

# Docker Command Reference: Expanded Cheat Sheet & Workflow Guide

Docker's CLI now spans hundreds of sub-commands, plugins, and orchestration features. This extended reference groups the most- and often-forgotten commands into logical workflows—helping beginners ramp up quickly while giving seasoned engineers a single, searchable source for day-to-day operations.

## Overview

Docker simplifies packaging, shipping, and running applications by wrapping them inside isolated containers. Much of that power hides behind a versatile command-line interface. This guide expands the classic cheat sheet with deeper coverage of:

- Installation diagnostics, context switching, and daemon inspection.
- Fine-grained image, container, volume, network, and build cache management.
- Modern BuildKit/Buildx workflows, multi-platform publishing, and inline cache exports.
- Compose v2 sub-commands, environment overrides, and configuration helpers.
- System pruning, disk-usage analytics, and resource monitoring.
- On-the-fly debugging, logs, file copy, and interactive maintenance tasks.
- Swarm orchestration starters and context-aware remote management.

## ▮ Installation & Initial Diagnostics

Command	Purpose
<code>docker --version</code>	Display Docker Engine client/server versions <sup>[1]</sup> .
<code>docker info</code>	Full daemon diagnostics: storage driver, kernel, cgroup version, container/image counts <sup>[2]</sup> .
<code>docker context ls</code>	List contexts (local, remote SSH, cloud, Kubernetes) <sup>[3]</sup> .
<code>docker context use &lt;name&gt;</code>	Switch the active context for subsequent commands <sup>[4]</sup> .
<code>docker compose version</code>	Show Compose CLI plugin build & API compatibility <sup>[5]</sup> .
<code>docker system info</code>	Summarize resources, driver plugins, registries, default root dir <sup>[2]</sup> .

## Quick Health Check

Run:

```
docker info --format '{{.ServerVersion}} - {{.OperatingSystem}}'
```

to ensure the daemon is reachable and exporting metrics.

## ▮ Core Docker Concepts

- **Image:** A layered, read-only template created from a **Dockerfile**. <sup>[6]</sup>
- **Container:** An isolated runtime instance of an image. <sup>[7]</sup>
- **Volume:** Managed data storage independent of the container's writable layer. <sup>[8]</sup>
- **Network:** Virtual switch enabling secure container-to-container communication. <sup>[9]</sup>
- **Context:** Named set of endpoint credentials for talking to multiple daemons, swarms, or K8s clusters from one CLI. <sup>[3]</sup>
- **BuildKit/Buildx:** Next-gen builder backend & CLI plugin enabling parallel, multi-arch builds with advanced caching. <sup>[10]</sup>
- **Compose:** YAML-driven orchestration tool for multi-container stacks. <sup>[5]</sup>
- **Swarm:** Native clustering/orchestration mode built into Docker Engine. <sup>[11]</sup>

## ▮ General CLI Help & Context Management

Command	Description
<code>docker help</code>	Top-level command index with global flags <sup>[2]</sup> .
<code>docker &lt;subcmd&gt; --help</code>	Detailed usage, options, and examples for any sub-command <sup>[2]</sup> .
<code>docker context create &lt;name&gt; --docker host=ssh://user@host</code>	Register a remote daemon over SSH <sup>[4]</sup> .
<code>docker context inspect &lt;name&gt;</code>	Show endpoints, TLS data, storage paths <sup>[3]</sup> .
<code>docker context show</code>	Print the name of the current context (handy for prompts) <sup>[12]</sup> .
<code>docker context export &lt;name&gt; ctx.tar</code>	Archive a context for sharing/dr <sup>[3]</sup> .

## ▮ Image Lifecycle Commands

Command	Function
<code>docker build -t app:1.0 .</code>	Build image in current dir with tag <sup>[6]</sup> .
<code>docker build --platform linux/arm64 -t app:arm .</code>	Cross-compile with BuildKit/Buildx <sup>[10]</sup> .
<code>docker image ls</code>	List images; <code>-a</code> shows intermediate layers <sup>[13]</sup> .

