Images Are Created Locally

In this lesson, we are going to briefly discuss the advantages of having locally stored images.

When I run the *docker build* command to create an image from a *Dockerfile* file, the resultant image is stored locally on the computer where the *docker build* command is run.

This allows me to run as many containers as I want from the locally created image, but the chances are that I want other computers to be able to run containers from the image I created. We'll learn how to do that in the next chapter.

I can see the images available locally on my computer by running the following command:

```
docker image ls
```

Considering, the images I built earlier, I can see something along those lines:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID
webserver	latest	c067edac5ec1
hello	latest	347c4eed84cd
nginx	1.15	f09fe80eb0e7
debian	8	ec0727c65ed3

Having the images readily available locally makes it faster to run a container from them. However, there will be a time when some images are useless. I can

remove them from my local machine using the *docker rmi* command and providing it the image name or image ID.

For instance, I could remove the *webserver:latest* image using any of the following two commands:

```
docker rmi c067edac5ec1
docker rmi webserver:latest
```

Before we move on to tags, try the exercise in the next lesson.