

All legacy individual and organizational repository plans expire on their January 2021 billing cycle date.
Read the FAQ (<https://www.docker.com/pricing/faq#legacy>)

Sharing Our Application

Estimated reading time: 3 minutes

Now that we've built an image, let's share it! To share Docker images, you have to use a Docker registry. The default registry is Docker Hub and is where all of the images we've used have come from.

Create a Repo

To push an image, we first need to create a repo on Docker Hub.

1. Go to Docker Hub (<https://hub.docker.com>) and log in if you need to.
2. Click the **Create Repository** button.
3. For the repo name, use `getting-started` . Make sure the Visibility is `Public` .
4. Click the **Create** button!

If you look on the right-side of the page, you'll see a section named **Docker commands**. This gives an example command that you will need to run to push to this repo.

Docker commands

[Public View](#)

To push a new tag to this repository,

```
docker push docker/getting-started:tagname
```

Pushing our Image

1. In the command line, try running the push command you see on Docker Hub. Note that your command will be using your namespace, not "docker".

```
$ docker push docker/getting-started
The push refers to repository [docker.io/docker/getting-started]
An image does not exist locally with the tag: docker/getting-started
```

Why did it fail? The push command was looking for an image named `docker/getting-started`, but didn't find one. If you run `docker image ls`, you won't see one either.

To fix this, we need to “tag” our existing image we've built to give it another name.

2. Login to the Docker Hub using the command `docker login -u YOUR-USER-NAME`.
3. Use the `docker tag` command to give the `getting-started` image a new name. Be sure to swap out `YOUR-USER-NAME` with your Docker ID.

```
docker tag getting-started YOUR-USER-NAME/getting-started
```

4. Now try your push command again. If you're copying the value from Docker Hub, you can drop the `tagname` portion, as we didn't add a tag to the image name. If you don't specify a tag, Docker will use a tag called `latest`.

```
docker push YOUR-USER-NAME/getting-started
```

Running our Image on a New Instance

Now that our image has been built and pushed into a registry, let's try running our app on a brand new instance that has never seen this container image! To do this, we will use Play with Docker.

1. Open your browser to Play with Docker (<http://play-with-docker.com>).
2. Log in with your Docker Hub account.
3. Once you're logged in, click on the “+ ADD NEW INSTANCE” link in the left side bar. (If you don't see it, make your browser a little wider.) After a few seconds, a terminal window will be opened in your browser.

The screenshot shows the Play with Docker web interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a clock showing 03:56:49, a 'CLOSE SESSION' button, an 'Instances' section with a wrench and gear icon, and a '+ ADD NEW INSTANCE' button. Below this, a list of instances shows '192.168.0.48 node1'. The main panel displays details for a new instance with ID 'br0lcrti_br0ldviosm4g00b718h0'. It shows the IP '192.168.0.48', memory usage '0.82% (32.98MiB / 3.906GiB)', and CPU usage '0.54%'. There are buttons for 'OPEN PORT', 'DELETE', and 'EDITOR'. Below the instance details is a terminal window with a warning message: 'WARNING!!!! This is a sandbox environment. Using personal credentials is HIGHLY! discouraged. Any consequences of doing so are completely the user's responsibilities. The PWD team.' The terminal prompt is '[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.48 ~'.

1. In the terminal, start your freshly pushed app.

```
docker run -dp 3000:3000 YOUR-USER-NAME/getting-started
```

You should see the image get pulled down and eventually start up!

2. Click on the 3000 badge when it comes up and you should see the app with your modifications! Hooray! If the 3000 badge doesn't show up, you can click on the "Open Port" button and type in 3000.

Recap

In this section, we learned how to share our images by pushing them to a registry. We then went to a brand new instance and were able to run the freshly pushed image. This is quite common in CI pipelines, where the pipeline will create the image and push it to a registry and then the production environment can use the latest version of the image.

Now that we have that figured out, let's circle back around to what we noticed at the end of the last section. As a reminder, we noticed that when we restarted the app, we lost all of our todo list items. That's obviously not a great user experience, so let's learn how we can persist the data across restarts!

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), docker hub (/search/?q=docker hub), sharing (/search/?q=sharing)