Command	Function
<code>docker image history &lt;id&gt;</code>	Display layer ancestry & commands <a href="#">[6]</a> .
<code>docker pull alpine:3.20</code>	Retrieve from registry <a href="#">[6]</a> .
<code>docker tag &lt;img&gt; user/repo:prod</code>	Retag for push <a href="#">[6]</a> .
<code>docker push user/repo:prod</code>	Upload to registry <a href="#">[14]</a> .
<code>docker image inspect &lt;id&gt;</code>	Manifest & config JSON <a href="#">[6]</a> .
<code>docker image rm &lt;id&gt;</code>	Delete unused/cached images <a href="#">[6]</a> .
<code>docker image prune -a --filter until=168h</code>	Purge dangling & aged images <a href="#">[15]</a> .
<code>docker save app:1.0 -o app.tar</code>	Export image to tar archive <a href="#">[16]</a> .
<code>docker load -i app.tar</code>	Import image archive <a href="#">[16]</a> .

## Container Runtime Management

Command	Purpose
<code>docker run -d -p 8080:80 --name web nginx:stable</code>	Start container detached with port mapping <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker exec -it web bash</code>	Open interactive shell in running container <a href="#">[17]</a> .
<code>docker container ls</code>	List active containers (alias: <code>docker ps</code> ) <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker container ls -a</code>	Show all including stopped <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker logs -f --tail 100 web</code>	Stream logs with follow <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker top web</code>	Show container processes <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker stats web</code>	Live CPU/MEM/IO metrics <a href="#">[18]</a> .
<code>docker stop web</code>	Graceful SIGTERM then SIGKILL after timeout <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker restart web</code>	Convenience stop → start sequence <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker container inspect web</code>	Low-level config/state (Mounts, PID, IPs) <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker rename web api-web</code>	Change container name <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker commit web debug:tmp</code>	Snapshot changes into new image <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker rm web</code>	Remove stopped container <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker cp web:/var/log/nginx access.log</code>	Copy file from container to host <a href="#">[19]</a> .
<code>docker cp config.yml web:/app/</code>	Push file into running container <a href="#">[20]</a> .

## ▮ Volume Commands

Command	Role
<code>docker volume create pgdata</code>	Provision named volume <a href="#">[21]</a> .
<code>docker volume ls</code>	Enumerate volumes <a href="#">[21]</a> .
<code>docker volume inspect pgdata</code>	Path, driver, mount-point <a href="#">[21]</a> .
<code>docker volume rm pgdata</code>	Delete volume (must be unused) <a href="#">[21]</a> .
<code>docker volume prune --force</code>	Remove all dangling volumes <a href="#">[21]</a> .
<code>docker run -v pgdata:/var/lib/postgresql/data postgres:16</code>	Mount volume into container <a href="#">[8]</a> .

## ▮ Network Management

Command	Action
<code>docker network ls</code>	List user & default networks <a href="#">[9]</a> .
<code>docker network create --driver bridge app-net</code>	Create bridge network <a href="#">[9]</a> .
<code>docker network inspect app-net</code>	CIDR, containers, gateways <a href="#">[9]</a> .
<code>docker network connect app-net web</code>	Attach running container <a href="#">[9]</a> .
<code>docker network disconnect bridge debug-box</code>	Detach container <a href="#">[9]</a> .
<code>docker network prune</code>	Delete unused networks <a href="#">[9]</a> .

## ▮ BuildKit & Buildx Workflows

Build Command	Highlights
<code>docker buildx create --name multi --use</code>	Spin up separate builder instance <a href="#">[22]</a> .
<code>docker buildx build --platform linux/amd64,linux/arm64 -t user/app:latest --push .</code>	Multi-arch build & direct push <a href="#">[22]</a> .
<code>docker buildx bake -f docker-bake.hcl release</code>	Declarative batch builds via bake file <a href="#">[23]</a> .
<code>docker buildx du</code>	Estimate build cache size <a href="#">[22]</a> .
<code>docker buildx prune --filter until=72h --force</code>	Remove aged cache layers <a href="#">[23]</a> .
<code>docker builder prune --all --keep-storage 20GB</code>	Legacy builder cache cleanup <a href="#">[24]</a> .

