

Docker 小手册

[Docker 清理](#)

[Docker 错误客户排查](#)

[Docker 服务无法启动](#)

[容器服务停止异常](#)

[网络异常](#)

[服务启动失败](#)

Docker 清理

杀死所有正在运行的容器

```
docker kill $(docker ps -a -q)
```

删除所有已经停止的容器

```
docker rm $(docker ps -a -q)
```

删除所有未打 dangling 标签的镜像

```
docker rmi $(docker images -q -f dangling=true)
```

删除所有镜像

```
docker rmi $(docker images -q)
```

删除无用的数据卷

```
docker volume rm $(docker volume ls -qf dangling=true)
```

清理容器和镜像

```
docker ps -qa | xargs -n 1 docker rm -f  
docker images -qa | xargs -n 1 docker rmi -f
```

上述引用如下来源

<https://segmentfault.com/a/1190000000714347>

<https://www.calazan.com/docker-cleanup-commands/>

<https://blog.fundebug.com/2018/01/10/how-to-clean-docker-disk/>

Docker错误客户排查

Docker服务无法启动

错误:

```
shim error: docker-runc not installed on system
```

解决方法:

```
解决方法 : https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42754779/docker-runc-not-installed-on-system  
sudo ln -s /usr/libexec/docker/docker-runc-current /usr/bin/docker-runc
```

容器服务停止异常

错误:

```
ERROR: for apes Cannot start service apes: b'Container is marked for removal and cannot be started.'  
ERROR: Encountered errors while bringing up the project.  
--通知消息, 请关注--
```

出现这种情况是不合理的停止容器或者系统负载过高，导致docker异常，出现僵死容器或处理比较慢，一般是因为出现路径被占用

1：先尝试删除僵死容器，如果成功则重新启动服务即可

```
docker rm $(docker ps --all -q -f status=dead)
```

2：如果出现以下错误，说明该挂载路径被其他进程占用导致容器异常

```
ce161c843aad      apes      "/apes -s 127.0.0.1" 26 hours ago      Dead      apes
[root@localhost service]# docker rm $(docker ps --all -q -f status=dead)
Error response from daemon: driver "overlay" failed to remove root filesystem for ce161c843aadcf22cbb80b94828ef7260a5458418d07d87053cf93fbf00e947d: remove /home/admin/docker/overlay/9809e4a10287764dd8c033ce8e1ac101b2dcc4a2b04c65e54d4043798366367c/merged: device or resource busy
[root@localhost service]#
```

查找占用该路径的进程，并停止，然后重新启动服务，再启动其他进程

```
grep docker /proc/*/mountinfo | grep 9809e4a10287764dd8c033ce8e1ac101b2dcc4a
2b04c65e54d4043798366367
```

