



链滴

Docker 安装 Redis

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1647917658617>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)



安装redis

`docker pull redis`

安装好之后使用查看镜像

`docker images`

```
truedei@truedei:~$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
redis                latest             987b78fc9e38      10 days ago       104MB
httpd                latest             a8a9cbaadb0c      2 weeks ago       166MB
fjudith/draw.io     latest             7b136fc80d31      3 weeks ago       683MB
mysql                5.7.29            f5829c0eee9e      5 weeks ago       455MB
```

新建挂载文件

因为 redis 默认配置你会发现只能本地连接，不能进行远程访问，使用 Redis Desktop Manager 连接都会报错，因此需要手动挂载 redis 配置文件

1. 新建配置文件

因为需要redis的配置文件，这里最好还是去redis的官方去下载一个redis使用里面的配置文件即可
redis中文官方网站：<http://www.redis.cn/download.html>



下载

Redis 使用标准版本标记进行版本控制: **major.minor.patchlevel**。偶数的版本号表示稳定的版本, 例如 1.2, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8, 奇数的版本号用来表示非标准版本,例如2.9.x是非稳定版本, 它的稳定版本是3.0。

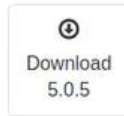
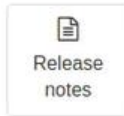
非稳定版

This is where all the development happens. Only for hard-core hackers. Use only if you need to test the latest features or performance improvements. This is going to be the next Redis release in a few months.



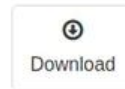
稳定版 (5.0)

Redis 5.0 是第一个加入流数据类型 (stream data type) 的版本, sorted sets blocking pop operations, LFU/LRU info in RDB, Cluster manager inside redis-cli, active defragmentation V2, HyperLogLogs improvements and many other improvements. Redis 5 was release as GA in October 2018.



Docker

It is possible to get Docker images of Redis from the Docker Hub. Multiple versions are available, usually updated in a short time after a new release is available.

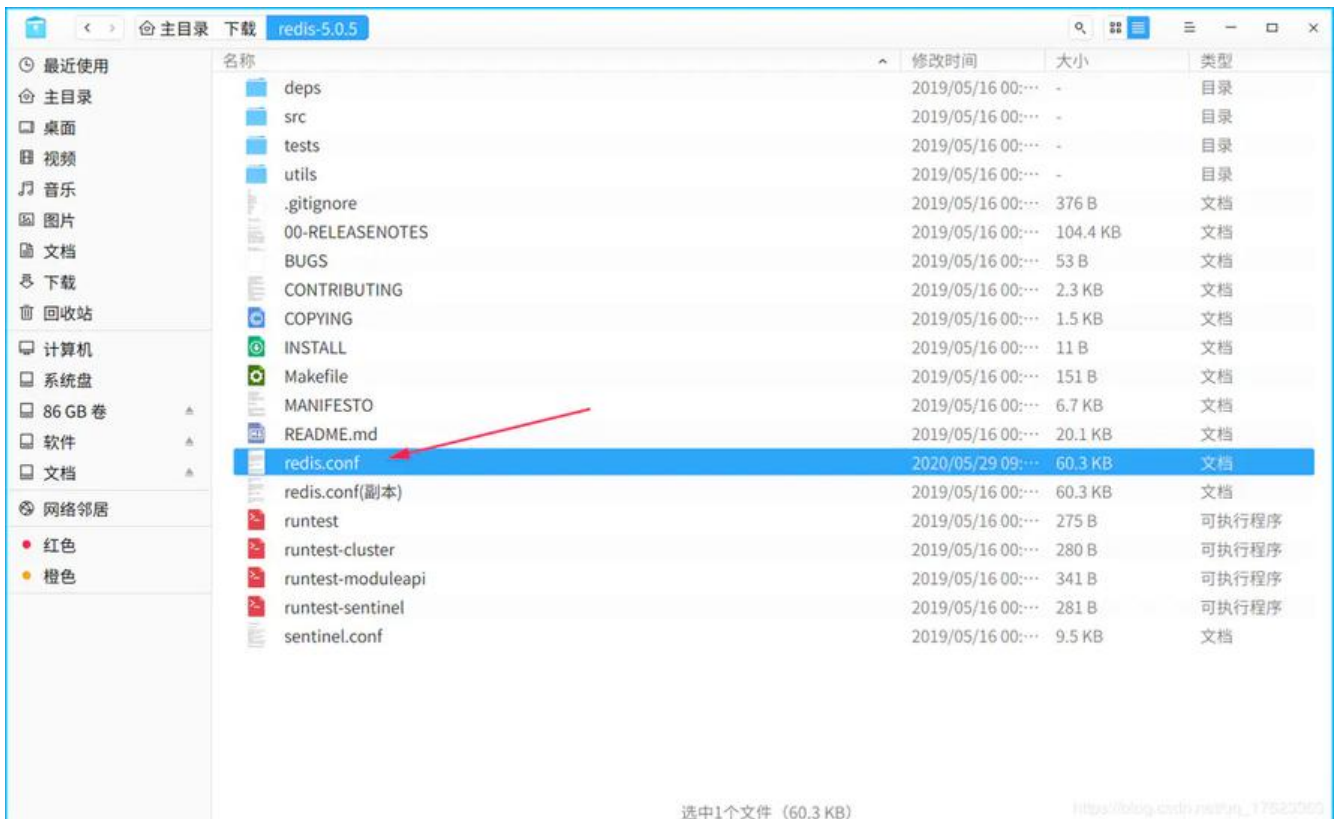


历史版本

Old (4.0)

