```
angling images.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N]
```

To delete both dangling and unused images, provide the `--all` or `-a` option.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman image prune -a
WARNING! This command removes all images without at least one container associated with
them.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N]
```

You can include the `-f` option to force the removal and to avoid the interactive prompt.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman image prune -af
```

Export and Import Containers

The `podman export` command exports a container to a `tar` file on your local machine. This command creates a snapshot of an existing container, referenced by the `CONTAINER_ID`. You can use the `podman export` command to create snapshots for containers as a backup method, but note that Podman squashes the image layers into a single layer and removes the metadata from the image. By default, the `podman export` command writes to the standard output (STDOUT). To redirect the output to a file use the `--output` or `-o` option, specifying the name for the archive to create, and the container name or ID to export as arguments.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman export -o mytarfile.tar fb601b05cd3b
```

You can use the `podman import` command to import a container `tar` into a container image. The `podman import` command requires the image name and tag as arguments.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman import mytarfle.tar httpdcustom:2.4
Getting image source signatures
Copying blob 47662b708e31 done  |
Copying config 9af04983ef done  |
Writing manifest to image destination
sha256:9af0...4c8f
```

After importing a file system, you can verify the creation of the container image by using the `podman images` command.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman images
REPOSITORY                        TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED         SIZE
localhost/httpdcustom             2.4      9af04983ef93  18 minutes ago  305 MB
registry.../rhscl/httpd-24-rhel7  latest   699f5c8b7fd3  2 months ago    330 MB
```

Export and Import Container Images

To export and import a container image you can use the `podman save` and `podman load` commands respectively. The `podman save` command, unlike `podman export`, keeps the original image layers and metadata, such as the image history or labels. This command accepts the source container image name and the `--output` option to specify the name of the output tar file.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman save \
  --output httpd-image.tar registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8/httpd-24
```

You can restore the saved image with the `podman load` command. It reads from either standard input or the file specified with the `--input` option. The `podman load` command does not need the container image name because it is stored as part of the image metadata.

```
[user@host ~]$ podman load --input httpd-image.tar
Getting image source signatures
Copying blob 856e8db749ee done   |
Copying config 4d2245ddff done   |
Writing manifest to image destination
Loaded image: registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8/httpd-24
```

REFERENCES

Semantic Versioning

podman-export(1) man page

podman-import(1) man page

podman-save(1) man page

podman-load(1) man page

For more information, refer to the *Exporting and importing containers* section in the *Building, running, and managing containers* at https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/9/html-single/building_running_and_managing_containers/index

For more information, refer to the *Image tags and versions* section in the *Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog - Help* at https://redhat-connect.gitbook.io/catalog-help/container-images/container-image-details/image-tags-and-versions