```
docker volume create mysql_data
docker volume create mysql_logs
docker volume create mysql configs
docker run --name mysql-server \
          -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root123 \
          -v mysql_data:/var/lib/mysql \
          -v mysql_logs:/var/log/mysql \
          -v mysql_configs:/etc/mysql/conf.d \
          -p 3306:3306 \
          -d mysq1:5.7
/etc/mysql/conf.d #容器内部配置 /var/lib/docker/volumes/mysql_configs/_data
/var/lib/mysql #容器内部数据 /var/lib/docker/volumes/mysql_data/_data
/var/log/mysql #容器内部日志 /var/lib/docker/volumes/mysql_logs/_data
docker exec -it mysql-server mysql -u root -p
GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* to 'slave'@'%' identified by '123456';
[mysqld]
server-id=1
log-bin=mysql-bin
[mysqld]
```

```
server-id=2
relay-log=mysql-relay
service mysql restart
docker restart mysql
show master status;
change master to
master_host='192.168.141.131',master_user='slave',master_password='123456',master_log_fi
le='mysql-bin.000001',master_log_pos=2702;
start slave
show slave status \G;
```

## 查看所有数据卷的简要列表:

docker volume ls

## 查看特定数据卷的详细信息:

docker volume inspect <volume\_name>

例如,要查看名为 mysql\_data 的数据卷的详细信息,你可以运行:

docker volume inspect mysql\_data