## **Images & Containers**

## **Images**

Images are **one of the two core building blocks** Docker is all about (the other one is "Containers").

Images are **blueprints / templates** for containers. They are **read-only** and contain the application as well as the necessary application environment (operating system, runtimes, tools, ...).

Images **do not run themselves**, instead, they can be executed as containers.

Images are **either pre-built** (e.g. official Images you find on <u>DockerHub</u>) or you build **your own** Images by defining a **Dockerfile**.

Dockerfiles contain **instructions** which are executed when an image is built (docker build .), every instruction then creates a **layer** in the image. Layers are used to **efficiently rebuild** and share images.

The CMD instruction is special: It's **not executed when the image is built** but when a **container is created and started** based on that image.

## **Containers**

Containers are the other key building block Docker is all about.

Containers are **running instances of Images**. When you create a container (via docker run), a thin **read-write layer** is added on top of the Image.

**Multiple Containers can therefore be started based on one and the same Image**. All Containers run in **isolation**, i.e. they don't share any application state or written data.

You need to create and start a Container to start the application which is inside of a Container. So it's Containers which are in the end executed - both in **development and production**.

## **Key Docker Commands**

For a full list of all commands, add --help after a command - e.g. docker --help, docker run --help etc.

Also view the official docs for a full, detailed documentation of ALL commands and features: <a href="https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/">https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/</a>

**Important**: This can be overwhelming! You'll only need a fraction of those features and commands in reality!

• docker build .: Build a Dockerfile and create your own Image based on the file

- -t NAME: TAG: Assign a NAME and a TAG to an image
- docker run IMAGE\_NAME: Create and start a new container based on image IMAGENAME (or use the image id)
  - ——name NAME: Assign a NAME to the container. The name can be used for stopping and removing etc.

  - -it: Run the container in "**interactive**" mode the container / application is then prepared to receive input via the command prompt / terminal. You can stop the container with CTRL + c when using the -it flag
  - --rm: Automatically **remove** the container when it's stopped
- docker ps: List all running containers
  - -a: List all containers including stopped ones
- docker images: List all locally stored images
- docker rm CONTAINER: **Remove** a container with name CONTAINER (you can also use the container id)
- docker rmi IMAGE: Remove an image by name / id
- docker container prune: Remove all stopped containers
- docker image prune: **Remove** all **dangling** images (untagged images)
  - -a: **Remove** all **locally stored** images
- docker push IMAGE: **Push** an image **to DockerHub** (or another registry) the image name/ tag must include the repository name/ url
- docker pull IMAGE: **Pull** (download) an image **from DockerHub** (or another registry) this is done automatically if you just docker run IMAGE and the image wasn't pulled before