

## 1. 创建和启动一个容器

### 1. docker run --detach --name web nginx:latest

Docker 将从 docker hub 上的 Nginx 仓库下载, 安装 Nginx:latest 镜像, 然后运行该软件. --detach( 或者使用 -d 缩写形式 )选项, 在后台启用该程序

### 2. Docker run -d --name mailer dockerinaction/ch2\_mailer

## 2. 运行交互容器

### 1. Docker run --interactive --tty \

--link web:web \

--name web\_test

Busybox:latest /bin/sh

该命令使用 run 命令的两个标志: --interactive(或-i)和--tty(或-t).

(1) --interactive 选项告诉 docker 保持标准输入流(stdin, 标准输入)对容器开放, 即使容器没有终端连接。

(2) --tty 选项告诉 docker 为容器分配一个虚拟终端, 这将允许你发信号给容器

### 2.验证是否运行: wget -O - <http://web:80/>

### 3. docker run -it \

--name agent \

--link web:insideweb \

--line mailer:insidemailer \

Dockerinaction/ch2\_agent

使用缩略标志在交互式容器中启动监控器

## 3.列举, 停止, 重新启动和查看容器输出

### 1. Docker ps

会显示每个运行的容器中的一下信息:

- 该容器 id
- 使用的镜像
- 容器中执行的命令
- 容器运行的市场
- 容器暴露的网络端口
- 容器名

### 2.

docker logs web            查看 web 服务器运行是否正常

Docker logs mailer        查看邮件服务器运行是否正常

Docker logs agent         查看监控器运行是否正常

### 3.

Docker stop web           暂停 web 服务

### 4.

SQL\_CID = \$(docker create -e MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=ch2demo mysql:5)

docker start \$SQL\_CID

MAILER\_CID = \$(docker create dockerinaction/ch2\_mailer)

docker start \$MAILER\_CID

WP\_CID = \$(docker create --link \$SQL\_CID:mysql -p 80 \

-v /run/lock/apache2/ -v /run/apache2/ \

--read-only wordpress:4)

```

docker start $WP_CID
AGENT_CID = $(docker create --link $WP_CID:insideweb \
    --link $MAILER_CID:insidemailer \
    dockerinaction/ch2_mailer)
docker start $AGENT_CID

```

#### 5. 查看容器中那些进程在运行着

```

docker run -d -p 80:80 --name lamp-test tutum/lamp
docker top lamp-test

```

#### 6. 在容器内杀死进程

##### 1) 查看容器内的进程

```
Docker exec lamp-test ps
```

##### 2) 杀死进程

```
Docker exec lamp-test kill <PID>
```

#### 1. 链接别名

##### ① 创建有效的链接目标

```

docker run -d --name mydb --expose 3306 \
    alpine:latest nc -l 0.0.0.0:3306

```

##### ② 测试布简历链接的情况

```

docker run -it --rm \
    dockerinaction/ch5_ff echo This "shouldn't" work.

```

##### ③ 测试不正确的链接别名情况

```

docker run -it --rm \
    --link mydb:wrongalias \
    dockerinaction/ch5_ff echo Wrong

```

##### ④ 测试错误别名

```

docker run -it --rm \
    --link mydb:database \
    dockerinaction/ch5_ff echo It worked

```

##### ⑤ 停止并删除链接目标容器

```
Docker stop mydb && docker rm mydb
```

### 5.7.3

创建一条链接会在新容器中添加链接信息。这些链接信息一方面存储在环境变量中，另一方面通过在 `dns` 覆盖系统中添加主机名的映射来将链接信息注入新容器中。

#### 6.2.1 跨容器的进程间通信

在容器间共享内存比主机上共享内存来的更加安全

启动生产者进程

```

docker run -d -u nobody --name ch6_ipc_producer \
    dockerinaction/ch6_ipc -producer

```

启动消费者进程

```

docker run -d -u nobody --name ch6_ipc_consumer \
    -ipc container:ch6_ipc_producer \
    dockerinaction/ch6_ipc -consumer

```

### 6.2.2 开放内存容器

想要和主机运行在同一个命名空间中，可以使用开放内存容器  
启动生产者进程

```
docker run -d --name ch6_ipc_producer \
    --ipc host \
    dockerinaction/ch6_ipc -producer
```