**Tip:** Set `DOCKER_BUILDKIT=1` in your shell profile so legacy `docker build` automatically leverages BuildKit improvements.

## ▮ Dockerfile Instruction Quick-Ref

Directive	Purpose
FROM	Base image; first instruction required <a href="#">[25]</a> .
RUN	Execute shell commands during build <a href="#">[25]</a> .
COPY	Add local files/directories to image <a href="#">[25]</a> .
ADD	Like COPY + remote URLs & archives <a href="#">[25]</a> .
CMD	Default container command (overridden by run args) <a href="#">[25]</a> .
ENTRYPOINT	Preferred executable, arguments appended <a href="#">[25]</a> .
ARG	Build-time variable (not persisted) <a href="#">[25]</a> .
ENV	Environment variable available at runtime <a href="#">[25]</a> .
EXPOSE	Documented port(s) the app listens on <a href="#">[25]</a> .
WORKDIR	Set working directory <a href="#">[25]</a> .
VOLUME	Declare mount point for volumes <a href="#">[25]</a> .
HEALTHCHECK	Periodic check returning healthy/unhealthy <a href="#">[25]</a> .
USER	Switch UID/GID for subsequent layers <a href="#">[25]</a> .

## ▮ Compose v2 Sub-Commands

Command	Function
<code>docker compose up</code>	Build (if needed) and start all services <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose up -d --scale worker=3</code>	Detached start with replica override <a href="#">[26]</a> .
<code>docker compose logs -f --tail=50</code>	Live logs across services <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose ps</code>	Container status & port mappings <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose down -v --rmi all</code>	Stop stack, remove volumes & images <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose restart api</code>	Recycle single service <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose exec db psql -U user appdb</code>	Exec into service container <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose config --profiles dev</code>	Render merged YAML for selected profile <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose cp web:/usr/share/nginx/html ./dist</code>	Copy from service container <a href="#">[5]</a> .
<code>docker compose watch</code>	Rebuild/restart on file changes (dev loop) <a href="#">[5]</a> .

## ▮ Monitoring & Debugging

Command	Insight
<code>docker stats --no-stream</code>	One-shot resource snapshot for all containers <a href="#">[27]</a> .
<code>docker stats --format "table {{.Name}}\t{{.CPUPerc}}\t{{.MemUsage}}"</code>	Custom column output <a href="#">[18]</a> .
<code>docker logs --since 10m api</code>	Recent logs only <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker events --filter container=web</code>	Real-time daemon event stream <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker container inspect --format '{{.State.ExitCode}}' failing</code>	Extract JSON fields quickly <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>docker debug &lt;container&gt;</code>	Drop into ephemeral toolbox shell even in slim images <a href="#">[28]</a> .

## ▮ Cleanup & Disk-Usage

Command	What it Removes
<code>docker system df</code>	Show disk footprint per object type (safe to run) <a href="#">[2]</a> .
<code>docker system prune</code>	Stopped containers, dangling images, unused networks & build cache <a href="#">[15]</a> .
<code>docker system prune -a --volumes</code>	EVERYTHING unused, including volumes (use with care) <a href="#">[29]</a> .
<code>docker container prune --filter "until=24h"</code>	Only containers older than a day <a href="#">[30]</a> .
<code>docker image prune --filter "label!=stage=builder"</code>	Keep builder layers by label <a href="#">[31]</a> .
<code>docker builder prune --keep-storage 5GB</code>	Maintain 5GB cache while purging rest <a href="#">[24]</a> .

## ▮ Swarm Quick-Start

Command	Task
<code>docker swarm init --advertise-addr &lt;MANAGER_IP&gt;</code>	Bootstrap a new swarm <a href="#">[32]</a> .
<code>docker swarm join --token &lt;TOKEN&gt; &lt;MANAGER_IP&gt;:2377</code>	Add worker/manager nodes <a href="#">[33]</a> .
<code>docker node ls</code>	List nodes and roles <a href="#">[32]</a> .
<code>docker service create --name web --replicas 3 -p 80:80 nginx</code>	Deploy replicated service <a href="#">[34]</a> .
<code>docker service ps web</code>	Check task allocation & failures <a href="#">[34]</a> .
<code>docker service scale web=5</code>	Dynamically change replica count <a href="#">[34]</a> .
<code>docker stack deploy -c docker-compose.yml mystack</code>	Deploy multi-service stack <a href="#">[34]</a> .

