Docker Cheatsheet [2023 Updated]

A cheatsheet is a concise summary of important information that is meant to be used as a quick reference. Cheatsheets are often used in the form of a list or a table, and they typically cover a specific topic or subject area. In the context of Docker, a Docker cheatsheet is a summary of commonly used Docker commands and their options, as well as other useful information related to Docker.

Cheatsheets can be particularly helpful when learning a new tool or technology, as they provide a convenient way to quickly look up and remind oneself of key concepts and commands. They can also be useful for experienced users who need to recall a specific command or option but may not remember all the details.

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Here's the list of the basic Docker commands that works on both Docker Desktop as well as Docker Engine:

Container Management CLIs

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Inspecting The Container

Here's the list of the basic Docker commands that helps you inspect the containers seamlessly:

Interacting with Container

Do you want to know how to access the containers? Check out these fundamental commands:

Image Management Commands

Here's the list of Docker commands that helps you manage the Docker Images:

Image Transfer Commands

Here's the list of Docker image transfer commands:

Builder Main Commands

Want to know how to build Docker Image? Do check out the list of Image Build Commands:

The Docker CLI

Manage images

`docker build`

```
docker build [options] .
  -t "app/container_name"    # name
```

Create an `image` from a Dockerfile.

`docker run`

```
docker run [options] IMAGE
  # see `docker create` for options
```

Run a command in an `image` .

Manage containers

docker create

```
docker create [options] IMAGE
  -a, --attach               # attach stdout/err
  -i, --interactive          # attach stdin (interactive)
  -t, --tty                  # pseudo-tty
      --name NAME            # name your image
  -p, --publish 5000:5000    # port map
      --expose 5432          # expose a port to linked containers
  -P, --publish-all          # publish all ports
      --link container:alias # linking
  -v, --volume `pwd`:/app    # mount (absolute paths needed)
  -e, --env NAME=hello       # env vars
```

Example

```
$ docker create --name app_redis_1 \
  --expose 6379 \
  redis:3.0.2
```

Create a `container` from an `image`.

docker exec

```
docker exec [options] CONTAINER COMMAND
  -d, --detach        # run in background
  -i, --interactive   # stdin
  -t, --tty           # interactive
```

Example

```
$ docker exec app_web_1 tail logs/development.log
$ docker exec -t -i app_web_1 rails c
```

Run commands in a `container` .

docker start

```
docker start [options] CONTAINER
  -a, --attach        # attach stdout/err
  -i, --interactive   # attach stdin

docker stop [options] CONTAINER
```

Start/stop a `container` .

docker ps

```
$ docker ps
$ docker ps -a
$ docker kill $ID
```

Manage `container` s using ps/kill.

Images

docker images

```
$ docker images
  REPOSITORY    TAG         ID
  ubuntu        12.10       b750fe78269d
  me/myapp      latest      7b2431a8d968
```

```
$ docker images -a   # also show intermediate
```

Manages `image` s.

`docker rmi`

```
docker rmi b750fe78269d
```

Deletes `image` s.

Also see

- Getting Started *(docker.io)*

Dockerfile

Inheritance

```
FROM ruby:2.2.2
```

Variables

```
ENV APP_HOME /myapp
RUN mkdir $APP_HOME
```

Initialization

```
RUN bundle install
```

```
WORKDIR /myapp
```

```
VOLUME ["/data"]
# Specification for mount point
```

```
ADD file.xyz /file.xyz
COPY --chown=user:group host_file.xyz /path/container_file.xyz
```

Onbuild

```
ONBUILD RUN bundle install
# when used with another file
```

Commands

```
EXPOSE 5900
CMD    ["bundle", "exec", "rails", "server"]
```

Entrypoint

```
ENTRYPOINT ["executable", "param1", "param2"]
ENTRYPOINT command param1 param2
```

Configures a container that will run as an executable.

```
ENTRYPOINT exec top -b
```

This will use shell processing to substitute shell variables, and will ignore any `CMD` or `docker run` command line arguments.