启动消费者进程

```
docker run -d --name ch6_ipc-consumer \
    --ipc host \
    dockerinaction/ch6_ipc -consumer
```

### 6.3.3

1) 主机上的特定文件被特定用户所使用

① 在主机上创建一个新文件

```
echo "e=mc^2" > garbage
```

② 使用这个文件只能被文件的所有者读取

```
chmod 600 garbage
```

③ 将文件的所有者改为 root（假设你拥有 sudo 权限）

```
sudo chown root:root garbage
```

④ 尝试用 nobody 用户读取文件

```
docker run --rm -v "$(pwd)/garbage:/test/garbage \
    -u nobody \
    ubuntu:latest cat /test/garbage
```

⑤ 尝试用容器 root 用户读取文件

```
docker run --rm -v "$(pwd)/garbage:/test/garbage \
    -u root \
    ubuntu:latest cat /test/garbage
```

### 7.1.4 创建新镜像

① 从一个合适的基础镜像创建一个容器，并设置入口点

```
docker run -it --name image-dev ubuntu:latest /bin/bash
```

② 在容器中安装 Git

```
apt-get -y install git
```

③ 创建并标记一个名为 ubuntu-git 的新镜像

```
docker commit -a "@dockerinaction" -m "added git" image-dev ubuntu-git
```

测试：

```
docker run --name cmd-git ubuntu-git version
```

### 7.3 导入和导出扁平文件系统

1. 创建一个新容器并且使用 export 子命令来获得新容器文件系统的扁平复制

导出文件系统内容

```
docker run --name export-test dockerinaction/ch7_packed:latest ./echo For Export
```

```
docker export --output contents.tar export-test
```

```
docker rm export-test
```

显示归档内容

```
tar -tf contents.tar
```

2.

创建内容

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    Fmt.Println("hello, world!")
}
```

拉取一个包含有 go 编译器的镜像，编译并且静态链接这个代码

```
docker run --rm -v "$(pwd)":/usr/src/hello -w /usr/src/hello golang:1.3 go build -v
```

将这个程序放到压缩文件中

```
tar -cf static_hello.tar hello
```

可以使用 docker import 命令将它导入到镜像中（通过 Unix 管道将 tar 文件重定向）

```
docker import -c "ENTRYPOINT [\"hello\"]" - \
```

```
dockerinaction/ch7_static <static_hello.tar
```

运行并且查看它

```
docker run dockerinaction/ch7_static
```

```
docker history dockerinaction/ch7_static
```

### 8.1 使用 Dockerfile 打包 Git

1. 先创建了带有四个指令的 Dockerfile

```
# an example Dockerfile for installing Git on Ubuntu
```

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
```

```
MAINTAINER "dockerinaction@allingeek.com"
```

```
RUN apt-get update
```

```
RUN apt-get install -y git
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["git"]
```

2. 在包含 Dockerfile 文件的目录中使用 docker build 命令，从 Dockerfile 文件创建一个新镜像

```
docker build --tag ubuntu-git:auto .
```

3. 查看镜像及运行镜像

```
docker images
```

```
docker run --rm ubuntu-git:auto version
```

### 8.2 构建一个基础镜像和另外两个大包有不同版本邮件的镜像。

第一步：构建一个基础镜像

1. 创建一个名为 .dockerignore 的文件，然后将以下内容复制到文件中：

```
.dockerignore
```

```
mailer-base.df
```

```
mailer-logging.df
```

```
mailer-live.df
```

2. 创建一个名为 mailer-base 的文件，并将下面的内容复制到文件中：

```
FROM debian:wheezy
```

```
MAINTAINER Jeff Nickoloff "dia@allingeek.com"
```

```
RUN groupadd -r -g 2200 example && \
```

```
    useradd -rM -g example -u 2200 example
```

```
ENV APPROOT="/app" \
```

```

APP="mailer.sh"
VERSION="0.6"
LABEL base.name="Mailer Archetype" \
      base.version="${VERSION}"
WORKDIR $APPROOT
ADD . $APPROOT
ENTRYPOINT ["/app/mailer.sh"]
EXPOSE 33333
#不要在基础镜像中设置默认用户，否则接下来的实现将不能够更新镜像
# USER example.example

