

# Docker 安装 Redis

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## 方法一、通过 Dockerfile 构建

创建Dockerfile

首先，创建目录redis,用于存放后面的相关东西。

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~$ mkdir -p ~/redis ~/redis/data
```

data目录将映射为redis容器配置的/data目录,作为redis数据持久化的存储目录

进入创建的redis目录，创建Dockerfile

```
FROM debian:jessie
```

```
# add our user and group first to make sure their IDs get assigned
RUN groupadd -r redis && useradd -r -g redis redis
```

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends \
    ca-certificates \
    wget \
    && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

```
# grab gosu for easy step-down from root
```

```
ENV GOSU_VERSION 1.7
```

```
RUN set -x \
    && wget -O /usr/local/bin/gosu "https://github.com/tianon/gosu" \
    && wget -O /usr/local/bin/gosu.asc "https://github.com/tianon/gosu/releases/download/1.7/gosu.asc" \
    && export GNUPGHOME="$(mktemp -d)" \
    && gpg --keyserver ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net --recv-key B42F68190071D17D50183FD942030152A097AB9 \
    && gpg --batch --verify /usr/local/bin/gosu.asc /usr/local/bin/gosu \
    && rm -r "$GNUPGHOME" /usr/local/bin/gosu.asc \
    && chmod +x /usr/local/bin/gosu \
    && gosu nobody true
```

```
ENV REDIS_VERSION 3.2.0
```

```
ENV REDIS_DOWNLOAD_URL http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-3.2.0.tar.gz
```

```
ENV REDIS_DOWNLOAD_SHA1 0c1820931094369c8cc19fc1be62f598bc5961c0
```

```
# for redis-sentinel see: http://redis.io/topics/sentinel
RUN buildDeps='gcc libc6-dev make' \
    && set -x \
    && apt-get update && apt-get install -y $buildDeps --no-
    && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/* \
    && wget -O redis.tar.gz "$REDIS_DOWNLOAD_URL" \
    && echo "$REDIS_DOWNLOAD_SHA1 *redis.tar.gz" | sha1sum -c -
    && mkdir -p /usr/src/redis \
    && tar -xzf redis.tar.gz -C /usr/src/redis --strip-compo
    && rm redis.tar.gz \
    && make -C /usr/src/redis \
    && make -C /usr/src/redis install \
    && rm -r /usr/src/redis \
    && apt-get purge -y --auto-remove $buildDeps
```

```
RUN mkdir /data && chown redis:redis /data
VOLUME /data
WORKDIR /data
```

```
COPY docker-entrypoint.sh /usr/local/bin/
ENTRYPOINT ["docker-entrypoint.sh"]
```

```
EXPOSE 6379
CMD [ "redis-server" ]
```

通过Dockerfile创建一个镜像，替换成你自己的名字

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker build -t redis:3.2 .
```

创建完成后，我们可以在本地的镜像列表里查找到刚刚创建的镜像

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker images redis
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED
redis	3.2	43c923d57784	2 weeks ago

## 方法二、docker pull redis:3.2

查找Docker Hub上的redis镜像

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker search redis
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS
redis	Redis is an open source ...	2321

sameersbn/redis		32
torusware/speedus-redis	Always updated official ...	29
bitnami/redis	Bitnami Redis Docker Image	22
anapsix/redis	11MB Redis server image ...	6
webhippie/redis	Docker images for redis	4
clue/redis-benchmark	A minimal docker image t...	3
williamyeh/redis	Redis image for Docker	3
unblibraries/redis	Leverages phusion/baseim...	2
greytip/redis	redis 3.0.3	1
servivum/redis	Redis Docker Image	1
...		

这里我们拉取官方的镜像,标签为3.2

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker pull redis:3.2
```

等待下载完成后，我们就可以在本地镜像列表里查到REPOSITORY为redis,标签为3.2的镜像。

## 使用redis镜像

运行容器

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker run -p 6379:6379 -v $PWD/data:43f7a65ec7f8bd64eb1c5d82bc4fb60e5eb31915979c4e7821759aac3b62f330
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$
```

命令说明：

**-p 6379:6379** :将容器的6379端口映射到主机的6379端口

**-v \$PWD/data:/data** :将主机中当前目录下的data挂载到容器的/data

**redis-server --appendonly yes** :在容器执行redis-server启动命令，并打开redis持久化配置

查看容器启动情况

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID    IMAGE           COMMAND          ...    PORTS
43f7a65ec7f8    redis:3.2       "docker-entrypoint.sh" ...    0.0.0
```

连接、查看容器

使用redis镜像执行redis-cli命令连接到刚启动的容器,主机IP为172.17.0.1

```
w3cschool@w3cschool:~/redis$ docker run -it redis:3.2 redis-cli  
172.17.0.1:6379> info  
# Server  
redis_version:3.2.0  
redis_git_sha1:00000000  
redis_git_dirty:0  
redis_build_id:f449541256e7d446  
redis_mode:standalone  
os:Linux 4.2.0-16-generic x86_64  
arch_bits:64  
multiplexing_api:epoll  
...
```

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