详解dockerfile之五个实战项目

Original 奋斗的小白 马哥Linux运维 Today

收录于话题

#Docker

1个







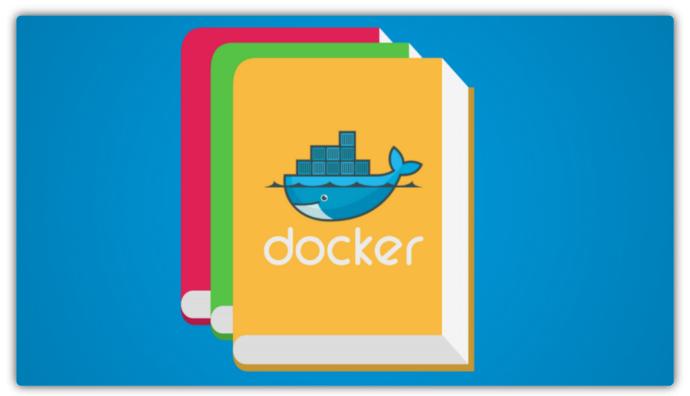












docker 的使用过程:它分为镜像构建与容器启动

dockerfile:镜像的构建过程。即创建一个镜像,它包含安装运行所需的环境、程序代码等。这个创建过程就是使用 dockerfile 来完成的。然后执行docker build . 就能制作镜像。从上往下依次执行dockerfile里面的命令dockerfile的作用是从无到有的构建镜像。它包含安装运行所需的环境、程序代码等。这个创建过程就是使用 dockerfile 来完成的。Dockerfile - 为 docker build 命令准备的,用于建立一个独立的 image

docker-compse.yml 记录一个项目(project, 一般是多个镜像)的构建过程。docker-compose是编排容器的。可以同时管理多个 container ,包括他们之间的关系、用官方 image 还是自己 build 、各种网络端口定义、储存空间定义等 他们之间的关系可以分为

1.dockerfile: 构建镜像;

2.docker run: 启动容器;

3.docker-compose: 启动服务;

Dockerfile常用指令

指令	描述	
FROM	构建新镜像是基于哪个镜像	
MAINTAINER	镜像维护者姓名或邮箱地址	
RUN	构建镜像时运行的Shell命令	
COPY	拷贝文件或目录到镜像中	
ENV	设置环境变量	
USER	为RUN、CMD和ENTRYPOINT执行命令指定运行用户	
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1	EXPOSE	产明合备运行的服务场口
ı	HEALTHCHECK	容器中服务健康检查
ı	WORKDIR	为RUN、CMD、ENTRYPOINT、COPY和ADD设置工作目录
ı	ENTRYPOINT 运行容器时执行,如果有多个ENTRYPOINT指令,最后一个生效	
١	CMD	运行容器时执行,如果有多个CMD指令,最后一个生效

```
docker build . #当前目录执行`
`docker build -t shykes/myapp . # -t 指定dockerfe的名字`
`docker build -t shykes/myapp -f /path/Dockerfile /path # -f 指定路径
```

构建容器前先开启内核路由转发,否则创建的容器无法连接网络。

```
echo -e "net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1\nnet.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 0 \nnet.ipv4.
sysctl -p
```

实例一构建一个nginx镜像

需求:以centos为基础镜像,构建一个nginx源码编译安装的镜像,同时安装相应的管理工具

```
mkdir /root/nginx-dockerfile && cd /root/nginx-dockerfile
cat Dockerfile
FROM centos:7
MAINTAINER zhangfan
```

```
COPY CentOS-Base.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/ #拷贝本地源到镜像中
#安装基础管理命令
RUN yum install -y gcc gcc-c++ make \
    openssl-devel pcre-devel gd-devel \
   iproute net-tools telnet wget curl && \
    yum clean all && ∖
    rm -rf /var/cache/yum/*
#下载源码nginx包并编译安装
RUN wget http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.15.5.tar.gz && \
   tar zxf nginx-1.15.5.tar.gz && ∖
   cd nginx-1.15.5 &&\
    ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx \
    --with-http_ssl_module \
    --with-http_stub_status_module && \
   make -j 4 && make install && \
   rm -rf /usr/local/nginx/html/* && \
   echo "ok" >> /usr/local/nginx/html/status.html && \
   cd / && rm -rf nginx-1.12.2* && \
   ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime
ENV PATH $PATH:/usr/local/nginx/sbin #声明环境变量
#COPY nginx.conf /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
                                                   #拷贝项目nginx配置
WORKDIR /usr/local/nginx 设置工作目录
EXPOSE 80
              指定端口
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

docker build -t nginx:v1 #当前目录执行,执行完无报错,说明构建成功