```

### 3. 开始构建镜像

```

docker build -t dockerinaction/mailer-base:0.6 -f
mailer-base.df .

```

第二步：在 33333 端口启动一个邮件程序后台进程

#### 1. 在 mailer-logging.df 文件中写入如下：（log-impl 需在同一路径下）

```

FROM dockerinaction/mailer-base:0.6
COPY log-impl ${APPROOT}
RUN chmod a+x ${APPROOT}/${APP} && \
    chown example:example /var/log
USER example:example
VOLUME ["/var/log"]
CMD ["/var/log/mailer.log"]

```

#### 2. 创建一个名为 mailer.sh 的文件，并且将厦门的脚本复制到文件中

```

#!/bin/sh
printf "Logging Mailer has started. \n"
while true
do
    MESSAGE=${NC -L -P 33333}
    printf "[Message]: %s\n" "$MESSAGE" > $1
    sleep 1
done

```

#### 3. 使用下面的命令从包含 mailer-logging.df 文件的目录中构建 mailer-logging 镜像：

```

docker build -t dockerinaction/mailer-logging -f
mailer-logging.df .

```

#### 4. 启动一个命名容器

```

docker run -d --name logging-mailer
dockerinaction/mailer-logging

```

第三步：使用 Amazon Web Services 提供的 Email Service

#### 1. 在 mailer-live.df 文件中写入如下：

```

FROM dockerinaction/mailer-base:0.6
ADD live-impl ${APPROOT}
RUN apt-get update && \
    apt-get install -y curl python && \

```

```

        curl      "https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py"      -o
"get-pip.py" && \
        python get-pip.py && \
        pip install awscli && \
        rm get-pip.py && \
        chmod a+x "${APPROOT}/${APP}"
RUN apt-get install -y netcat
USER example:example
CMD                                     ["mailer@dockerinaction.com",
"paget@dockerinaction.com"]

```

2. 在包含有 `mailer-live.df` 文件的目录下创建一个名为 `live-impl` 的子目录，并在这个子目录下，将下面的脚本复制到名为 `mailer.sh` 的文件中：

```

#!/bin/sh
printf "Live Mailer has started. \n"
while true
do
    MESSAGE=$(nc -l -p 33333)
    aws ses send-email --from $1 \
        --destination {"ToAddresses\":"{$2\}} \
        {"Body\":"
{"Text\":"{$Data\":"{$MESSAGE\}}}"
    sleep 1
Done

```

3. 构建新镜像，然后启动一个新容器

```

docker build -t dockerinaction/mailer-live -f mailer-live.df .
docker run -d name live-mailer dockerinaction/mailer-live

```

### 8.3 注入下游镜像在构建时发生的操作

1. 创建一个上游 `Dockerfile`，它使用了 `onbuild` 指令。将这个文件命名为 `base.df`，然后将下面的指令复制到该文件

```

FROM busybox:latest
WORKDIR /app
RUN touch /app/base-evidence
ONBUILD RUN ls -al /app

```

2. 创建下游的 `Dockerfile`。创建 `downstream.df`，并将以下内容复制到文件中

```

FROM dockerinaction/ch8_onbuild
RUN touch downstream-evidence
RUN ls -al .

```

3. 创建上游镜像

```

docker build -t dockerinaction/ch8_onbuild -f base.df .

```

4. 创建下游镜像

```

docker build -t dockerinaction/ch8_onbuild_down -f
downstream.df

```

### 8.5.2 用户权限

1. 将下面的内容复制到名为 UserPermissionDenied.df 的文件中

```
FROM busybox:latest
USER 1000:1000
ENTRYPOINT ["nc"]
CMD ["-l", "-p", "80", "0.0.0.0"]
```

2. 构建这个 Dockerfile 生产新镜像，并且使用这个镜像创建一个容器

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/ch8_perm_denied -f
```

UserPermissionDenied.df

