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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'containers-auth.json.5'

\$ man containers-auth.json.5

containers-auth.json(5) File Formats Manual containers-auth.json(5)

NAME

containers-auth.json - syntax for the registry authentication file

DESCRIPTION

A credentials file in JSON format used to authenticate against container image registries. The primary (read/write) file is stored at `$(XDG_RUNTIME_DIR)/containers/auth.json` on Linux; on Windows and macOS, at `$HOME/.config/containers/auth.json`.

When searching for the credential for a registry, the following files will be read in sequence until the valid credential is found: first reading the primary (read/write) file, or the explicit override using an option of the calling application. If credentials are not present, search in `$(XDG_CONFIG_HOME)/containers/auth.json` (usually `~/.config/containers/auth.json`), `$HOME/.docker/config.json`, `$HOME/.dockercfg`.

Except the primary (read/write) file, other files are read-only, unless the user use an option of the calling application explicitly points at it as an override.

FORMAT

The `auth.json` file stores encrypted authentication information for the user to container image registries. The file can have zero to many entries and is created by a login command from a container tool such as `podman login`, `buildah login` or `skopeo login`. Each entry either contains a single hostname (e.g. `docker.io`) or a namespace (e.g. `quay.io/user/image`) as a key and an auth token in the form of a base64 encoded string as value of `auth`. The token is built from the concatenation of the username, a colon, and the password. The registry name can additionally contain a repository name (an image name without tag or digest) and namespaces. The path (or namespace) is matched in its hierarchical order when checking for available authentications. For example, an image pull for `my-registry.local/namespace/user/image:latest` will result in a lookup in `auth.json` in the following order:

- ? `my-registry.local/namespace/user/image`
- ? `my-registry.local/namespace/user`
- ? `my-registry.local/namespace`
- ? `my-registry.local`

This way it is possible to setup multiple credentials for a single registry which can be distinguished by their path.

The following example shows the values found in `auth.json` after the user logged in to their accounts on `quay.io` and `docker.io`:

```
{
  "auths": {
    "docker.io": {
      "auth": "erfi7sYi89234xJUqaqxgmzcnQ2rRFWM5aJX0EC="
    },
    "quay.io": {
      "auth": "juQAqGmz5eR1ipzx8Evn6KGdw8fEa1w5MWczmgY="
    }
  }
}
```

This example demonstrates how to use multiple paths for a single registry, while preserving a fallback for `my-registry.local`:

```

{
  "auths": {
    "my-registry.local/foo/bar/image": {
      "auth": "?"
    },
    "my-registry.local/foo": {
      "auth": "?"
    },
    "my-registry.local": {
      "auth": "?"
    },
  }
}

```

An entry can be removed by using a logout command from a container tool such as podman logout or buildah logout.

In addition, credential helpers can be configured for specific registries and the credentials-helper software can be used to manage the credentials in a more secure way than depending on the base64 encoded authentication provided by login. If the credential helpers are configured for specific registries, the base64 encoded authentication will not be used for operations concerning credentials of the specified registries.

When the credential helper is in use on a Linux platform, the auth.json file would contain keys that specify the registry domain, and values that specify the suffix of the program to use (i.e. everything after docker-credential-). For example:

```

{
  "auths": {
    "localhost:5001": {}
  },
  "credHelpers": {
    "registry.example.com": "secretsservice"
  }
}

```

```
}
```

For more information on credential helpers, please reference the GitHub `docker-credential-helpers` project [?https://github.com/docker/docker-credential-helpers/releases?](https://github.com/docker/docker-credential-helpers/releases).

SEE ALSO

`buildah-login(1)`, `buildah-logout(1)`, `podman-login(1)`, `podman-logout(1)`, `skopeo-login(1)`, `skopeo-logout(1)`

HISTORY

Feb 2020, Originally compiled by Tom Sweeney tsweeney@redhat.com
[?mailto:tsweeney@redhat.com?](mailto:tsweeney@redhat.com)

`containers-auth.json(5)`