

Docker in 100 Seconds — Quick Reference

Why Docker?

- “**Works on my machine**” problem — Docker eliminates environment differences.
- **Isolation** — Each app runs in its own container with its own dependencies.
- **Portability** — Build once, run anywhere (dev, staging, production).

Key Commands Cheat Sheet

| Command | What it does |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| docker build -t name . | Build image from Dockerfile |
| docker run -d -p 80:80 name | Run container in background |
| docker ps | List running containers |
| docker ps -a | List all containers |
| docker images | List images |
| docker logs <id> | View container logs |
| docker exec -it <id> sh | Shell into container |
| docker stop <id> | Stop container |
| docker rm <id> | Remove container |
| docker rmi <id> | Remove image |
| docker-compose up -d | Start all services |
| docker-compose down | Stop all services |

Best Practices

1. Use `.dockerignore` to exclude `node_modules`, `.git`, etc.
2. Pin base image versions (e.g., `python:3.11-slim`, not `python:latest`).
3. Order Dockerfile instructions by frequency of change (least → most).
4. Use `HEALTHCHECK` to monitor container health.

