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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'containers-registries.d.5'

\$ man containers-registries.d.5

containers-registries.d(5) Page

containers-registries.d(5)

Miloslav Trma? August 2016

NAME

containers-registries.d - Directory for various registries configurations

DESCRIPTION

The registries configuration directory contains configuration for various registries (servers storing remote container images), and for content stored in them, so that the configuration does not have to be provided in command-line options over and over for every command, and so that it can be shared by all users of containers/image. By default, the registries configuration directory is \$HOME/.config/containers/reg? istries.d if it exists, otherwise /etc/containers/registries.d (unless overridden at com? pile-time); applications may allow using a different directory instead.

Directory Structure

The directory may contain any number of files with the extension .yaml, each using the YAML format. Other than the mandatory extension, names of the files don?t matter. The contents of these files are merged together; to have a well-defined and easy to under? stand behavior, there can be only one configuration section describing a single namespace within a registry (in particular there can be at most one one default-docker section across all files, and there can be at most one instance of any key under the docker sec? tion; these sections are documented later).

Thus, it is forbidden to have two conflicting configurations for a single registry or scope, and it is also forbidden to split a configuration for a single registry or scope across more than one file (even if they are not semantically in conflict).

Registries, Scopes and Search Order

Each YAML file must contain a ?YAML mapping? (key-value pairs). Two top-level keys are defined:

? default-docker is the configuration section (as documented below) for registries implementing "Docker Registry HTTP API V2".

This key is optional.

? docker is a mapping, using individual registries implementing "Docker Registry

HTTP API V2", or namespaces and individual images within these registries, as

keys; the value assigned to any such key is a configuration section.

This key is optional.

Scopes matching individual images are named Docker references in the fully expanded form, either

using a tag or digest. For example, docker.io/library/busybox:latest (not busybox:lat? est).

More general scopes are prefixes of individual-image scopes, and specify a repository (by omitting the tag or digest),

a repository namespace, or a registry host (and a port if it differs from the default). Note that if a registry is accessed using a hostname+port configuration, the port-less hostname

is not used as parent scope.

When searching for a configuration to apply for an individual container image, only the configuration for the most-precisely matching scope is used; configuration using more gen? eral scopes is ignored. For example, if any configuration exists for docker.io/li? brary/busybox, the configuration for docker.io is ignored (even if some element of the configuration is defined for docker.io and not for docker.io/library/busybox).

Built-in Defaults

If no docker section can be found for the container image, and no default-docker section is configured, the default directory, /var/lib/containers/sigstore for root and \$HOME/.lo? cal/share/containers/sigstore for unprivileged user, will be used for reading and writing signatures.

Individual Configuration Sections

A single configuration section is selected for a container image using the process de? scribed above. The configuration section is a YAML mapping, with the following keys:

? sigstore-staging defines an URL of of the signature storage, used for editing it

(adding or deleting signatures).

This key is optional; if it is missing, sigstore below is used.

? sigstore defines an URL of the signature storage. This URL is used for reading existing signatures, and if sigstore-staging does not exist, also for adding or removing them.

This key is optional; if it is missing, no signature storage is defined (no signatures are download along with images, adding new signatures is possible only if sig? store-staging is defined).

Examples

Using Containers from Various Origins

The following demonstrates how to to consume and run images from various registries and namespaces:

docker:

registry.database-supplier.com:

sigstore: https://sigstore.database-supplier.com

distribution.great-middleware.org:

sigstore: https://security-team.great-middleware.org/sigstore

docker.io/web-framework:

sigstore: https://sigstore.web-framework.io:8080

Developing and Signing Containers, Staging Signatures

For developers in example.com:

? Consume most container images using the public servers also used by clients.

? Use a separate signature storage for an container images in a namespace corre? sponding to the developers' department, with a staging storage used before pub? lishing signatures.

? Craft an individual exception for a single branch a specific developer is working on locally.

docker:

registry.example.com:

sigstore: https://registry-sigstore.example.com

registry.example.com/mydepartment:

sigstore: https://sigstore.mydepartment.example.com

sigstore-staging: file:///mnt/mydepartment/sigstore-staging

registry.example.com/mydepartment/myproject:mybranch:

sigstore: http://localhost:4242/sigstore

sigstore-staging: file:///home/useraccount/webroot/sigstore

A Global Default

If a company publishes its products using a different domain, and different registry host? name for each of them, it is still possible to use a single signature storage server with? out listing each domain individually. This is expected to rarely happen, usually only for staging new signatures.

default-docker:

sigstore-staging: file:///mnt/company/common-sigstore-staging

AUTHORS

Miloslav Trma? mitr@redhat.com ?mailto:mitr@redhat.com?

Man Registries.d containers-registries.d(5)