以在里面操作 docker attach 进入容器正在执行的终端,不会启动新的进程

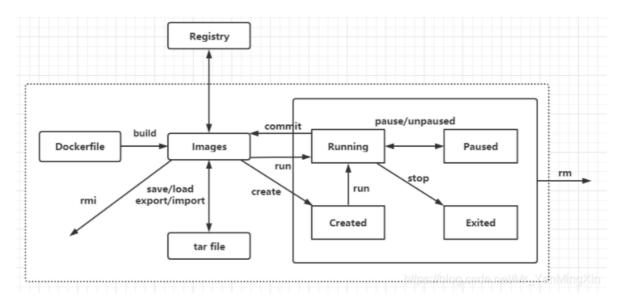
#### 拷贝容器文件到主机

拷贝容器的文件到主机中

```
docker cp 容器id:容器内路径 目的主机路径
```

```
[root@izwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker exec -it c703b5b1911f /bin/bash
[root@c703b5b1911f /]# cd home
[root@c703b5b1911f home]# ls
#touch 新建文件
[root@c703b5b1911f home]# touch test.java
[root@c703b5b1911f home]# ls
test.java
[root@c703b5b1911f home]# exit
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker ps
                                                              STATUS
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND
                                                CREATED
   PORTS
          NAMES
c703b5b1911f centos "/bin/sh -c 'while t..." 35 minutes ago Up 35 minutes
           pedantic_banach
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker cp c703b5b1911f:/home/test.java /home
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# ls /home
hai pan test.java
```

### 常用命令小结



# Docker图形化管理工具

#### **Docker UI**

```
docker search dockerui
docker pull abh1nav/dockerui
docker run -d --privileged --name dockerui -p 9000:9000 -v
/var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock abh1nav/dockerui
#放开物理机的9000端口对应Docker容器的9000端口
```

使用

```
访问: http://ip地址:9000
```

### **Shipyard**

#### **Portainer**

```
docker search portainer
docker pull portainer/portainer
docker run -d --name portainerUI -p 9000:9000 -v
/var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock portainer/portainer
```

使用

```
访问: http://ip地址:9000
```

# 常见容器部署—Nginx,Tomcat,ES

### **Nginx**

```
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z ~]# docker search nginx # 查找
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z ~]# docker pull nginx # 下载
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z ~]# docker run -d --name nginx -p 9000:80 nginx # 启动

# 备注
-d 后台运行
--name 给容器命名
-p 3334:80 将宿主机的端口3334映射到该容器的80端口
```

#### 测试



#### **Tomcat**

```
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z ~]# docker search tomcat # 查找
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z ~]# docker pull tomcat # 下载
[root@iz1608aqb7ntn9z ~]# docker run -d --name tomcat -p 9000:8080 tomcat # 启动

★ → C ▲ 不安全 8.131.57.161:9000

★ ★ 章 ② :

HTTP状态 404 - 未找到

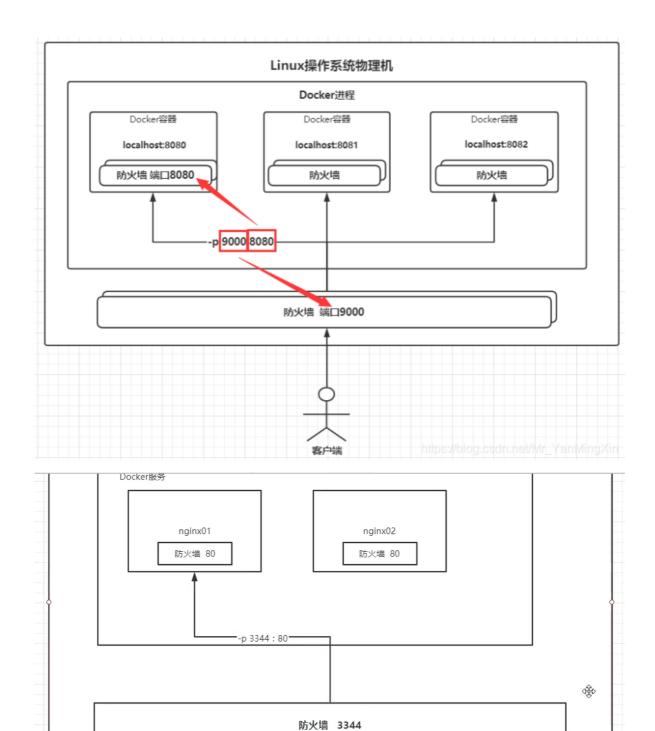
★ Apache Tomcat/9.050
```

#### ES

添加 '-e ES\_JAVA\_OPTS="-Xms128m -Xmx512m" '配置ElasticSearch的虚拟机占用的内存大小。 docker stats 查看资源占用情况

```
$ docker run -d --name elasticsearch -p 9200:9200 -p 9300:9300 -e
"discovery.type=single-node" -e ES_JAVA_OPTS="-Xms128m -Xmx512m"
elasticsearch:7.6.2
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4z ~]# docker run -d --name elasticsearch01 -p
9200:9200 -p 9300:9300 -e "discovery.type=single-node" -e ES_JAVA_OPTS="-Xms128m
-Xmx512m" elasticsearch:7.6.2
3b8cd4991814896c523ee67b84ce198e32bd82b1a62d512b198138a58ca946f1
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
                                   COMMAND
                                                             CREATED
STATUS
              PORTS
                                                               NAMES
3b8cd4991814 elasticsearch:7.6.2 "/usr/local/bin/dock..." 10 seconds ago
Up 6 seconds 0.0.0.0:9200->9200/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9300->9300/tcp elasticsearch01
[root@iZwz99sm8v95sckz8bd2c4Z ~]# docker stats
```

### 端口暴露的原理



阿里云的安全组 3344

外网

联合文件系统

分层管理

commit镜像

# 容器数据卷

# **DockerFile**

# Docker网络

# 企业实战

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1og4y1q7M4?p=21&spm\_id\_from=pageDriver