

Docker Cheatsheet



Common commands and their functions.



1. docker build



- Purpose: Creates an image from a `Dockerfile`.
- Explanation: This command builds a Docker image based on the instructions in a `Dockerfile`, usually located in the current directory `(.)`. The `t` flag allows you to tag the image with a name.

2. docker run



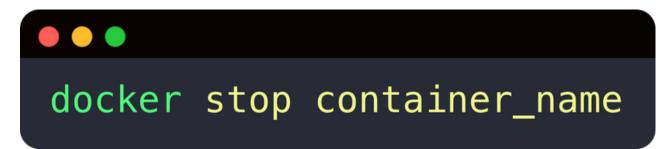
- Purpose: Runs a new container from an image.
- Explanation: Creates a new container from an image (e.g., 'nginx') and runs it. Options include 'd' (detached mode, runs in the background), 'p' (maps a port, e.g., '80:80'), and '-name' (gives the container a name, e.g., 'webserver').

3. docker start



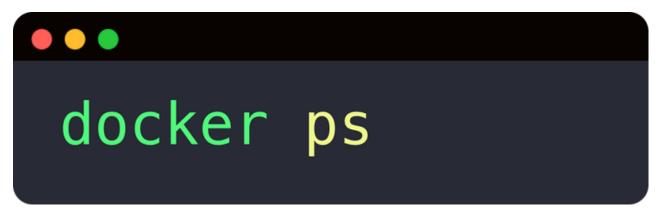
- Purpose: Starts an existing, stopped container.
- **Explanation**: If you have a container that was created and stopped, this command will start it again without creating a new one.

4. docker stop



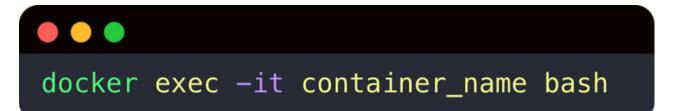
- Purpose: Stops a running container.
- **Explanation**: This gracefully stops a container by shutting down the processes running inside it.

5. docker ps



- Purpose: Lists running containers.
- Explanation: Shows all currently running containers and their details like container ID, name, image, status, ports, etc. Use `docker ps -a` to list all containers, including stopped ones.

6. docker exec



- Purpose: Executes a command inside a running container.
- Explanation: This command allows you to run commands inside a container. The `it` flag runs an interactive shell (like `bash`) inside the container.

7. docker rm



- **Purpose**: Removes a stopped container.
- Explanation: Deletes a container from your system. The container must be stopped first (or you can use `docker rm -f container_name` to forcefully remove a running container).

8. docker rmi



- Purpose: Removes an image.
- **Explanation**: Deletes a Docker image from your local system. You may want to use **'docker images'** to list images first. Note: You cannot remove an image if containers based on it are still running.

9. docker pull



- **Purpose**: Downloads an image from Docker Hub (or another registry).
- Explanation: Retrieves the specified image (e.g., `mysql`) from Docker Hub and saves it locally so you can use it later.

10. docker push



- Purpose: Uploads an image to a Docker registry.
- **Explanation**: Pushes an image from your local system to a Docker registry (e.g., Docker Hub) so others can download and use it.

11. docker commit



- Purpose: Creates a new image from a container's changes.
- **Explanation**: If you've made changes to a container (like installing software), you can save those changes as a new image with this command.

12. docker logs



- Purpose: Shows the logs from a running or stopped container.
- **Explanation**: Displays the output (logs) generated by a container's processes. This is useful for debugging or tracking what's happening inside the container.

13. docker inspect



- Purpose: Shows detailed information about a container or image.
- Explanation: Provides detailed, low-level information (in JSON format) about a container, image, or other Docker object.

14. docker network Is



- Purpose: Lists all Docker networks.
- **Explanation**: Displays the available Docker networks on your system. Networks allow containers to communicate with each other.

15. docker volume Is



- Purpose: Lists all Docker volumes.
- **Explanation**: Shows all volumes, which are used to store persistent data outside of a container's lifecycle.

16. docker-compose up



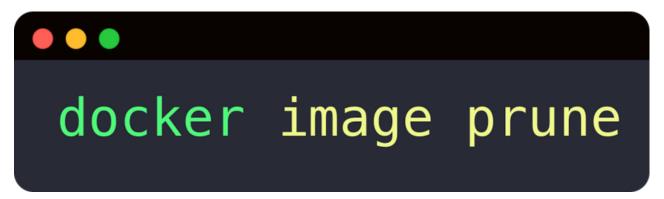
- Purpose: Starts services defined in a `docker-compose.yml` file.
- Explanation: Runs multiple containers as defined in a
 `docker-compose.yml` file. The `d` flag runs it in detached
 mode. Containers are automatically networked and can
 share resources.

17. docker-compose down



- Purpose: Stops and removes all containers defined in a `docker-compose.yml`.
- **Explanation**: Shuts down the running containers and removes networks, volumes, and containers created by **'docker-compose up'**.

18. docker image prune



- Purpose: Removes unused Docker images.
- **Explanation**: Cleans up unused images (those not referenced by any containers) to free up disk space.

19. docker system prune



- **Purpose**: Cleans up unused resources (containers, networks, images, etc.).
- **Explanation**: This command removes all unused containers, networks, images, and optionally, volumes, freeing up space.

20. docker tag



docker tag source_image new_image_name

- Purpose: Creates a tag for an image.
- **Explanation**: Tags an image with a new name (and optionally a version). This is useful for versioning or preparing an image for a registry push.

Summary Table

Command	Purpose	Example
docker build	Build an image from a Dockerfile	docker build -t my_image.
docker run	Run a new container from an image	docker run -d -p 80:80 nginx
docker start	Start an existing container	docker start container_name
docker stop	Stop a running container	docker stop container_name
docker ps	List running containers	docker ps
docker exec	Run a command inside a container	docker exec -it container_name bash
docker rm	Remove a stopped container	docker rm container_name
docker rmi	Remove an image	docker rmi image_name
docker pull	Download an image from a registry	docker pull mysql
docker push	Upload an image to a registry	docker push your_image_name
docker commit	Create a new image from a container	docker commit container_name new_image
docker logs	View container logs	docker logs container_name
docker inspect	Inspect a container or image	docker inspect container_name
docker network Is	List Docker networks	docker network Is
docker volume Is	List Docker volumes	docker volume Is
docker-compose up	Start services from a docker-compose.yml	docker-compose up -d
docker-compose down	Stop services defined in docker-compose.yml	docker-compose down
docker image prune	Remove unused images	docker image prune
docker system prune	Clean up unused containers, images, etc.	docker system prune
dockertag	Tag an image	docker tag source_image new_image_name