Metadata

```
LABEL version="1.0"
```

```
LABEL "com.example.vendor"="ACME Incorporated"
LABEL com.example.label-with-value="foo"
```

```
LABEL description="This text illustrates \
that label-values can span multiple lines."
```

See also

- https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/

docker-compose

Basic example

```
# docker-compose.yml
version: '2'

services:
  web:
    build: .
    # build from Dockerfile
    context: ./Path
    dockerfile: Dockerfile
    ports:
     - "5000:5000"
    volumes:
     - .:/code
  redis:
    image: redis
```

Commands

```
docker-compose start
docker-compose stop
```

```
docker-compose pause
docker-compose unpause
```

```
docker-compose ps
docker-compose up
docker-compose down
```

Reference

{: .-three-column}

Building

```
web:
  # build from Dockerfile
  build: .
```

```
# build from custom Dockerfile
build:
  context: ./dir
  dockerfile: Dockerfile.dev
```

```
# build from image
image: ubuntu
image: ubuntu:14.04
image: tutum/influxdb
image: example-registry:4000/postgresql
image: a4bc65fd
```

Ports

```
ports:
  - "3000"
  - "8000:80"  # guest:host
```

```
# expose ports to linked services (not to host)
expose: ["3000"]
```

Commands

```
# command to execute
command: bundle exec thin -p 3000
command: [bundle, exec, thin, -p, 3000]
```

```
# override the entrypoint
entrypoint: /app/start.sh
entrypoint: [php, -d, vendor/bin/phpunit]
```

Environment variables

```
# environment vars
environment:
  RACK_ENV: development
environment:
  - RACK_ENV=development
```

```
# environment vars from file
env_file: .env
env_file: [.env, .development.env]
```

Dependencies

```
# makes the `db` service available as the hostname `database`
# (implies depends_on)
links:
  - db:database
  - redis
```

```
# make sure `db` is alive before starting
depends_on:
  - db
```

Other options

```
# make this service extend another
extends:
  file: common.yml  # optional
  service: webapp
```

```
volumes:
  - /var/lib/mysql
  - ./_data:/var/lib/mysql
```

Advanced features

Labels

```
services:
  web:
    labels:
      com.example.description: "Accounting web app"
```

DNS servers

```
services:
  web:
    dns: 8.8.8.8
    dns:
      - 8.8.8.8
      - 8.8.4.4
```

Devices

```
services:
  web:
    devices:
    - "/dev/ttyUSB0:/dev/ttyUSB0"
```

External links

```
services:
  web:
    external_links:
      - redis_1
      - project_db_1:mysql
```

Hosts

```
services:
  web:
    extra_hosts:
      - "somehost:192.168.1.100"
```

services

To view list of all the services runnning in swarm

```
docker service ls
```

To see all running services

```
docker stack services stack_name
```

to see all services logs

```
docker service logs stack_name service_name
```

To scale services quickly across qualified node

```
docker service scale stack_name_service_name=replicas
```

clean up

To clean or prune unused (dangling) images

```
docker image prune
```

To remove all images which are not in use containers , add – a

```
docker image prune -a
```

To prune your entire system

```
docker system prune
```

To leave swarm

```
docker swarm leave
```

To remove swarm (deletes all volume data and database info)

```
docker stack rm stack_name
```

To kill all running containers

```
docker kill $(docekr ps -q )
```

Docker Security

Docker Scout

Command line tool for Docker Scout:

```
docker scout
```

Analyzes a software artifact for vulnerabilities

```
docker scout cves [OPTIONS] IMAGE|DIRECTORY|ARCHIVE
```

Display vulnerabilities from a docker save tarball

```
docker save redis > redis.tar
```

Display vulnerabilities from an OCI directory

```
skopeo copy --override-os linux docker://alpine oci:redis
```

Export vulnerabilities to a SARIF JSON file

```
docker scout cves --format sarif --output redis.sarif.json redis
```

Comparing two images

```
docker scout compare --to redis:6.0 redis:6-bullseye
```

Displaying the Quick Overview of an Image

```
docker scout quickview redis:6.0
```