

DOCKERFILE QUICK REFERENCE

See `$ man dockerfile` for detailed reference

FROM *<image>*

FROM *<image>:<tag>*

Sets the base image for subsequent instructions. Dockerfile must start with FROM instruction.

MAINTAINER *<name>*

Sets the Author field for the generated images

LABEL ... Adds metadata to an image. A label is a key-value pair

LABEL *<key>=<value>* *<key2>=<value2>* ...

LABEL *<key>* *<value>*

RUN ... Executes any commands in a new layer on top of the current image and commits the results. There are two forms:

RUN *<command>* Run the command in the shell `/bin/sh -c`

RUN *["<executable>", "<param1>", "<param2>"]*

Executable form. The square brackets are a part of the syntax

CMD ... Provides defaults for executing container. There could be at most one CMD instruction in a Dockerfile

CMD *["<executable>", "<param1>", "<param2>"]*

Executable form

CMD *["<param1>", "<param2>"]*

Provide default arguments to ENTRYPOINT

CMD *<command>* *args ...>*

Run the command in the shell `/bin/sh -c`

ENTRYPOINT ... Helps you configure a container that can be run as an executable. The ENTRYPOINT instruction adds an entry command that is not overwritten when arguments are passed to docker run. This is different from the behavior of CMD. This allows arguments to be passed to the entrypoint

ENTRYPOINT *["<executable>", "<param1>", "<param2>"]*

Executable form

ENTRYPOINT *<command>* *param1 param2 ...>*

Run the command in the shell `/bin/sh -c`

EXPOSE *<port1>* *<port2>* ...

Informs Docker that the container listens on the specified network ports at runtime. Docker uses this information to interconnect containers using links and to set up port redirection on the host system

ENV *<key>* *<value>* Sets the environment variable *<key>* to the value *<value>*. This value is passed to all future RUN, ENTRYPOINT, and CMD instructions

COPY *<src>* *<dest>*

COPY *["<src>", ... "<dest>"]*

Copies new files, directories or remote file URLs to the filesystem of the container at path *<dest>*. All new files and directories are created with mode 0755 and with the uid and gid of 0.

ADD *<src>* *<dest>*

ADD *["<src>", ... "<dest>"]*

Like COPY, but additionally allows *<src>* to be an URL, and if *<src>* is an archive in a recognized format, it will be unpacked. The best practice is to prefer COPY

VOLUME *["/some/path"]*

Creates a mount point with the specified name and marks it as holding externally-mounted volumes from the native host or from other containers

USER *<user>*

USER *<user>:<group>*

Sets the username or UID used for running subsequent commands. *<user>* can be either username or UID; *<group>* can be either group name or GID

WORKDIR */path/to/workdir*

Sets the working directory for the RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT, COPY and ADD Dockerfile commands that follow. Relative paths are defined relative to the path of the previous WORKDIR instruction.

ARG *<name>*

ARG *<name>=<default value>*

Defines a variable that users can pass at build-time to the builder with the `docker build` command using the `--build-arg <varname>=<value>` flag

ONBUILD *<instruction>*

Adds a trigger instruction to an image. The trigger is executed at a later time, when the image is used as the base for another build. Docker executes the trigger in the context of the downstream build, as if the trigger existed immediately after the FROM instruction in the downstream Dockerfile.

DOCKER CLI QUICK REFERENCE

See `$ man docker-<command>` for detailed reference; e.g. `$ man docker-build`

Building images

\$ docker build [*<opts>*] *<path>* | *<URL>*

Build a new image from the source code at PATH

-f, **--file** *path/to/Dockerfile*

Path to the Dockerfile to use. Default: Dockerfile.

--build-arg *<varname>=<value>*

Name and value of a build argument defined with ARG Dockerfile instruction

-t *"<name>[:<tag>]"*

Repository names (and optionally with tags) to be applied to the resulting image

--label *=<label>*

Set metadata for an image

-q, **--quiet** Suppress the output generated by containers

--rm Remove intermediate containers after a successful build

Creating, running and stopping containers

\$ docker run [*<opts>*] *<image>* [*<command>*] [*<arg>...*]

Run a command in a new container

-i, **--interactive**

Keep STDIN open even if not attached

-t, **--tty** Allocate a pseudo-TTY

-v, **--volume** [*<host-dir>[:<container-dir>[:<opts>]]*]

Bind mount a volume. Options are comma-separated: [*ro,rw*]. By default, *rw* is used.

