# Docker Cheatsheet

A cheat sheet is a concise summary of important information that is meant to be used as a quick reference. Cheatsheets are often used in the form of a list or a table, and they typically cover a specific topic or subject area. In the context of Docker, a Docker cheatsheet is a summary of commonly used Docker commands and their options and other useful information related to Docker.

Cheatsheets can be particularly helpful when learning a new tool or technology, as they provide a convenient way to quickly look up and remind oneself of key concepts and commands. They can also be useful for experienced users who need to recall a specific command or option but may not remember all the details.



## The Docker CLI

### 1. Manage Docker Images

Build a Docker Image:

Command: `docker build`

```
docker build [options] .

-t “app/container_name” # name
```

Description: Create an `image` from a Dockerfile.

### 2. Run a Docker Container:

Run a command in an `image` .

Command: `docker run`

```
docker run [options] IMAGE
  # see `docker create` for options
```

Description: Run a command in an `image`.

## 3. Manage containers

### docker create

```
docker create [options] IMAGE
  -a, --attach               # attach stdout/err
  -i, --interactive          # attach stdin (interactive)
  -t, --tty                  # pseudo-tty
      --name NAME            # name your image
  -p, --publish 5000:5000    # port map
      --expose 5432          # expose a port to linked containers
  -P, --publish-all          # publish all ports
      --link container:alias # linking
  -v, --volume `pwd`:/app    # mount (absolute paths needed)
  -e, --env NAME=hello       # env vars
```

#### Example

```
$ docker create --name app_redis_1 \
  --expose 6379 \
  redis:3.0.2
```

Create a `container` from an `image`.

## 4. Executing command in a container

### docker exec

```
docker exec [options] CONTAINER COMMAND
  -d, --detach        # run in background
  -i, --interactive   # stdin
  -t, --tty           # interactive
```

#### Example

```
$ docker exec app_web_1 tail logs/development.log
$ docker exec -t -i app_web_1 rails c
```

Run commands in a `container`.

## 5. Start a Container

### docker start

```
docker start [options] CONTAINER
  -a, --attach        # attach stdout/err
  -i, --interactive   # attach stdin

docker stop [options] CONTAINER
```

Start/stop a `container`.

## 6. Managing Container

### `docker ps`

```
$ docker ps
$ docker ps -a
$ docker kill $ID
```

Manage `container`s using ps/kill.

## 7. Managing Images

### `docker images`

```
$ docker images
  REPOSITORY    TAG         ID
  ubuntu        12.10       b750fe78269d
  me/myapp      latest      7b2431a8d968
```

```
$ docker images -a   # also show intermediate
```

Manages `image`s.

## 8. Delete Image

### `docker rmi`

```
docker rmi b750fe78269d
```

Deletes `image`s.

## Also see

- Getting Started *(docker.io)*

## 9. Dockerfile

## Inheritance

```
FROM ruby:2.2.2
```

## Variables

```
ENV APP_HOME /myapp
RUN mkdir $APP_HOME
```

## Initialization

```
RUN bundle install
```

```
WORKDIR /myapp
```

```
VOLUME ["/data"]
# Specification for mount point
```

```
ADD file.xyz /file.xyz
COPY --chown=user:group host_file.xyz /path/container_file.xyz
```

## Onbuild

```
ONBUILD RUN bundle install
# when used with another file
```

## Commands

```
EXPOSE 5900
CMD    ["bundle", "exec", "rails", "server"]
```

## Entrypoint

```
ENTRYPOINT ["executable", "param1", "param2"]
ENTRYPOINT command param1 param2
```

Configures a container that will run as an executable.

```
ENTRYPOINT exec top -b
```

This will use shell processing to substitute shell variables, and will ignore any `CMD` or `docker run` command line arguments.

## Metadata

```
LABEL version="1.0"
```

```
LABEL "com.example.vendor"="ACME Incorporated"
LABEL com.example.label-with-value="foo"
```

```
LABEL description="This text illustrates \
that label-values can span multiple lines."
```

## See also

- https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/

# docker-compose

## Basic example

```
# docker-compose.yml
version: '2'

services:
  web:
    build: .
    # build from Dockerfile
    context: ./Path
    dockerfile: Dockerfile
    ports:
     - "5000:5000"
    volumes:
     - .:/code
  redis:
    image: redis
```

## Commands

```
docker-compose start
docker-compose stop
```

```
docker-compose pause
docker-compose unpause
```

```
docker-compose ps
docker-compose up
docker-compose down
```

# Reference

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## Building

```
web:
  # build from Dockerfile
  build: .
```

```
  # build from custom Dockerfile
  build:
    context: ./dir
    dockerfile: Dockerfile.dev
```

```
  # build from image
  image: ubuntu
  image: ubuntu:14.04
  image: tutum/influxdb
  image: example-registry:4000/postgresql
  image: a4bc65fd
```

## Ports

```
  ports:
    - "3000"
    - "8000:80"  # guest:host
```

```
# expose ports to linked services (not to host)
expose: ["3000"]
```

## Commands

```
# command to execute
command: bundle exec thin -p 3000
command: [bundle, exec, thin, -p, 3000]
```

```
# override the entrypoint
entrypoint: /app/start.sh
entrypoint: [php, -d, vendor/bin/phpunit]
```

## Environment variables

```
# environment vars
environment:
  RACK_ENV: development
environment:
  - RACK_ENV=development
```

```
# environment vars from file
env_file: .env
env_file: [.env, .development.env]
```

## Dependencies

```
# makes the `db` service available as the hostname `database`
# (implies depends_on)
links:
  - db:database
  - redis
```

```
# make sure `db` is alive before starting
depends_on:
  - db
```

## Other options

```
# make this service extend another
extends:
  file: common.yml  # optional
  service: webapp
```

```
volumes:
  - /var/lib/mysql
  - ./_data:/var/lib/mysql
```

# Advanced features

## Labels

```
services:
  web:
    labels:
      com.example.description: "Accounting web app"
```

## DNS servers

```
services:
  web:
    dns: 8.8.8.8
    dns:
      - 8.8.8.8
      - 8.8.4.4
```

## Devices

```
services:
  web:
    devices:
    - "/dev/ttyUSB0:/dev/ttyUSB0"
```

## External links

```
services:
  web:
    external_links:
      - redis_1
      - project_db_1:mysql
```

## Hosts

```
services:
  web:
    extra_hosts:
      - "somehost:192.168.1.100"
```

## sevices

To view list of all the services runnning in swarm

```
docker service ls
```

To see all running services

```
docker stack services stack_name
```

to see all services logs

```
docker service logs stack_name service_name
```

To scale services quickly across qualified node

```
docker service scale stack_name_service_name=replicas
```

## Cleaning up

To clean or prune unused (dangling) images

```
docker image prune
```

To remove all images which are not in use containers , add – a

```
docker image prune -a
```

To Prune your entire system

```
docker system prune
```

To leave swarm

```
docker swarm leave
```

To remove swarm ( deletes all volume data and database info)

```
docker stack rm stack_name
```

To kill all running containers

```
docker kill $(docker ps -q )
```

## Support and Community

If you do get enough interest to contribute to this Cheat Sheet, the community at Collabnix is available to support you. Feel free to raise PR and get your favourite Cheat Sheet added to the list via PR, or you can connect to us either on Slack or Discord server.

## Other Cheat Sheets

- Kubectl Cheat Sheet
- Docker Compose Cheat Sheet