

docker image ls

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Description	List images
Usage	<code>docker image ls [OPTIONS]</code> <code>[REPOSITORY[:TAG]]</code>
Aliases An alias is a short or memorable alternative for a longer command.	<code>docker image list</code> <code>docker images</code>

The default `docker images` will show all top level images, their repository and tags, and their size.

Docker images have intermediate layers that increase reusability, decrease disk usage, and speed up `docker build` by allowing each step to be cached. These intermediate layers are not shown by default.

Untagged (dangling) images are also hidden by default. Use the `-a` (`--all`) flag to show intermediate layers and dangling images.

The `SIZE` is the cumulative space taken up by the image and all its parent images. This is also the disk space used by the contents of the Tar file created when you `docker save` an image.

An image will be listed more than once if it has multiple repository names or tags. This single image (identifiable by its matching `IMAGE ID`) uses up the `SIZE` listed only once.

Option	Default	Description
<code>-a, --all</code>		Show all images (default hides intermediate and dangling images)
<code>--digests</code>		Show digests
<code>-f, --filter</code>		Filter output based on conditions provided
<code>--format</code>		Format output using a custom template: 'table': Print output in table format with column headers (default) 'table TEMPLATE': Print output in table format using the given Go template 'json': Print in JSON format 'TEMPLATE': Print output using the given Go template.

Option	Default	Description
		Refer to https://docs.docker.com/go/formatting/ for more information about formatting output with templates
<code>--no-trunc</code>		Don't truncate output
<code>-q, --quiet</code>		Only show image IDs
<code>--tree</code>		API 1.47+ experimental (CLI) List multi-platform images as a tree (EXPERIMENTAL)

[List the most recently created images](#)

[List images by name and tag](#)

The `docker images` command takes an optional `[REPOSITORY[:TAG]]` argument that restricts the list to images that match the argument. If you specify `REPOSITORY` but no `TAG`, the `docker images` command lists all images in the given repository.

For example, to list all images in the `java` repository, run the following command:

The `[REPOSITORY[:TAG]]` value must be an exact match. This means that, for example, `docker images jav` does not match the image `java`.

If both `REPOSITORY` and `TAG` are provided, only images matching that repository and tag are listed. To find all local images in the `java` repository with tag `8` you can use:

If nothing matches `REPOSITORY[:TAG]`, the list is empty.

[List the full length image IDs \(--no-trunc\)](#)

[List image digests \(--digests\)](#)

Images that use the v2 or later format have a content-addressable identifier called a `digest`. As long as the input used to generate the image is unchanged, the digest value is predictable. To list image digest values, use the `--digests` flag:

When pushing or pulling to a 2.0 registry, the `push` or `pull` command output includes the image digest. You can `pull` using a digest value. You can also reference by digest in `create`, `run`, and `rmi` commands, as well as the `FROM` image reference in a Dockerfile.

[Filtering \(--filter\)](#)

The filtering flag (`-f` or `--filter`) format is of "key=value". If there is more than one filter, then pass multiple flags (e.g., `--filter "foo=bar" --filter "bif=baz"`).

The currently supported filters are:

- `dangling` (boolean - true or false)
- `label` (`label=<key>` or `label=<key>=<value>`)
- `before` (`<image-name>[:<tag>]` , `<image id>` or `<image@digest>`) - filter images created before given id or references
- `since` (`<image-name>[:<tag>]` , `<image id>` or `<image@digest>`) - filter images created since given id or references
- `reference` (pattern of an image reference) - filter images whose reference matches the specified pattern

[Show untagged images \(dangling\)](#)

This will display untagged images that are the leaves of the images tree (not intermediary layers). These images occur when a new build of an image takes the `repo:tag` away from the image ID, leaving it as `<none>:<none>` or untagged. A warning will be issued if trying to remove an image when a container is presently using it. By having this flag it allows for batch cleanup.

You can use this in conjunction with `docker rmi` :

Docker warns you if any containers exist that are using these untagged images.

[Show images with a given label](#)

The `label` filter matches images based on the presence of a `label` alone or a `label` and a value.

The following filter matches images with the `com.example.version` label regardless of its value.

The following filter matches images with the `com.example.version` label with the `1.0` value.

In this example, with the `0.1` value, it returns an empty set because no matches were found.

[Filter images by time](#)

The `before` filter shows only images created before the image with a given ID or reference. For example, having these images:

Filtering with `before` would give:

Filtering with `since` would give:

[Filter images by reference](#)

The `reference` filter shows only images whose reference matches the specified pattern.

Filtering with `reference` would give:

Filtering with multiple `reference` would give, either match A or B:

Format the output (`--format`)

The formatting option (`--format`) will pretty print container output using a Go template.

Valid placeholders for the Go template are listed below:

Placeholder	Description
<code>.ID</code>	Image ID
<code>.Repository</code>	Image repository
<code>.Tag</code>	Image tag
<code>.Digest</code>	Image digest
<code>.CreatedSince</code>	Elapsed time since the image was created
<code>.CreatedAt</code>	Time when the image was created
<code>.Size</code>	Image disk size

When using the `--format` option, the `image` command will either output the data exactly as the template declares or, when using the `table` directive, will include column headers as well.

The following example uses a template without headers and outputs the `ID` and `Repository` entries separated by a colon (`:`) for all images:

To list all images with their repository and tag in a table format you can use:

To list all images in JSON format, use the `json` directive:

Source: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/images/>