```
docker run dockerinaction/ch8_perm_denied
```

### 8.5.3 SUID 和 SGID 权限

- 1.

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
# 设置 whoami 程序的 SUID 位
RUN chmod u+s /usr/bin/whoami
# 创建一个 example 用户，并且将它设置为默认用户
RUN adduser --system --no-create-home --disabled-password
--disabled-login \
    --shell /bin/sh example
USER example
#设置默认命令，比较容器用户和执行 whoami 程序的有效用户
CMD printf "Container running as:          %s\n" $(id -u -n)
```

&& \

```
    printf "Effectively running whoami as:  %s\n" $(whoami)
```

2. 创建镜像， 并且创建容器

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/ch8_whoami
```

```
docker run dockerinaction/ch8_whoami
```

### 9.2.1 通过共有仓库发布： 你好！ Docker Hub

1. 创建一个 HelloWorld.df 的 Dockerfile

```
FROM busybox:latest
CMD echo Hello World
```

2. 构建新镜像

```
docker build -t <username>/hello-dockerfile -f HelloWorld.df .
```

3. 登录用户信息

```
docker login
```

4. 推送 docker 到远程仓库

```
docker push <username>/hello-dockerfile
```

5. 查找 dockerinaction

```
docker search <username>/hello-dockerfile
```

### 9.2.2 创建一个 docker hub 自动化

1. 创建一个名为 hello-docker.df 的文件， 并且包含如下：

```

FROM busybox:latest
CMD echo Hello World
2.
git init
git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
git config --global user.name "You Name"
git remote add origin
https://github.com/fkue469577/hello-docker.git
3.
git add Dockerfile
git commit -m "first commit"
git push -u origin master
docker search <your username>/hello-docker

```

#### 9.4 镜像的手动发布和分发

1. 从 docker hub 拉去一个已知的镜像用来作为分发
 

```
docker pull registry:2
```
2. 构建镜像分发基础设置
 

```
docker run -d --name ftp-transport -p 21:12 dockerinaction/ch9_ftp
```
3. 导出一个为文件格式的镜像
 

```
docker save -o ./registry.2.tar registry:2
```
4. 创建一个容器，绑定一个卷到你的本地目录。
 

```
docker run --rm --link ftp-transport:ftp_server \
  -v "$(pwd)":/data \
  dockerinaction/ch9_ftp_client \
  -e 'cd pub/incoming; put registry.2.tar; exit' ftp_server
```
5. 通过罗列 FTP 服务器目录下的内容验证你上传的镜像
 

```
docker run --rm --link ftp-transport:ftp_server \
  -v "$(pwd)":/data \
  dockerinaction/ch9_ftp_client \
  -e "cd pub/incoming; ls; exit" ftp_server
```

##### 10.2.1 创建一个反向代理

1. 创建名为 basic-proxy.conf 的新文件，包含如下的配置
 

```

upstream docker-registry {
    server registry:5000;
}

server {
    listen 80;
    # Use the localhost name for testing purposes server_name localhost;
    # A real deployment would use the real hostname where it is deployed
    # server_name mytotallyawesomeregistry.com

    client_max_body_size 0;

```



```

chunked_transfer_encoding on;

# We're going to forward all traffic bound for the registry
location /v2/ {
    proxy_pass http://docker-registry;
    proxy_set_header Host host;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    proxy_read_timeout 900;
}
}

```

2. 创建一个名为 `basic-proxy.df` 文件，复制一下内容

```

FROM nginx:latest
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=infrastructure
COPY ./basic-proxy.conf /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf

```

3. 构建镜像

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/basic_proxy -f basic-proxy.df .
```

4. 启动反向代理

```

docker run -d --name basic_proxy -p 80:80 \
    --link personal_registry:registry \
    dockerinaction/basic_proxy

```

5. 通过反向代理运行 `curl` 命令查询你的 `registry`(作者中没有 `curl` 的镜像，所以暂时列出来)

```

docker run --rm -u 1000:1000 --net host \
    dockerinaction/curl \
    -s http://localhost:80/v2/distribution/tags/list

