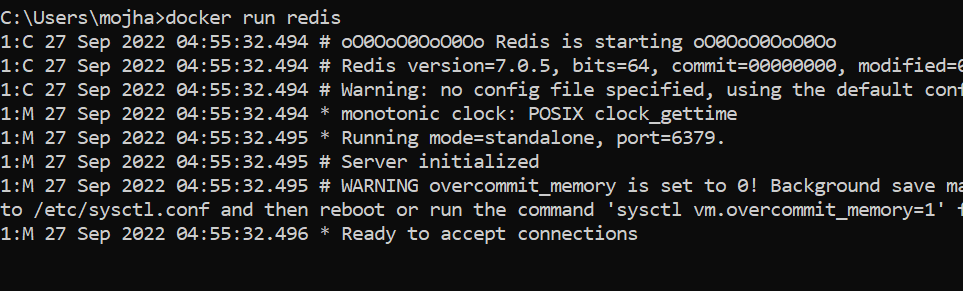
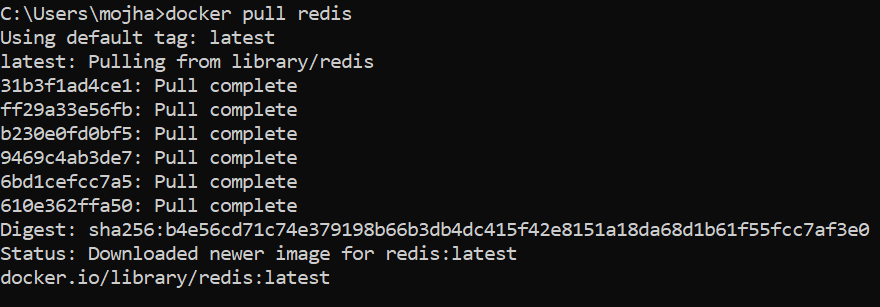
**Docker Commands**

**Docker Run command**

This command is used to run a container from an image. The docker run command is a combination of the docker create and docker start commands. It creates a new container from the image specified and starts that container. if the [docker image](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-docker-images/) is not present, then the docker run pulls that.

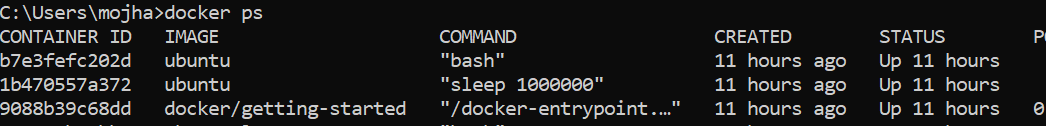
$ docker run <image\_name>  
To give name of container  
$ docker run --name <container\_name> <image\_name>  
  
  
**Docker Pull**

This command allows you to pull any image which is present in the official [registry of docker](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-docker-registry/), [Docker hub](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-docker-hub/). By default, it pulls the latest image, but you can also mention the version of the image.

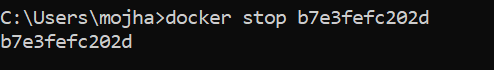
$ docker pull <image\_name>  
  
  
**Docker PS**

This command (by default) shows us a list of all the running containers. We can use various flags with it.

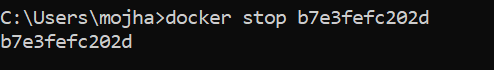
* **-a flag:** shows us all the containers, stopped or running.
* **-l flag:**shows us the latest container.
* **-q flag**: shows only the Id of the containers.

$ docker ps [options.]  
  
  
**Docker Stop**

This command allows you to stop a container if it has crashed or you want to switch to another one.

$ docker stop <container\_ID>  
  
  
**Docker Start**

Suppose you want to start the stopped container again, you can do it with the help of this command.

$ docker start <container\_ID>  


**Docker rm**

To delete a container. By default when a container is created, it gets an ID as well as an imaginary name such as confident\_boyd, heuristic\_villani, etc. You can either mention the container name or its ID.

Some important flags:

* **-f flag:**remove the container forcefully.
* **-v flag:**remove the volumes.
* **-l flag:**remove the specific link mentioned.

$ docker rm {options} <container\_name or ID>  
docker remove an image  
  
**Docker RMI**

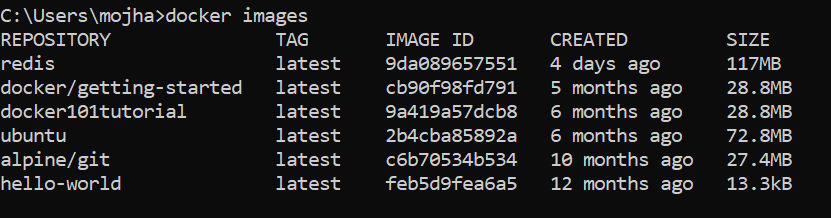
To delete the image in docker. You can delete the images which are useless from the docker local storage so you can free up the space

docker rmi <image ID/ image name>

**Docker Images**

Lists all the pulled images which are present in our system.

