Lifecycle

docker create	creates a container but does not start it.
docker rename	allows the container to be renamed.
docker run	creates and starts a container in one operation.
docker rm	deletes a container.
docker update	updates a container's resource limits.

Starting and Stopping

docker start	starts a container so it is running.
docker stop	stops a running container.
docker restart	stops and starts a container.
docker pause	pauses a running container, "freezing" it in place.
docker unpause	will unpause a running container.
docker wait	blocks until running container stops.
docker kill	sends a SIGKILL to a running container.
docker attach	will connect to a running container.

If you want to integrate a container with a host process manager, start the daemon with -r=false then use docker start -a.

Info

docker ps	shows running containers.
docker logs	gets logs from container. (You can use a custom log driver, but logs is only available for json-file and journald in 1.10)
docker inspect	looks at all the info on a container (including IP address).
docker events	gets events from container.
docker port	shows public facing port of container.
docker top	shows running processes in container.
docker stats	shows containers' resource usage statistics.
docker diff	shows changed files in the container's FS.

docker ps -a shows running and stopped containers.

docker stats --all shows a running list of containers.

Import / Export

docker cp	copies files or folders between a container and the local filesystem..
docker export	turns container filesystem into tarball archive stream to STDOUT.

Executing Commands

docker exec	to execute a command in container.

To enter a running container, attach a new shell process to a running container called foo, use: docker exec -it foo /bin/bash.

RUN

Dockerfile reference for the **RUN** instruction

As always, to make your Dockerfile more readable, understandable, and maintainable, split long or complex RUN statements on multiple lines separated with backslashes.