

The docker logs command allows you to view the logs generated by a running Docker container. To use this command, you need to specify the container ID or name.

Here’s the basic syntax of the docker logs command

docker logs [OPTIONS] CONTAINER

* OPTIONS: You can use various options to control the behavior of the docker logs command. Some commonly

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-f, --follow: Follow the log output in real-time.  
--tail: Show only the last N lines from the logs.  
--timestamps: Show timestamps for each log entry.  
-t, --since: Show logs since a specific timestamp or duration.  
-u, --until: Show logs up to a specific timestamp or duration.  
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**Docker container running a web server, and you want to view the logs generated by that container. Here’s an example:**

**A. Start by running a Docker container. In this case, we’ll use the nginx image as an example:**

docker run -d --name mywebserver nginx

This command starts a container named mywebserver using the nginx image. The -d flag runs the container in the background.

**B. Now, you can use the docker logs command to view the logs of the running container:**

docker logs mywebserver

This command displays the logs generated by the mywebserver container. You'll see the server logs, including access logs and any error messages.

**C. If you want to follow the logs in real-time, you can use the -f or --follow option:**

docker logs -f mywebserver

This command displays the logs and continues to show any new log entries as they are generated. You can stop the continuous log output by pressing Ctrl + C.

**D. If you only want to see the last few lines of logs, you can use the --tail option. For example, to view the last 10 lines of logs:**

docker logs --tail 10 mywebserver

This command displays the last 10 lines of logs generated by the mywebserver container.

**E. You can also add timestamps to the log entries using the --timestamps option**:

docker logs --timestamps mywebserver

This command displays the logs with timestamps for each log entry.