```
Step 9/9 : CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
---> Running in fcbabf088cad
Removing intermediate container fcbabf088cad
---> aef64ab90530
Successfully built aef64ab90530
Successfully tagged nginx:v1
[root@ceph-admin nginx-dockerfile]#
```

docker images [root@ceph-admin nginx-dockerfile]# docker images REDOSTTORY CREATED STZE aef64ab90530 nginx v١ 10 minutes ago 424MB a76blac4abad 17 hours ago zt-test 883MB ٧2 zf-test e4f489eb02e2 40 hours ago v1 662MB 4 weeks ago 300e315adb2f 209MB centos latest 7 weeks ago centos 8652b9f0cb4c 204MB 19 months ago vitotp/centos7.6 latest 0429a3daccd0 433MB

说明已经构建成功

[root@ceph-admin nginx-dockerfile]#

验证

说明已经构建成功

实例二 构建php基础镜像

创建php-dockerfile的目录

```
[root@ceph-admin php-dockerfile]# pwd
/root/php-dockerfile
[root@ceph-admin php-dockerfile]# ll
总用量 100
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1331 11月 3 2018 Dockerfile-php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 23104 10月 29 2018 php-fpm.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 73696 11月 3 2018 php.ini
[root@ceph-admin php-dockerfile]#
```

```
cat Dockerfile
FROM centos:7
MAINTAINER zhangfan
#安装php基础依赖包和基本工具
RUN yum install epel-release -y && \
    yum install -y gcc gcc-c++ make gd-devel libxml2-devel \
    libcurl-devel libjpeg-devel libpng-devel openssl-devel \
    libmcrypt-devel libxslt-devel libtidy-devel autoconf \
    iproute net-tools telnet wget curl && \
    yum clean all && \
    rm -rf /var/cache/yum/*
#编译安装php模块
RUN wget http://docs.php.net/distributions/php-5.6.36.tar.qz && ∖
    tar zxf php-5.6.36.tar.gz && \
    cd php-5.6.36 && \
```

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/php \
    --with-config-file-path=/usr/local/php/etc \
    --enable-fpm --enable-opcache \
    --with-mysql --with-mysqli --with-pdo-mysql \
    --with-openssl --with-zlib --with-curl --with-gd \
   --with-jpeg-dir --with-png-dir --with-freetype-dir \
    --enable-mbstring --with-mcrypt --enable-hash && \
    make -j 4 && make install && \
   cp php.ini-production /usr/local/php/etc/php.ini && \
    cp sapi/fpm/php-fpm.conf /usr/local/php/etc/php-fpm.conf && \
   sed -i "90a \daemonize = no" /usr/local/php/etc/php-fpm.conf && \
   mkdir /usr/local/php/log && \
    cd / && rm -rf php* && \
    ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime
ENV PATH $PATH:/usr/local/php/sbin:/usr/local/php/bin #声明环境变量
COPY php.ini /usr/local/php/etc/
                                   #替换修改过的配置文件
COPY php-fpm.conf /usr/local/php/etc/ #替换修改过的配置文件
WORKDIR /usr/local/php
                         #声明工作路径
EXPOSE 9000
                #指定端口
CMD ["php-fpm"] #指定启动程序
```

docker build -t php:v1 . #当前目录构建

```
Removing intermediate container 2ec383f15817
---> fa31fd87d87a
Successfully built fa31fd87d87a
Successfully tagged php:v1
[root@ceph-admin php-dockerfile]#
```

```
docker run -d --name php01 php:v1
 docker exec -it php01 bash
  bin/php -v
                     #查看版本
[root@651177f0faa0 php]# pwd
/usr/local/php
[root@651177f0faa0 php]# netstat -ntpl
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address
                                        Foreign Address
                                                                         PID/Program name
                                                              State
                0 0.0.0.0:9000
                                        0.0.0.0:*
                                                              LISTEN
                                                                          1/php-fpm: master p
[root@651177f0faa0 php]# ls
```

