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What are most common Docker Commands ? and what do they do ? Docker Workflow ?

Here is a list of some common Docker commands:

1. **docker build** - Build an image from a Dockerfile
2. **docker run** - Run a command in a new container
3. **docker ps** - List all running containers
4. **docker stop** - Stop one or more running containers
5. **docker rm** - Remove one or more containers
6. **docker rmi** - Remove one or more images
7. **docker pull** - Pull an image or a repository from a registry
8. **docker push** - Push an image or a repository to a registry

Here is an overview of the Docker workflow:

1. Write a Dockerfile to specify the steps needed to build a Docker image.
2. Run the **docker build** command to build the image.
3. Use the **docker run** command to run a container based on the image.
4. When you are finished with the container, use the **docker stop** command to stop it.
5. Use the **docker rm** command to delete the container.
6. Use the **docker rmi** command to delete the image.

You can also use the **docker-compose** command to manage multiple containers that are used together as a single application.

list of frequent use Docker commands and explanations with examples for each command

Here is a list of some frequently used Docker commands with explanations and examples:

1. **docker build** - Build an image from a Dockerfile.

* Example: **docker build -t myimage:latest .**

1. **docker run** - Run a command in a new container.

* Example: **docker run -d --name mycontainer -p 8080:80 myimage:latest**

1. **docker ps** - List all running containers.

* Example: **docker ps**

1. **docker stop** - Stop one or more running containers.

* Example: **docker stop mycontainer**

1. **docker rm** - Remove one or more containers.

* Example: **docker rm mycontainer**

1. **docker rmi** - Remove one or more images.

* Example: **docker rmi myimage**

1. **docker pull** - Pull an image or a repository from a registry.

* Example: **docker pull ubuntu:latest**

1. **docker push** - Push an image or a repository to a registry.

* Example: **docker push myrepository/myimage:latest**

1. **docker exec** - Run a command in an existing container.

* Example: **docker exec -it mycontainer bash**

1. **docker logs** - View the logs of a container.

* Example: **docker logs mycontainer**

1. **docker commit** - Create a new image from the changes made to a container.

* Example: **docker commit -a "Author" -m "Message" mycontainer myimage:latest**

1. **docker network** - Manage Docker networks.

* Example: **docker network create mynetwork**

1. **docker volume** - Manage Docker volumes.

* Example: **docker volume create myvolume**

1. **docker system** - Manage Docker.

* Example: **docker system df**

You can use the **docker --help** command to see a complete list of Docker commands and learn more about them.

Docker workflow with steps and explanations with examples

Here is an overview of the Docker workflow with steps and explanations:

1. Write a Dockerfile to specify the steps needed to build a Docker image. A Dockerfile is a text file that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image. Each command in the Dockerfile creates a layer in the image.

* Example Dockerfile:

FROM ubuntu:latest

MAINTAINER John Doe <johndoe@example.com>

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx

COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html

CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

EXPOSE 80



1. Run the **docker build** command to build the image. This command reads the Dockerfile and executes the instructions in it, creating a new image.

* Example: **docker build -t myimage:latest .**

1. Use the **docker run** command to run a container based on the image. This command creates a new container from the image and runs it.

* Example: **docker run -d --name mycontainer -p 8080:80 myimage:latest**

1. When you are finished with the container, use the **docker stop** command to stop it. This will stop the container but not delete it.

* Example: **docker stop mycontainer**

1. Use the **docker rm** command to delete the container. This will permanently delete the container.

* Example: **docker rm mycontainer**

1. Use the **docker rmi** command to delete the image. This will permanently delete the image.

* Example: **docker rmi myimage**

You can use the **docker-compose** command to manage multiple containers that are used together as a single application.

* Example: **docker-compose up -d**