docker实战

初始化一个NodeJs程序

以下操作必须已经安装了NodeJS。

首先创建一个空文件夹。并创建以下文件:

- server.js
- package.json
- Dockerfile
- .dockerignore

```
1 mkdir docker_demo
2 cd docker_demo
3 touch server.js
4 touch package.json
5 touch Dockerfile
6 touch .dockerignore
```

然后在server.js写入

```
const Koa = require('koa');
const app = new Koa();

app.use(async ctx => {
   ctx.body = 'Hello docker';
});

app.listen(3000);
```

在package.json中写入

```
{
 1
        "name": "docker_demo",
 2
 3
        "version": "0.1.0",
 4
        "private": true,
 5
        "scripts": {
           "start": "node server.js"
 6
 7
        "dependencies": {
 8
             "koa": "^2.5.0"
9
        }
10
    }
11
```

测试程序。控制台输入

Hello docker

创建dockerfile文件

Dockerfile是由一系列命令和参数构成的脚本,一个Dockerfile里面包含了构建整个image的完整命令。Docker通过docker build执行Dockerfile中的一系列命令自动构建image. 在.dockerignore文件里面写入代码。表示过滤该类型的文件。类似git的.gitignore

```
# Logs
 1
 2
    logs
 3
   *.log
4
   npm-debug.log*
   # Runtime data
 6
 7
    pids
   *.pid
   *.seed
9
10
11
   # Directory for instrumented libs generated by jscoverage/JSCover
12
   lib-cov
13
   # Coverage directory used by tools like istanbul
14
```

```
15
   coverage
16
17
   # nyc test coverage
18
   .nyc_output
19
20
   # Grunt intermediate storage (http://gruntjs.com/creating-
    plugins#storing-task-files)
21
    .grunt
22
    # node-waf configuration
23
24
    .lock-wscript
25
26
   # Compiled binary addons (http://nodejs.org/api/addons.html)
    build/Release
27
28
29
   # Dependency directories
   node_modules
30
    jspm_packages
31
32
33
   # Optional npm cache directory
34
    .npm
35
36
   # Optional REPL history
37
    .node_repl_history
38
   .idea
    .node_modules
39
40 node_modules
41 .vscode
```

在Dockerfile文件中写入以下代码:

```
1 #制定node镜像的版本
2
  FROM node:8.9-alpine
   #声明作者
4
  MAINTAINER evilboy
   #移动当前目录下面的文件到app目录下
6
   ADD . /app/
7
   #进入到app目录下面,类似cd
   WORKDIR /app
9
   #安装依赖
   RUN npm install
10
11
  #对外暴露的端口
12 EXPOSE 3000
13
  #程序启动脚本
14 CMD ["npm", "start"]
```

构建镜像

```
[root@Sandbox-N ~]# docker build -t docker_demo .
 2
    Sending build context to Docker daemon 39.94kB
    Step 1/7 : FROM node:8.9-alpine
   ---> 406f227b21f5
 4
 5
    Step 2/7: MAINTAINER robin
 6
   ---> Using cache
 7
   ---> 78d6cdbcfee2
 8
    Step 3/7: ADD . /app/
9
   ---> 2cb30678612d
   Step 4/7: WORKDIR /app
10
   Removing intermediate container e51377081039
11
   ---> c2b7d0f37d2d
12
   Step 5/7 : RUN npm install
13
14
   ---> Running in da0c3946ca8d
15
   npm notice created a lockfile as package-lock.json. You should commit
    this file.
   added 38 packages in 3.323s
16
17
    Removing intermediate container da0c3946ca8d
   ---> eecee87f10e2
18
19
   Step 6/7 : EXPOSE 3000
20
   ---> Running in f3973cc168a4
21
   Removing intermediate container f3973cc168a4
22
   ---> 2671a4c6deb4
23
    Step 7/7 : CMD ["npm", "start"]
   ---> Running in dec529f754aa
24
25
   Removing intermediate container dec529f754aa
26
   ---> 6ec73793d353
27
   Successfully built 6ec73793d353
    Successfully tagged docker_demo:latest
```

等待镜像构造完成。然后使用 images命令查看镜像。

robin:docker_demo robin\$ docker images				
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
docker_demo	latest	6ec73793d353	19 minutes ago	69.4MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	41efed25b1d0	22 minutes ago	68.8MB
node	8.9-alpine	406f227b21f5	3 days ago	68.1MB
gitlab/gitlab-ce	latest	3b4f5224ee0e	3 days ago	1.45GB
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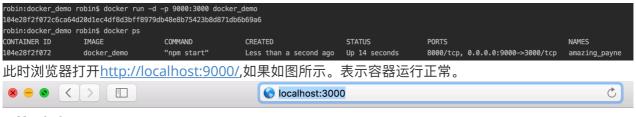
此时可以看到images已经构造完成。现在开始启动images,并测试。

```
      1
      #启动镜像 -d表示后台执行, -p 9000:3000表示指定本地的9000端口隐射到容器内的3000端口, docker_demo为镜像名称

      2
      docker run -d -p 9000:3000 docker_demo

      3
      #查看容器

      4
      docker ps
```



Hello docker

如果此时本地无法打开。可以使用log命令查看日志。根据日志修改对应出现的对方。