Command	Task
<code>docker swarm leave --force</code>	Remove current node from swarm <a href="#">[11]</a> .

## ▮ Best-Practice Tips

- **Keep Dockerfiles cache-friendly:** Copy only dependency manifests (e.g., `package.json`, `requirements.txt`) before full source to leverage layer reuse. [\[25\]](#)
- **Label intermediate builder stages:** `LABEL stage=builder` then filter prunes to preserve heavy build layers. [\[31\]](#)
- **Use named volumes instead of anonymous:** Easy backup & avoids unintentional deletion. [\[8\]](#)
- **Pin base image tags:** Relying on `latest` risks surprise rebuilds and security drift. [\[14\]](#)
- **Scan images for CVEs:** Pair with `docker scan` or third-party scanners in CI (not covered in this sheet).
- **Automate cleanup:** Schedule `docker system prune -f --filter "until=168h"` weekly on dev machines. [\[15\]](#)
- **Context-aware prompts:** Show current `docker context` in your shell to avoid pushing images to the wrong environment. [\[12\]](#)

## ▮ Glossary of Common Flags

Flag	Applies To	Meaning
<code>-d, --detach</code>	<code>run</code> , <code>exec</code> , <code>Compose</code>	Run in background <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>-p host:cont</code>	<code>run</code> , <code>Compose</code>	Map TCP/UDP port <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>--rm</code>	<code>run</code>	Auto-remove container on exit <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>--no-cache</code>	<code>build</code>	Ignore layer cache <a href="#">[6]</a> .
<code>--platform</code>	<code>build</code> , <code>run</code>	Target CPU/OS architecture <a href="#">[10]</a> .
<code>--filter</code>	<code>ps</code> , <code>prune</code> , <code>events</code>	Conditional output/prune <a href="#">[15]</a> .
<code>--scale svc=N</code>	<code>Compose</code>	Override replica count at runtime <a href="#">[26]</a> .
<code>--env KEY=VAL</code>	<code>run</code> , <code>Compose</code>	Set env variable <a href="#">[7]</a> .
<code>--mount type=bind,src=...,dst=...</code>	<code>run</code>	Explicit bind mount syntax <a href="#">[8]</a> .

## ▮ Putting It All Together — Example Workflow

### 1. Initialize project

```
git clone https://github.com/user/app && cd app
docker buildx create --name multi --use
docker buildx build --platform linux/amd64,linux/arm64 \
  -t user/app:1.0 --push .
```

## 2. Launch local stack

```
docker compose up -d
docker stats --no-stream
```

## 3. Iterate on code

- Edit sources, then rely on `docker compose watch` for hot-reload. <sup>[5]</sup>
- Attach with `docker debug api` for troubleshooting. <sup>[28]</sup>

## 4. Ship to staging

```
docker context use staging
docker stack deploy -c deploy.yml app
```

## 5. Routine maintenance

```
docker context use default
docker system df
docker system prune --filter "until=168h" -f
docker buildx prune --filter until=168h -f
```

## Closing Thoughts

Anchored in the official Docker documentation and community best practices, this expanded cheat sheet should serve as both a quick reference and a deep-dive tutorial. Keep experimenting—Docker's CLI evolves rapidly with BuildKit, Compose v2, and new orchestration primitives unlocking fresh possibilities every release.

Continuous learning and thoughtful cleanup go hand-in-hand with containerized development. Bookmark this guide, share it with teams, and revisit after each Docker upgrade to stay sharp and efficient.

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3. <https://docs.docker.com/engine/manage-resources/contexts/>
4. <https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/context/>
5. <https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/compose/>
6. <https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/image/>
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30. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/devops/docker-prune/>
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34. <https://doc.nexusgroup.com/pub/docker-swarm-commands>