说明构建成功没问题

实例三 构建tomcat镜像

```
FROM centos:7 #指定基础镜像

MAINTAINER zhangfan #指定作者

ENV VERSION=8.5.61 #定义版本

RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk wget curl unzip iproute net-tools -y && \
    yum clean all && \
    rm -rf /var/cache/yum/*

#https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/apache/tomcat/tomcat-8/v8.5.61/bin/apache-t
#下载安装二进制包

RUN wget https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/apache/tomcat/tomcat-8/v${VERSION}/
    tar zxf apache-tomcat-${VERSION}.tar.gz && \
    mv apache-tomcat-${VERSION} /usr/local/tomcat && \
    rm -rf apache-tomcat-${VERSION}.tar.gz /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/* && \
```

```
mkdir /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/test && \
echo "ok" > /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/test/status.html && \
sed -i '1a JAVA_OPTS="-Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/./urandom"' /usr/local/tomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlectomlecto
```

```
Step 10/10 : CMD ["catalina.sh", "run"]
---> Running in ff6b813fc6ee
Removing intermediate container ff6b813fc6ee
---> 4c2824ca3adb
Successfully built 4c2824ca3adb
Successfully tagged tomcat:v1
```

```
docker run -d --name tomcat01 -p 8089:8080 tomcat:v1 curl http://192.168.106.100:8089/test/status.html #出现如图所示的测试页面说明构建成功
```

实例四 构建jenkins项目

```
mkdir /root/jenkins-dockerfile &&cd /root/jenkins-dockerfile
wget https://get.jenkins.io/war-stable/2.263.1/jenkins.war
cat Dockerfile
FROM tomcat:v1
                                    #指定刚才构建的tomcat为基础镜像
MAINTAINER zhangfan
                              #指定作者
COPY jenkins.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/ROOT.war #将下载的jenkins.war 拷贝到
docker build -t tomcat:v2
[root@ceph-admin jenkins]# docker build -t tomcat:v2
Sending build context to Docker daemon 67.27MB
Step 1/3 : FROM tomcat:v1
 ---> 18afd1d7eb4f
Step 2/3: MAINTAINER zhangfan
 ---> Running in 24024c243848
Removing intermediate container 24024c243848
 ---> ff5a6a02d373
Step 3/3 : COPY jenkins.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/ROOT.war
 ---> 4168f0021f3d
Successfully built 4168f0021f3d
Successfully tagged tomcat:v2
docker run -d --name tomcat02 -p 8888:8080 tomcat:v2
```

http://192.168.106.100:8888/login?from=%2F 访问该地址。可以看到jenkins的初始化页面,说明项目构建成功



实例五 快速构建LNMP网站平台

1. 自定义网络

```
docker network create lnmp
```

2. 创建Mysql容器

```
docker run -d \
--name lnmp_mysql \
```

```
--net lnmp \
--mount src=myql-vol,dst=/var/lib/mysql \ #指定数据卷
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=123456 \ #指定数据库密码
-e MYSQL_DATABASE=wordpress \ #创建数据库
mysql:5.7 --character-set-server=utf8 #设置字符集
```

3.创建PHP容器

```
docker run -d --name lnmp_php --net lnmp --mount src=wwwroot,dst=/wwwroot ph
```