3：如果上述仍无法解决，请使用 clean.sh 脚本清理所有容器和镜像，并重启docker甚至系统后，重新启动

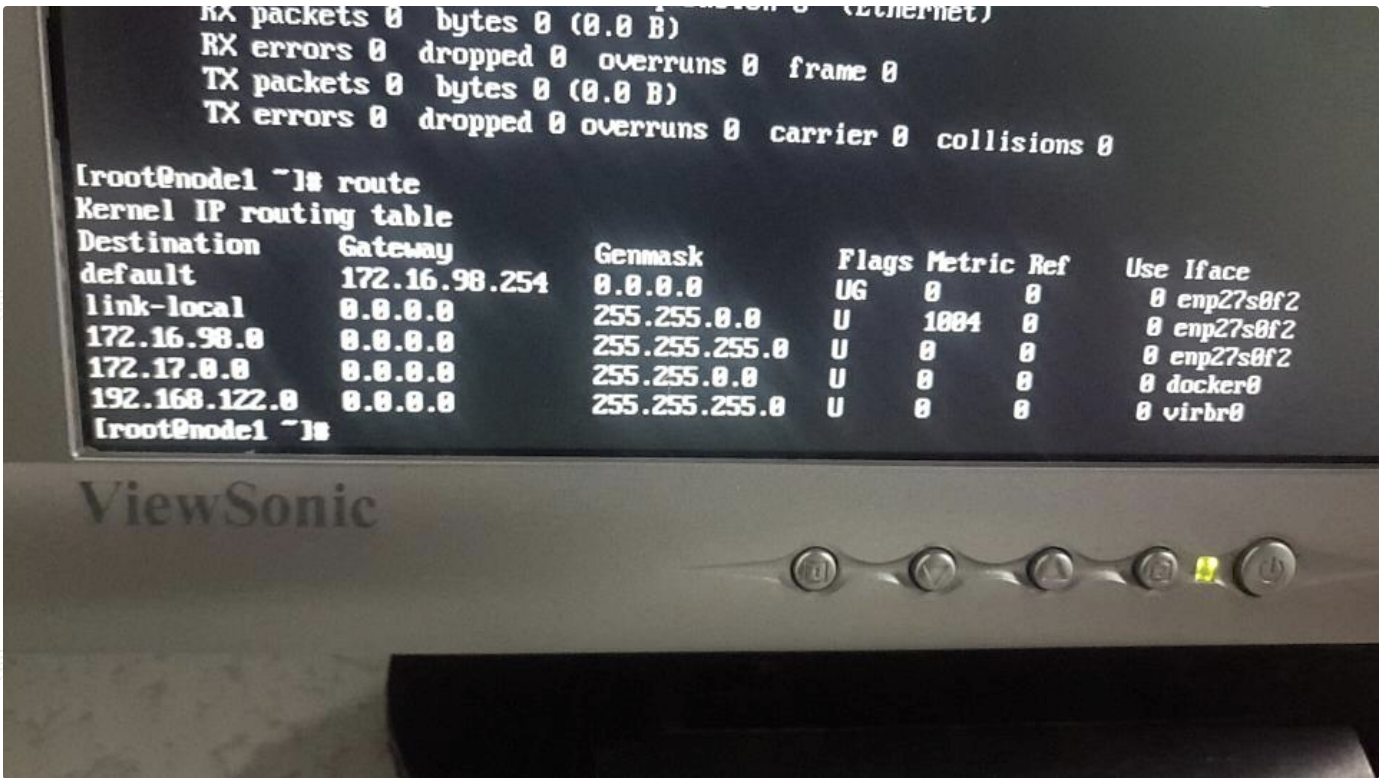
网络异常

异常描述：

docker一启动就连不上某台机器了，网络不通了

解决方法：

一般是Docker bridge网络网段和局域网段冲突导致，可以 route 查看



请参考 <https://yq.aliyun.com/articles/553530>

```
ip link del docker0
```

修改 /etc/docker/daemon.json 的bip

重启docker

服务启动失败

错误描述：

首先 docker logs nls-cloud-gateway 如果出现如下

sudo:effective uid is not 0, is /usr/bin/sudo on a file system with the 'nosuid' option set or an NFS file system without root privileges

- Q) Sudo compiles and installs OK but when I try to run it I get:
- effective uid is not 0, is /usr/local/bin/sudo on a file system with the 'nosuid' option set or an NFS file system without root privileges?
- A) The owner and permissions on the sudo binary appear to be OK but when sudo ran, the setuid bit did not have an effect. There are two common

causes for this. The first is that the file system the sudo binary is located on is mounted with the 'nosuid' mount option, which disables setuid binaries. The output of the "mount" command should tell you if the file system is mounted with the 'nosuid' option. The other possible cause is that sudo is installed on an NFS-mounted file system that is exported without root privileges. By default, NFS file systems are exported with uid 0 mapped to a non-privileged uid (usually -2). You should be able to determine whether sudo is located on an NFS-mounted filesystem by running "df `which sudo`".