```

### 10.2.2 在反向代理商配置 HTTPS (TLS)

1. 生成一个 4096 比特的 RSA 密钥对，并且在你当前的工作目录中存储私钥文件和自签名证书

```

docker run --rm -e COMMON_NAME=localhost -e KEY_NAME=localhost \
    -v "$(pwd)":/certs centurylink/openssl

```

2. 创建 `tls-proxy.conf` 的文件，包含如下配置

```

upstream docker-registry {
    server registry:5000;
}

server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    serve_name localhost

    client_max_body_size 0;
    chunked_transfer_encoding on;
}

```

```

ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/conf.d/localhost.crt;
ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/conf.d/localhost.key;

location /v2/ {
    proxy_pass
http://docker-registry;
    proxy_set_header    Host                host;
    proxy_set_header    X-Real-IP          $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-For
$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-Proto  $scheme;
    proxy_read_timeout  900;
}
}

```

3. 创建 `tls-proxy.df` 的新文件，并把如下复制进去

```

FROM nginx:latest
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=infrastructure
COPY ["./tls-proxy.conf", \
      "./localhost.crt", \
      "./localhost.key", \
      "/etc/nginx/conf.d/"]

```

4. 构建新镜像

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/tls_proxy -f tls-proxy.df .
```

5. 使用 `curl` 命令启动你的反向代理并测试

```

docker run -d --name tls-proxy -p 443:443 \
  --link personal_registry:registry \
  dockerinaction/tls_proxy
docker run --rm \
  --net host \
  dockerinaction/curl -ks \
https://localhost:443/v2/distribution/tags/list

```

### 10.2.3 添加身份认证层

1. 创建 `htpasswd.df`

```

FROM debian:jessie
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=utility
RUN apt-get update && \
  apt-get install -y apache2-utils
ENTRYPOINT ["htpasswd"]

```

2. 构建新镜像

```
docker build -t htpasswd -f htpasswd.df .
```

3.为密码文件创建一个新条目

```
docker run -it --rm htpasswd -nB <USERNAME>
```

4.创建 tls-authproxy.conf 文件，并包含如下：

```
#filename: tls-auth-proxy.conf
upstream docker-registry {
    server registry:5000;
}

server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name localhost

    client_max_body_size 0;
    chunked_transfer_encoding on;

    #SSL
    ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/conf.d/localhost.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/conf.d/localhost.key;

    location /v2/ {
        auth_basic "registry.localhost";
        auth_basic_user_file /etc/nginx/conf.d/registry.password;

        proxy_pass http://docker-registry;
        proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
        proxy_read_timeout 900;
    }
}
```

5.创建名为 tls-auth-proxy.df 的 dockerfile 文件

```
FROM nginx:latest
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=infrastructure
COPY ["/tls-auth-proxy.conf", \
      "/localhost.crt", \
      "/localhost.key", \
      "/registry.password", \
      "/etc/nginx/conf.d/"]
```

6.新建 tls-auth-registry.yml，并填入下面代码

```
version: 0.1
log:
  level: debug
  fields:
```

```

        service: registry
        environment: development
storage:
    filesystem:
        rootdirectory: /var/lib/registry
    cache:
        layerinfo: inmemory
    maintenance:
        uploadpurging:
            enabled: false
http:
    addr: :5000
    secret: asecretforlocaldevelopment
    tls:
        certificate: /localhost.crt
        key: /localhost.key
    debug:
        addr: localhost:5001
auth:
    htpasswd:
        realm: registry.localhost
        path: /registry.password

```

#### 7. 创建一个便捷的 Dockerfile (tls-auth-registry.df) 来打包处理

```

# Filename: tls-auth-registry.df
FROM registry:2
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=infrastructure
# Set the default argument to specify the config file to use

#Setting it early will enable layer caching if the ths-auth-registry.yml changes.
CMD ["/tls-auth-registry.yml"]
COPY ["/tls-auth-registry.yml", \
      "/localhost.crt", \
      "/localhost.key", \
      "/registry.password", \
      "/"]

```

#### 8. 构建和启动新的安全的 registry