--device *=<host-dev>:<container-dev>[:<opts>]*

Add a host device to the container; e.g.

`--device="/dev/sda:/dev/xvdc:rw"`.

Possible *<opts>* flags: *r*: read, *w*: write, *m*: mknod

-d, **--detach** Detached (daemon) mode

-e, **--env** *NAME["<value>"]*

Set environment variable. If the *value* is omitted, the value will be taken from the current environment.

--env-file *file*

Read in a line delimited file of environment variables

--entrypoint *"some/entry/point"*

Overwrite the default ENTRYPOINT of the image

-h, **--hostname** *"<hostname>"*

Container host name

--add-host *=<hostname>:<ip>*

Add a custom host-to-IP mapping

--net *"<mode>"*

Set the network mode for the container (default: bridge):

- **bridge**: create a network stack on the default Docker bridge
- **none**: no networking
- **container:<name>|id**: reuse another container's stack
- **host**: use the Docker host network stack
- **<network-name>|<network-id>**: connect to a user-defined network

--group-add *=<groups>*

Add additional groups to run as

--rm Automatically remove the container when it exits

--restart *"no|on-failure[:<max-retry>]|always|unless-stopped"*

Restart policy; default: no

--name *"foo"* Assign a name to the container

--detach-keys *"<keys>"*

Override the key sequence to detach a container. Default: `"ctrl-p ctrl-q"`

\$ docker create [*<opts>*] *<image>* [*<command>*] [*<arg>...*]

Create a new container, but don't run it (instead, print its id). See options for `docker run`

\$ docker start [*<opts>*] *<container>* [*<container>...*]

Start one or more containers

-a, **--attach** Attach container's STDOUT and STDERR and forward all signals to the process

-i, **--interactive**

Attach container's STDIN

\$ docker stop [*<opts>*] *<container>* [*<container>...*]

Stop one or more containers by sending SIGTERM and then SIGKILL after a grace period

-t, **--time** *[<10>]*

Number of seconds to wait before killing the container

\$ docker kill [*<opts>*] *<container>* [*<container>...*]

Kill a running container using SIGKILL or a specified signal

-s, **--signal** *["KILL"]*

Signal to send to the container

\$ docker pause *<container>* [*<container>...*]

Pause all processes within a container

\$ docker unpause *<container>* [*<container>...*]

Unpause all processes within a container

DOCKER CLI QUICK REFERENCE (continued)

Interacting with running containers

```
$ docker attach [opts] <container>
    Attach to a running container
--no-stdin      Do not attach STDIN (i.e. attach in read-only mode)
--detach-keys = "<keys>"
    Override the key sequence to detach a container. Default:
    "ctrl-p ctrl-q"
$ docker exec [opts] <container> <command> [<arg> ...]
    Run a process in a running container
-i, --interactive
    Keep STDIN open even if not attached
-t, --tty       Allocate a pseudo-TTY
-d, --detach    Detached (daemon) mode
$ docker top <container> [ps options]
    Display the running processes within a container. The ps
    options are any options you would give to the ps command
$ docker cp [opts] <container>:<src.path> <host_dest.path>
$ docker cp [opts] <host_src.path> <container>:<dest.path>
    Copy files/folders between a container and the local
    filesystem. Behaves like Linux command cp -a. It's
    possible to specify - as either the host_dest.path or
    host_src.path, in which case you can also stream a tar
    archive.
-L, --follow-link
    Follow symbol link in source path
$ docker logs [opts] <container>
    Fetch the logs of a container
-f, --follow    Follow log output: it combines docker log and docker
    attach
--since = "<timestamp>"
    Show logs since the given timestamp
-t, --timestamps
    Show timestamps
--tail = "<n>"   Output the specified number of lines at the end of logs
$ docker wait <container> [<container>...]
    Block until a container stops, then print its exit code
```