4创建nginx容器

```
cat nginx.conf

user nobody;
worker_processes 4;
worker_rlimit_nofile 65535;

error_log logs/error.log notice;

pid /var/run/nginx.pid;

events {
   use epoll;
   worker_connections 4096;
```

```
http {
    include
                  mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
                      '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
                      '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    access_log off;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    client_max_body_size
                                 64m;
    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name www.ctnrs.com;
        index index.php index.html;
        access_log logs/www.ctnrs.com_access.log;
        error_log logs/www.ctnrs.com_error.log;
        # location ~ .*\.(js|css|html|png|gif|jpg|jpeg)$ {
        location / {
            root /wwwroot;
        }
        location ~* \.php$ {
            root /wwwroot;
```

```
fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    include fastcgi_params;
}

docker run -d --name lnmp_nginx --net lnmp -p 8000:80 --mount type=bind,src=
    cd /var/lib/docker/volumes/wwwroot/_data
    cat test.php
    <?php phpinfo();?>
```

fastcgi_pass lnmp_php:9000;

http://192.168.106.100:8000/test.php



5. 以wordpress博客为例

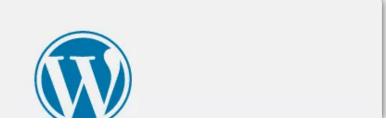
```
cd /var/lib/docker/volumes/wwwroot/_data
wget https://cn.wordpress.org/latest-zh_CN.tar.gz
```

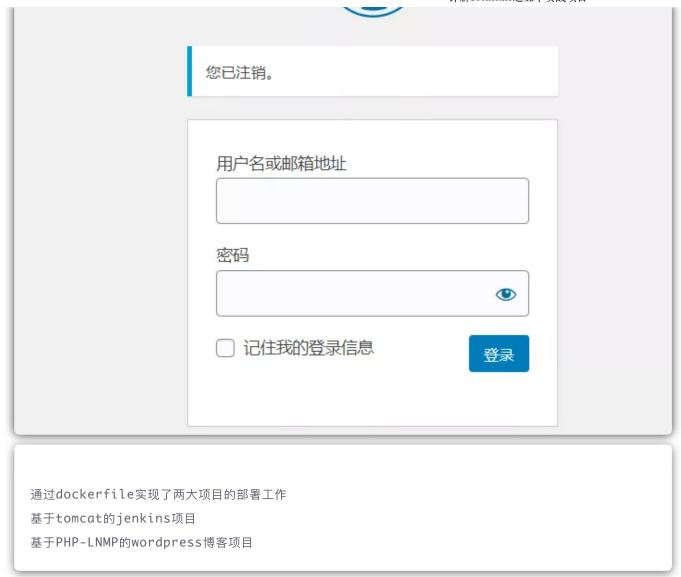
tar -xf latest-zh_CN.tar.gz
http://192.168.106.100:8000/wordpress



至此 wordpress 部署完成

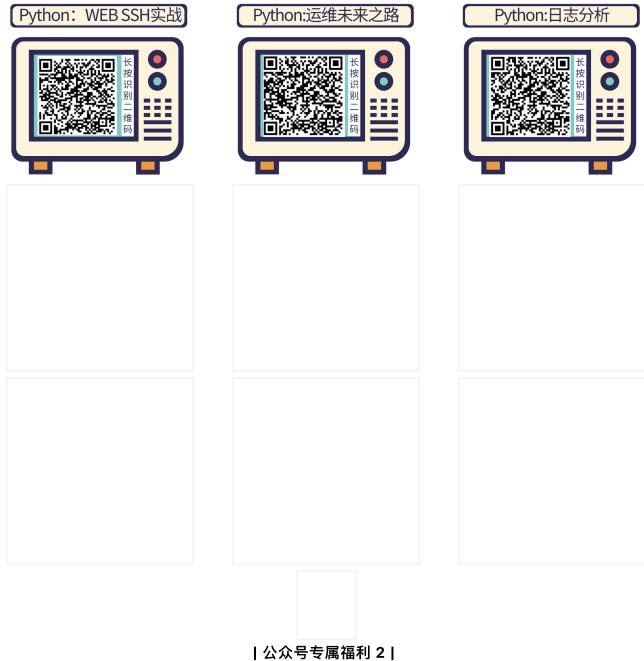
http://192.168.106.100:8000/wordpress/wp-login.php?loggedout=true&wp_lang=zh_CN







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