```

docker build -t dockerinaction/secure_registry -f tls-auth-registry.df .
docker run -d --name secure_registry \
    -p 5443:5000 --restart=always \
    dockerinaction/secure_registry

```

### 10.2.4 客户端兼容性

需要三个步骤:

- 创建一个 Nginx 配置文件 (dual-client-proxy.conf)
- 创建一个简洁的 Dockerfile (dual-client-proxy.df)
- 构建一个新的镜像

1. 在名为 dual-client-proxy.conf 的文件中找到新的反向代理配置

```

    upstream docker-registry-v2 {
        server registry2:5000;
    }
    upstream docker-registry-v1 {
        server registry1:5000;
    }
    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name localhost;

        client_max_body_size 0;
        chunked_transfer_encoding on;

        location /v1/ {
            proxy_pass
http://docker-registry-v1;
            proxy_set_header    Host                host;
            proxy_set_header    X-Real-IP
$remote_addr;
            proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-For
$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
            proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-Proto    $scheme;
            proxy_read_timeout 900;
        }
        location /v1/ {
            proxy_pass
http://docker-registry-v2;
            proxy_set_header    Host                host;
            proxy_set_header    X-Real-IP
$remote_addr;
            proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-For
$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
            proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-Proto    $scheme;
            proxy_read_timeout 900;
        }
    }

```

2. 创建一个 dual-client-proxydf 文件

```

FROM nginx:latest
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=infrastructure

```

```
COPY ./dual-client-proxy.conf /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
```

3. 创建镜像

```
docker build -t dual_client_proxy -f dual-client-proxy.df .
```

4. 拉取 0.9.1 版本的 registry, 并在容器中启动

```
docker run -d --name registry v1 registry:0.9.1
```

5. 创建反向代理并连接这两个 Registry

```
docker run -d --name dual_client_proxy \  
-p 80:80 \  
--link personal_registry:registry2 \  
--link registry_v1:registry1 \  
dual_client_proxy
```

### 10.3.1 微软 Azure 托管远程存储

1. 创建 zaure-config.yml 文件

```
# Filename: azure-config.yml  
version: 0.1  
log:  
  level: debug  
  fields:  
    service: registry  
    environment: development  
storage:  
  azure:  
    accountname: <your account name>  
    accoutkey: <your base64 encoded account key>  
    container: <your container>  
    realm: core.windows.net  
  cache:  
    layerinfo: inmemory  
  maintenance:  
    uploadpurging:  
      enabled: false  
http:  
  addr: :5000  
  secret: asecretforlocaldevelopment  
  debug:  
    addr: localhost:5001
```

2. 把新的配置打包到原生 Registry 镜像的上一层, 命名为 azure-config.df

```
#Filename: azure-config.df  
FROM registry:2  
LABEL source=dockerinaction  
LABEL category=infrastructure  
# Set the default argument to specify the config file to use  
# Setting it early will enable layer caching if the
```

azure-config.yml changes.

```
CMD ["/azure-config.yml"]
```

```
COPY ["/azure-config.yml", "/azure-config.yml"]
```

### 3. 构建镜像

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/azure-registry -f  
azure-config.df .
```

## 10.3.1 AWS S3 托管远程存储

### 1. 创建 s3-config.yml 文件

```
# Filename: s3-config.yml
```

```
version: 0.1
```

```
log:
```

```
  level: debug
```

```
  fields:
```

```
    service: registry
```

```
    environment: development
```

```
storage:
```

```
  s3:
```

```
    accountname: <your account name>
```

```
    accoutkey: <your base64 encoded account key>
```

```
    container: <your container>
```

```
    bucket: <your bucketname>
```

```
    encrypt: true
```

```
    secure: true
```

```
    v4auth: true
```

```
    chunksize: 5242880
```

```
    rootdirectory: /s3/object/name/prefix
```

```
  maintenance:
```

```
    uploadpurging:
```

```
      enabled: false
```

```
http:
```

```
  addr: :5000
```

```
  secret: asecretforlocaldevelopment
```

```
  debug:
```

```
    addr: localhost:5001
```

### 2. 把新的配置打包到原生 Registry 镜像的上一层，命名为 s3-config.df

```
#Filename: s3-config.df
```

```
FROM registry:2
```

```
LABEL source=dockerinaction
```

```
LABEL category=infrastructure
```

```
# Set the default argument to specify the config file to use
```

```
# Setting it early will enable layer caching if the s3-config.yml
```

changes.

```
CMD ["/s3-config.yml"]
```

```
COPY ["/s3-config.yml", "/s3-config.yml"]
```