https://blog.csdn.net/hqj_17523363

下载后解压出来



2. 配置redis.conf配置文件

bind 127.0.0.1 #注释掉这部分，使redis可以外部访问

daemonize no#用守护线程的方式启动

requirepass 你的密码#给redis设置密码

appendonly yes#redis持久化 默认是no

tcp-keepalive 300 #防止出现远程主机强迫关闭了一个现有的连接的错误 默认是300

3. 创建本地与docker映射的目录，即本地存放的位置

```
truedei@truedei:redis-5.0.5$ sudo mkdir /usr/local/docker/
```

把配置文件拷贝到刚才创建好的文件夹里

启动redis

```
sudo docker run -p 6379:6379 --name redis --restart always -v /usr/local/docker/redis.conf:/etc/redis/redis.conf -v /usr/local/docker/data:/data -d redis redis-server /etc/redis/redis.conf --appendonly yes
```

参数解释：

-p 6379:6379:把容器内的6379端口映射到宿主机6379端口

-v /usr/local/docker/redis.conf:/etc/redis/redis.conf: 把宿主机配置好的redis.conf放到容器内的个位置中

-v /usr/local/docker/data:/data: 把redis持久化的数据在宿主机内显示，做数据备份

redis-server /etc/redis/redis.conf: 这个是关键配置，让redis不是无配置启动，而是按照这个redis.conf的配置启动

-appendonly yes: redis启动后数据持久化

查看是否启动成功

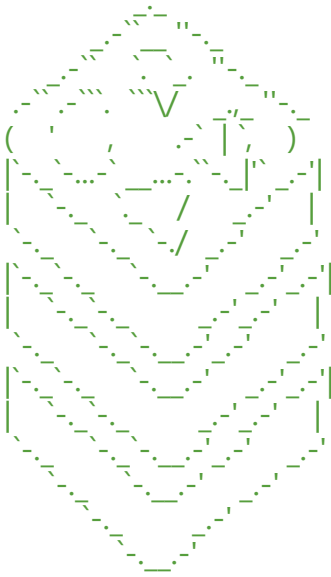
docker ps

```
truedei@truedei:~$ sudo docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS
85cb7d83a2ff   redis    "docker-entrypoint.s..." 7 minutes ago Up 7 minutes
0.0.0.0:6379->6379/tcp    redis
0a122a08125f   mysql:5.7.29 "docker-entrypoint.s..." 5 weeks ago   Up About an
our 0.0.0.0:3306->3306/tcp, 33060/tcp mysql57
truedei@truedei:~$
```

可以查看一下日志：[sudo docker logs redis](#)

```
truedei@truedei:~$ sudo docker logs redis
1:C 29 May 2020 01:16:22.107 # oO0OoO0OoO0Oo Redis is starting oO0OoO0OoO0Oo
1:C 29 May 2020 01:16:22.107 # Redis version=6.0.3, bits=64, commit=00000000, modified=0,
```

```
pid=1, just started
1:C 29 May 2020 01:16:22.107 # Configuration loaded
```



Redis 6.0.3 (00000000/0) 64 bit

Running in standalone mode

Port: 6379

PID: 1

<http://redis.io>

```
1:M 29 May 2020 01:16:22.108 # WARNING: The TCP backlog setting of 511 cannot be enforced because /proc/sys/net/core/somaxconn is set to the lower value of 128.
```

```
1:M 29 May 2020 01:16:22.108 # Server initialized
```

```
1:M 29 May 2020 01:16:22.108 # WARNING overcommit_memory is set to 0! Background save may fail under low memory condition. To fix this issue add 'vm.overcommit_memory = 1' to /etc/sysctl.conf and then reboot or run the command 'sysctl vm.overcommit_memory=1' for this to take effect.
```

```
1:M 29 May 2020 01:16:22.108 # WARNING you have Transparent Huge Pages (THP) support enabled in your kernel. This will create latency and memory usage issues with Redis. To fix this issue run the command 'echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled' as root, and add it to your /etc/rc.local in order to retain the setting after a reboot. Redis must be restarted after THP is disabled.
```

```
1:M 29 May 2020 01:16:22.108 * Ready to accept connections
```

```
truedei@truedei:~$
```

