Tag, push, and pull your image

Estimated reading time: 6 minutes

In this section, you tag and push your docker-whale image to your new repository, then test the repository by pulling your new image.

Step 1: Tag and push the image

- 1. If you don't already have a terminal open, open one now.
- 2. Run docker images to list the images stored locally:

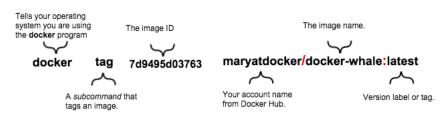
```
$ docker images
REPOSITORY
                                 IMAGE ID
                                                     CREATED
                                                                         SIZE
                                 7d9495d03763
docker-whale
                    latest
                                                     38 minutes ago
                                                                         273.7 MB
                                 5dac217f722c
                                                                         273.7 MB
                    <none>
                                                     45 minutes ago
docker/whalesay
                                                                         247 MB
                    latest
                                 fb434121fc77
                                                     4 hours ago
hello-world
                    latest
                                 91c95931e552
                                                     5 weeks ago
                                                                         910 B
```

3. Find the image ID for the docker-whale image, in the second column. In this example, the id is 7d9495d03763, but yours will be different.

Note: Currently, the repository shows the repo name docker-whale with no namespace. You need to include the namespace for Docker Hub to associate it with your account. The namespace is the same as your Docker Hub account name. The next step adds the namespace to the image name, like YOUR_DOCKERHUB_NAME/docker-whale

4. Tag the docker-whale image using the docker tag command and the image ID.

The command you type looks like this:



Make sure to use your own Docker Hub account name.

```
$ docker tag 7d9495d03763 maryatdocker-whale:latest
```

5. Run docker images again to verify that the docker-whale image has been tagged.

```
$ docker images
REPOSITORY
                         TAG
                                  IMAGE ID
                                                 CREATED
                                                                SIZE
maryatdocker/docker-whale
                         latest
                                  7d9495d03763
                                                 5 minutes ago
                                                                273.7 MB
                                  7d9495d03763
                                                                273.7 MB
docker-whale
                         latest
                                                 2 hours ago
                                  5dac217f722c
<none>
                         <none>
                                                 5 hours ago
                                                                273.7 MB
docker/whalesay
                                                                247 MB
                         latest
                                  fb434121fc77
                                                 5 hours ago
hello-world
                         latest
                                  91c95931e552
                                                 5 weeks ago
                                                                910 B
```

The same image ID actually now exists in two different repositories.

6. Before you can push the image to Docker Hub, you need to log in, using the docker login command. The command doesn't take any parameters, but prompts you for the username and password, as below:

```
$ docker login

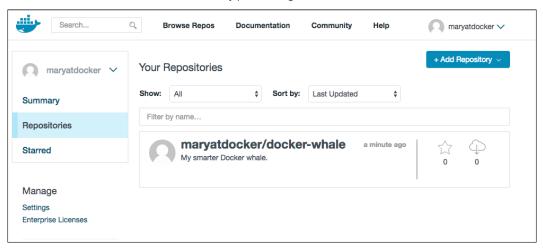
Username: *****
Password: *****
Login Succeeded
```

7. Push your tagged image to Docker Hub, using the docker push command. A lot of output is generated, as each layer is pushed separately. That output is truncated in the example below.

```
$ docker push maryatdocker/docker-whale

The push refers to a repository [maryatdocker/docker-whale] (len: 1)
7d9495d03763: Image already exists
...
e9e06b06e14c: Image successfully pushed
Digest: sha256:ad89e88beb7dc73bf55d456e2c600e0a39dd6c9500d7cd8d1025626c4b985011
```

8. Go back to the Docker Hub website to see the newly-pushed image.



Step 2: Pull your new image

The goal of pushing the image to Docker Hub is so that you can access it from any Docker host using docker pull . First, though, you need to remove the local copy. Otherwise, docker pull will not have any work to do, because it will see that you already have the latest version of the image locally.

- 1. If you don't already have a terminal open, open one now.
- 2. Use docker images to list the images you have locally.

```
$ docker images
REPOSITORY
                            TAG
                                     IMAGE ID
                                                     CREATED
                                                                      SIZE
maryatdocker/docker-whale
                           latest
                                     7d9495d03763
                                                                      273.7 MB
                                                      5 minutes ago
docker-whale
                            latest
                                     7d9495d03763
                                                      2 hours ago
                                                                      273.7 MB
                            <none>
                                     5dac217f722c
                                                      5 hours ago
                                                                      273.7 MB
docker/whalesay
                            latest
                                     fb434121fc77
                                                      5 hours ago
                                                                      247 MB
hello-world
                            latest
                                     91c95931e552
                                                      5 weeks ago
                                                                      910 B
```

In the next step, you will remove both versions of the docker-whale image from your local system. They share the same ID. Make a note of it.

3. Use the docker image rm command to remove the images. You can refer to an image by its ID or its name. Since they share an ID, if you wanted to keep one of them, you'd need to refer to the other one by name. For this example, use the ID to remove both of them. Your ID will be different from the one below.

```
$ docker image rm -f 7d9495d03763
```

4. When you use docker run it automatically downloads (pulls) images that don't yet exist locally, creates a container, and starts it. Use the following command to pull and run the docker-whale image, substituting your Docker Hub username.

```
$ docker run yourusername/docker-whale
```

Since the image is no longer available on your local system, Docker downloads it. The output below is truncated.

```
$ docker run maryatdocker/docker-whale
Unable to find image 'maryatdocker/docker-whale:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from maryatdocker/docker-whale
eb06e47a01d2: Pull complete
c81071adeeb5: Pull complete
fb434121fc77: Already exists
Digest: sha256:ad89e88beb7dc73bf55d456e2c600e0a39dd6c9500d7cd8d1025626c4b985011
Status: Downloaded newer image for maryatdocker/docker-whale:latest
/ Having wandered helplessly into a
I blinding snowstorm Sam was greatly
| relieved to see a sturdy Saint Bernard |
| dog bounding toward him with the
| traditional keg of brandy strapped to
| his collar.
  "At last," cried Sam, "man's best
\ friend -- and a great big dog, too!"
                    ## ## ##
                 ## ## ## ##
```

Next steps

After finishing this tutorial, you've done all of the following fundamental Docker tasks.

- You installed Docker.
- You ran a software image in a container.
- You located an interesting image on Docker Hub and ran it on your own machine.
- You modified an image to create your own, and created and ran a container based on that image.
- You created a Docker Hub account and repository.
- You pushed your custom image to Docker Hub, and made it available both for yourself and other Docker users.

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You've only scratched the surface of what Docker can do. Learn more (https://docs.docker.com/engine/getstarted/last_page/) about where to go next.

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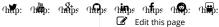
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