3. 构建镜像

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/s3-registry -f s3-config.df .
```

### 10.3.3 RADOS(Ceph)的内部远程存储

1. 创建 rados-config.yml 文件

```
# Filename: rados-config.yml
version: 0.1
log:
  level: debug
  fields:
    service: registry
    environment: development
storage:
  ceph:
    layerinfo: inmemory
  rados:
    poolname: radospool
    username: radosuser
    chunksize: 4194304
  maintenance:
    uploadpurging:
      enabled: false
http:
  addr: :5000
  secret: asecretforlocaldevelopment
  debug:
    addr: localhost:5001
```

2. 把新的配置打包到原生 Registry 镜像的上一层，命名为 s3-config.df

```
#Filename: rados-config.df
FROM registry:2
LABEL source=dockerinaction
LABEL category=infrastructure
# Set the default argument to specify the config file to use
# Setting it early will enable layer caching if the
rados-config.yml changes.
CMD ["/rados-config.yml"]
COPY ["/rados-config.yml", "/rados-config.yml"]
```

3. 构建镜像

```
docker build -t dockerinaction/rados-registry -f
rados-config.df .
```

### 10.4.1 与元数据缓存集成

1. 创建 redis-config.yml 文件



```

# Filename: redis-config.yml
version: 0.1
log:
  level: debug
  fields:
    service: registry
    environment: development
storage:
  cache:
    blobdescriptor: redis
  s3:
    accountname: <your account name>
    accoutkey: <your base64 encoded account key>
    container: <your container>
    bucket: <your bucketname>
    encrypt: true
    secure: true
    v4auth: true
    chunksize: 5242880
    rootdirectory: /s3/object/name/prefix
  maintenance:
    uploadpurging:
      enabled: false
http:
  addr: :5000
  secret: asecretforlocaldevelopment
  debug:
    addr: localhost:5001
redis:
  addr: redis-host:6379
  password: asecret
  dialtimeout: 10ms
  readtimeout: 10ms
  writetimeout: 10ms
  pool:
    maxidle: 16
    maxactive: 64
    idletimeout: 300s

```

## 2. 构建一个 Registry 并链接到一个 Redis 容器

```

docker run -d --name redis redis
docker build -t dockerinaction/redis-registry -f
redis-config.df .
docker run -d --name redis-registry
  --link redis:redis-host -p 5001:5000

```

dockerinaction/redis-registry

#### 10.4.2 使用存储中间件简化 BLOB 传输

##### 1. 创建 scalabel-config.yml 文件

```
# Filename: scalabel-config.yml
version: 0.1
log:
  level: debug
  fields:
    service: registry
    environment: development
storage:
  cache:
    blobdescriptor: redis
  s3:
    accountname: <your account name>
    accoutkey: <your base64 encoded account key>
    container: <your container>
    bucket: <your bucketname>
    encrypt: true
    secure: true
    v4auth: true
    chunksize: 5242880
    rootdirectory: /s3/object/name/prefix
  maintenance:
    uploadpurging:
      enabled: false
http:
  addr: :5000
  secret: asecretforlocaldevelopment
  debug:
    addr: localhost:5001
redis:
  addr: redis-host:6379
  password: asecret
  dialtimeout: 10ms
  readtimeout: 10ms
  writetimeout: 10ms
  pool:
    maxidle: 16
    maxactive: 64
    idletimeout: 300s
middleware:
  storage:
```

```

name: cloudfront
options:
  baseUrl: <https://my.cloudfronted.domain.com/>
  rprivatekey: </path/to/pem>
  keypairid: <cloudfrontkeypairid>
  duration: 3000

```

#### 11.1.1 用一个简单的开发环境入门

1. 创建一个名为 `wp-example` 的新目录, 并复制以下的 `docker-compose.yml` 文件到这个目录