Saving and loading images and containers

```
$ docker save [opts] <image> [<image>...]
    Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to
    STDOUT by default)
-o, --output = ""
    Write to a file instead of STDOUT
$ docker load [opts]
    Load image(s) from a tar archive or STDIN. Restores both
    images and tags
-i, --input = "<tar-archive>"
    Read from a tar archive file, instead of STDIN. The tarball
    may be compressed with gzip, bzip, or xz.
-q, --quiet     Suppress the load progress bar
$ docker export [opts] <container>
    Export the contents of a container's filesystem as a tar
    archive
-o, --output = "<file>"
    Write to a file instead of STDOUT
$ docker import [opts] <file>|<URL>|- [<repository>[:<tag>]]
    Create an empty filesystem image and import the contents
    of the tarball into it, then optionally tag it.
-c, --change = []
    Apply specified Dockerfile instructions while importing
    the image; one of these: CMD, ENTRYPOINT, ENV, EXPOSE,
    ONBUILD, USER, VOLUME, WORKDIR
-m, --message = "<msg>"
    Set commit message for imported image
```

Communicating with Docker Registry

```
$ docker login [opts] [<server>]
    Log in to a Docker Registry on the specified <server>.
    If server is omitted, https://registry-1.docker.io is used.
    Credentials are stored in ~/.docker/config.json
-u, --username = "<username>"
-p, --password = "<password>"
$ docker logout [<server>]
    Log out from a Docker Registry on the specified <server>.
    If server is omitted, https://registry-1.docker.io is used.
$ docker push [<registry.host>[:<registry.port>]/]<name>[:<tag>]
    Push an image or a repository to a Registry
$ docker pull [<opts>] [<registry.host>[:<registry.port>]/]<name>[:<tag>]
    Pull an image or a repository from a Registry
-a, --all-tags
    Download all tagged images in the repository
```

Listing images and containers

```
$ docker images [opts]
    List images
-a, --all      Show all images (by default, intermediate image layers
    aren't shown)
--no-trunc     Don't truncate output
-f, --filter = "<filter>"
    Filter output based on these conditions:
    • dangling=true - unused (untagged) images
    • label=<key> or label=<key>=<value>
--format = "<template>"
    Pretty-print containers using a Go template, e.g. {{.ID}}.
    Valid placeholders:
    • .ID - Image ID
    • .Repository - Image repository
    • .Tag - Image tag
    • .Digest - Image digest
    • .CreatedSince - Time since the image was created
    • .CreatedAt - Time when the image was created
    • .Size - Image disk size
$ docker ps [opts]
    List containers
-a, --all      Show all containers (including non-running ones)
--no-trunc     Don't truncate output
-q, --quiet    Only display numeric IDs
-f, --filter = "<filter>"
    Filter output based on these conditions:
    • exited=<int> an exit code of <int>
    • label=<key> or label=<key>=<value>
    • status=(created|restarting|running|paused|exited|dead)
    • name=<string> a container's name
    • id=<ID> a container's ID
    • before=(<container-name>|<container-id>)
    • since=(<container-name>|<container-id>)
    • ancestor=(<image-name>[:<tag>]|<image-id>| image@digest) -
      containers created from an image or a descendant
    • volume=(<volume-name>|<mount-point-destination>)
--format = "<template>"
    Pretty-print containers using a Go template, e.g. {{.ID}}.
    Valid placeholders:
    • .ID - Container ID
    • .Image - Image ID
    • .Command - Quoted command
    • .CreatedAt - Time when the container was created.
    • .RunningFor - Time since the container was started.
    • .Ports - Exposed ports.
    • .Status - Container status.
    • .Size - Container disk size.
    • .Names - Container names.
    • .Labels - All labels assigned to the container.
    • .Label - Value of a specific label for this container. For
      example {{.Label "com.docker.swarm.cpu"}}
    • .Mounts - Names of the volumes mounted.
```

Inspecting images and containers

```
$ docker inspect [opts] <container>|<image> [<container>|<image>...]
    Return low-level information on a container or image
-f, --format = "<format>"
    Format the output using the given Go template. You can
    see the available placeholders by looking at the total output
    without --format
-s, --size     Display total file sizes if the type is container
-t, --type = "<container>|<image>"
    Return JSON for specified type only
```

Removing images and containers

```
$ docker rm [opts] <container> [<container>...]
    Remove one or more containers from the host
-f, --force    Force the removal of a running container (uses SIGKILL)
-l, --link     Remove the specified link and not the underlying container
-v, --volume   Remove the volumes associated with the container
$ docker rmi [opts] <image> [<image>...]
    Remove one or more images from the host
-f, --force    Force the removal of images of a running container
--no-prune     Do not delete untagged parents
```