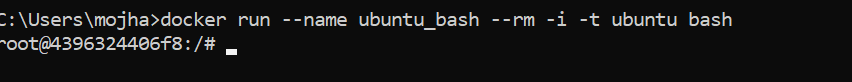
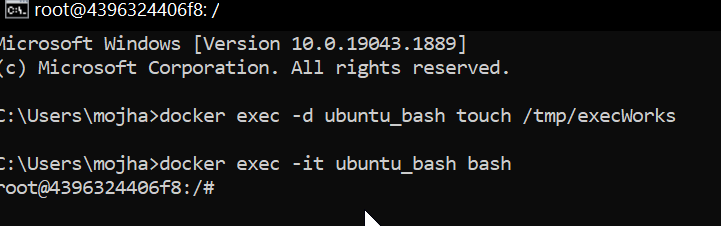
$ docker images

  
  
**Docker exec**

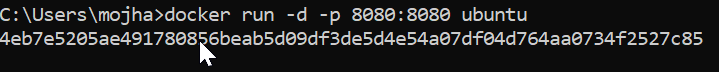
This command allows us to run new commands in a running container. This command only works until the container is running, after the container restarts, this command does not restart.

Some important flags:

* **-d flag:**for running the commands in the background.
* **-i flag:**it will keep STDIN open even when not attached.
* **-e flag:**sets the environment variables

$ docker exec {option  
  
  
**Docker Ports (Port Mapping)**

In order to access the [docker container](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/containerization-using-docker/) from the outside world, we have to map the port on our host( Our laptop for example), to the port on the container. This is where port mapping comes into play.

$ docker run -d -p <port\_on\_host>   
<port\_on\_container> Container\_name  
  
  
**Docker Login**

The Docker login command will help you to authenticate with the Docker hub by which you can push and pull your images.

docker login

**Docker Push**

Once you build your own customized image by using Dockerfile you need to store the image in the remote registry which is DockerHub for that you need to push your image by using the following command.[To know more about How to Push a Container Image to a Docker Repository?](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-push-a-container-image-to-a-docker-repository/)

docker push <Image name/Image ID>

**Docker Build**

The docker build command is used to build the docker images with the help of [Dockerfile.](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/docker-concept-of-dockerfile/)

docker build -t image\_name:tag .  
  
In the place of **image\_name** use the name of the image you build with and give the **tag number** and **. “dot”**represents the current directory.

**Docker Stop**

You can stop and start the docker containers where you can do the maintenance for containers. To stop and start specific containers you can use the following commands.

docker stop container\_name\_or\_id  
  
**Stop Multiple Containers**

Instead of stopping a single container. You can stop multiple containers at a time by using the following commands.

docker stop container1 container2 container3

**Docker Restart**

While running the containers in Docker you may face some errors and containers fails to start. You can restart the containers to resolve the containers by using the following commands.

docker restart container\_name\_or\_id

**Docker Inspection**

Docker containers will run into some errors in real time to debug the container’s errors you can use the following commands.

docker inspect container\_name\_or\_id

**Docker Commit command**

After running the containers by using the current image you can make the updates to the containers by interacting with the containers from those containers you can create an image by using the following commands.

docker commit container\_name\_or\_id new\_image\_name:tag

**Docker Basic Command**

Following are the some of the docker basic commands

1. **docker images:** Docker images will list all the images which are pulled or built in that docker host.
2. **docker pull:**Docker pull will the docker images from the dockerhub.
3. **docker run:**Docker run will run the docker image as an container.
4. **docker ps:**Docker run will list all the containers which are running in the docker host.
5. **docker stop:**Docker stop will stop the docker container which are already running.
6. **docker rm:**Docker rm command will remove the containers which are in the stop condition.

**Docker Commands List**

Following are the docker commands which listed form build and Docker image to running it an Docker container and attaching the docker volumes to it.

**Docker Image Command**

1. **docker build command:** It will build Docker images by using the **Dockerfile.**
2. **docker pull command:** Docker pull command will pull the **Docker image** whcih is avalible in the **dockerhub.**
3. **docker images command:**It will list all the images which are pulled and build in the docker host.
4. **docker inspect command:**It will help to debug the docker image if any errors occurred while building an image or pulling the image.
5. **docker push command:**Docker command will push the docker image into the Dockerhub.
6. **docker save command:**It will save the docker image in the form of dockerfile.
7. **docker rmi command:**It will remove the docker image.

**Docker Container Command**

1. **docker attach command:** Connecting to an Existing Container.
2. **docker ps command:**To list the running containers.
3. **docker container inspect infinite Command:**To Inspect the Docker containers.
4. **docker exec command:**To execute the commands in the running containers.
5. **docker cp command:** To copy the file from docker host to the docker containers,