Updating our Application

Estimated reading time: 3 minutes

As a small feature request, we've been asked by the product team to change the "empty text" when we don't have any todo list items. They would like to transition it to the following:

> You have no todo items yet! Add one above!

Pretty simple, right? Let's make the change.

Updating our Source Code

1. In the `src/static/js/app.js` file, update line 56 to use the new empty text.

```
-                <p className="text-center">No items yet! Add one above!</p
+                <p className="text-center">You have no todo items yet! Add
```

2. Let's build our updated version of the image, using the same command we used before.

```
docker build -t getting-started .
```

3. Let's start a new container using the updated code.

```
docker run -dp 3000:3000 getting-started
```

Uh oh! You probably saw an error like this (the IDs will be different):

```
docker: Error response from daemon: driver failed programming external connectivi
(bb242b2ca4d67eba76e79474fb36bb5125708ebdabd7f45c8eaf16caaabde9dd): Bind for 0.0.(
```

So, what happened? We aren't able to start the new container because our old container is still running. The reason this is a problem is because that container is using the host's port 3000 and only one process on the machine (containers included) can listen to a specific port. To fix this, we need to remove the old container.

Replacing our Old Container

To remove a container, it first needs to be stopped. Once it has stopped, it can be removed. We have two ways that we can remove the old container. Feel free to choose the path that you're most comfortable with.

Removing a container using the CLI

1. Get the ID of the container by using the `docker ps` command.

```
docker ps
```

2. Use the `docker stop` command to stop the container.

```
# Swap out <the-container-id> with the ID from docker ps
docker stop <the-container-id>
```

3. Once the container has stopped, you can remove it by using the `docker rm` command.

```
docker rm <the-container-id>
```

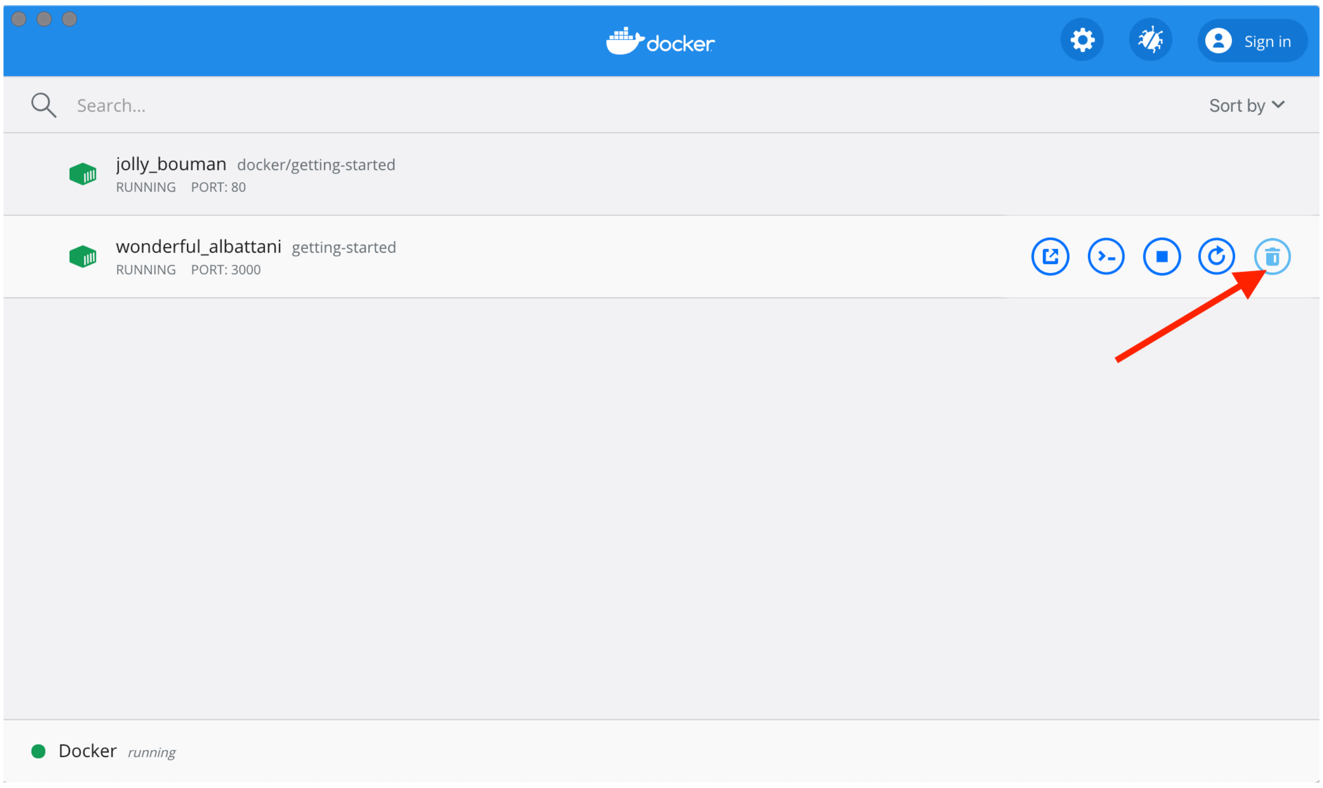
Note

You can stop and remove a container in a single command by adding the "force" flag to the `docker rm` command. For example: `docker rm -f <the-container-id>`

Removing a container using the Docker Dashboard

If you open the Docker dashboard, you can remove a container with two clicks! It's certainly much easier than having to look up the container ID and remove it.

1. With the dashboard opened, hover over the app container and you'll see a collection of action buttons appear on the right.
2. Click on the trash can icon to delete the container.
3. Confirm the removal and you're done!



jolly_bouman docker/getting-started
RUNNING PORT: 80

wonderful_albattani getting-started
RUNNING PORT: 3000

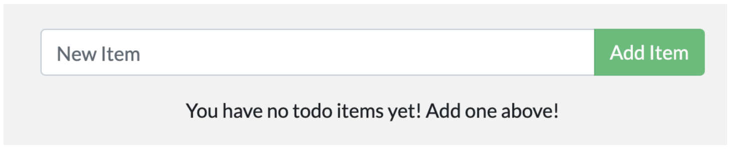
Docker *running*

Starting our updated app container

1. Now, start your updated app.

```
docker run -dp 3000:3000 getting-started
```

2. Refresh your browser on http://localhost:3000 (http://localhost:3000) and you should see your updated help text!



You have no todo items yet! Add one above!

Recap

While we were able to build an update, there were two things you might have noticed:

- All of the existing items in our todo list are gone! That's not a very good app! We'll talk about that shortly.
- There were *a lot* of steps involved for such a small change. In an upcoming section, we'll talk about how to see code updates without needing to rebuild and start a new container every time we make a change.

Before talking about persistence, we'll quickly see how to share these images with others.

get started (/search/?q=get started), setup (/search/?q=setup), orientation (/search/?q=orientation), quickstart (/search/?q=quickstart), intro (/search/?q=intro), concepts (/search/?q=concepts), containers (/search/?q=containers), docker desktop (/search/?q=docker desktop)