```

# Filename: docker-compose.yml
wordpress:
  image: wordpress:4.2.2
  links:
    - db: mysql
  ports:
    - 8080: 80
db:
  image: mariadb
  environment:
    MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: example

```

2. 来到你创建 `docker-compose.yml` 文件的目录并用以下的命令启动  
`docker-compose up`

#### 11.1.2 一个复杂的架构: 分布式系统和 Elasticsearch 的集成

1. 创建 `ch11_notifications/registry/Dockerfile` 文件, 关联文件在 [https://github.com/dockerinaction/ch11\\_notifications](https://github.com/dockerinaction/ch11_notifications) 下载

```

FROM registry:2
CMD ["serve", "/hooks-config.yml"]
COPY ["/hooks-config.yml", "/hooks-config.yml"]

```

2. 创建 `ch11_notifications/pump/Dockerfile` 文件

```

FROM node:latest
COPY ./endpoint.js /usr/src/app/endpoint.js
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
EXPOSE 8000
ENTRYPOINT ["node"]
CMD ["endpoint.js"]

```

3. 创建 `ch11_notifications/calaca/Dockerfile` 文件,

```

FROM node:0.12
MAINTAINER Jeff Nickoloff <jeff@allingeek.com>
RUN adduser --system --group --disabled-password -shell

```

`/bin/bash example`

```

COPY ./service /usr/src/app
COPY ./Calaca /usr/src/app/public

```

```
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
RUN npm install
```

```
CMD [ "npm", "start" ]
```

#### 4. 创建 ch11\_notifications/docker-compose.yml 文件

```
# A Docker Distribution based registry. The service listens on
port 5000.
```

```
# This registry has been specialized to push notifications to
# "webhookmonitor:3000" which in this environment is filled by
the "pump"
```

```
# service.
```

```
registry:
```

```
  build: ./registry
```

```
  ports:
```

```
    - "5555:5000"
```

```
  links:
```

```
    - pump:webhookmonitor
```

```
# This is a small NodeJS application that listens on port 3000
and pumps
```

```
# received JSON messages to an Elasticsearch node. The
application itself
```

```
# keeps no state.
```

```
pump:
```

```
  build: ./pump
```

```
  expose:
```

```
    - "8000"
```

```
  links:
```

```
    - elasticsearch:esnode
```

```
# The elasticsearch image declares a volume at
/usr/share/elasticsearch/data
```

```
# for that reason we need not declare a volume here unless we
want to
```

```
# bind-mount that volume to a specific location on the disk.
```

```
# Doing so may be useful for integration with volume management
tools
```

```
elasticsearch:
```

```
  image: elasticsearch:1.5
```

```
  ports:
```

```
    - "9200:9200"
```

```
  command: "-Des.http.cors.enabled=true"
```

```
# Calaca is stateless and client side only.
```

```
# NPM is used for a simple web server.
calaca:
  build: ./calaca
  ports:
    - "3000:3000"
```

4. `docker-compose up -d`

#### 12.1.1.1 构建和管理 docker machine

1. 利用 `docker machine` 创建一个 `docker` 主键

```
docker-machine create --driver virtualbox host1
docker-machine create --driver virtualbox host2
docker-machine create --driver virtualbox host3
```

2. 利用 `ls` 子命令来获得被管理的机器列表

```
docker-machine ls
```

3. 使用 `inspect` 获取特定的及其

```
docker-machine inspect host1
docker-machine inspect --format "{{.Driver.IPAddress}}" host1
```

4. 被管理的及其都可以用 `upgrade` 子命令升级

```
docker-machine upgrade host3
```

5. 想要在一台名为 `host1` 的机器上创建一个文件

```
docker-machine ssh host1
touch dog.file
exit
```

6. 写入一只狗的名字到刚刚创建的文件

```
docker-machine ssh host1 "echo spot > dog.file"
```

7. 将你刚才创建的文件从 `host1` 复制到 `host2`, 然后使用 `ssh` 子命令来查看 `host2`

```
docker-machine scp host1:dog.file host2:dog.file
docker-machine ssh host2 "cat dog.file"
```

8. 容器启动、停止（或杀死）和删除机器的命令

```
docker-machine stop host2
docker-machine kill host3
docker-machine start host2
docker-machine rm host1 host2 host3
```