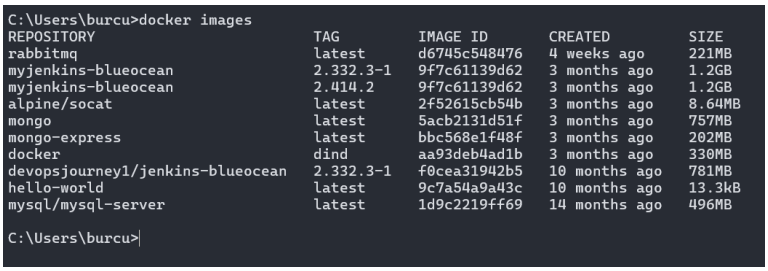
Docker Commands

docker –help: shows the options for using Docker commands. It contains common, management, swarm commands, and global options. Additionally, "—help" can be used to examine the options of commands, such as "docker images –help".

docker pull "imageName:tag": downloads an image from docker registry**.**

docker images: shows all docker images.



docker rmi "imageName:tag": removes the image, image id can be used too.

docker images prunes: removes all unused images.

docker build -t "imageName:tag" "file_path": creates an image using a Dockerfile located at the file path specified, use "." if the command is executed in the same directory as the Dockerfile.

docker run "imageName:tag": run a container using the image, the 'run' command is generally used with its options. Some of these options are exemplified below.

docker run -d -it -rm --name "containerName" -p "host_port:docker_port" --env-file "envFilePath" -v "volume" –network "networkName" "imageName:tag":

-d: the container runs in detached mode. The default behavior is attached mode, which means that the output can be seen directly from the terminal.
--it: The container runs in interactive mode, allowing commands to be entered directly into the Docker shell, with the output visible.

-- rm: removes the container when it stops.
--name: sets name for the container, name can be used with all docker operations instead of id.
-p: associates host port, such as a local machine port, to a Docker port. The application running in the Docker container can use the Docker port to provide output.
--env-file: Environment files can be used with Docker to pass credentials, enhancing security by avoiding direct exposure of credentials in the command.
-v: mounts volume for the container.
-network: Connecting Docker to a network enables communication between containers. By default, different containers cannot communicate with each other, but Docker networks create links between these containers, allowing the exchange of inputs and outputs.

docker ps: displays all running containers. Adding "-a" to the command shows all containers, including the stopped ones.

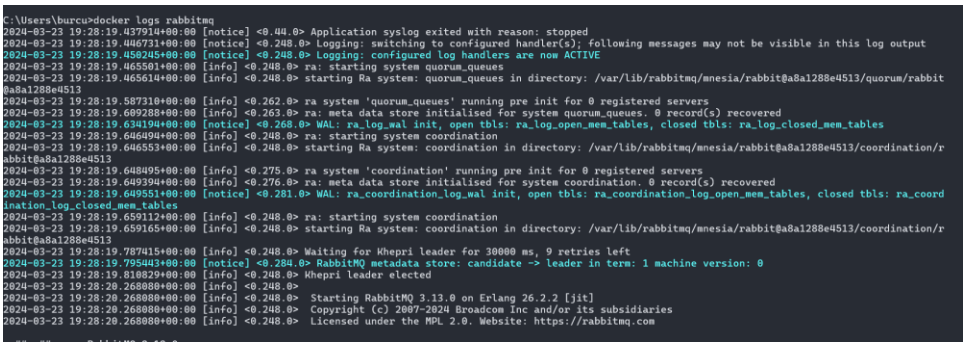
docker stop/start "containerName": starts or stops the container.

docker rm "containerName": removes the container.

docker exec it "containerName" bash: opens the container in a bash shell where bash commands can be executed.

docker volume create "volumeName": creates a volume.

docker logs "containerName": show the logs for the container.



docker system prune: removes unused containers, networks, container cash layers and volumes.

docker-compose up/down: starts/stops multi containers. It uses the docker-compose file to manage containers.